The New-York Times.

VOL. XXIV......NO. 7346. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 2, 1875.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE CANAL QUESTION.

REVIEW OF THE SITUATION AT ALBANY.

THE NUMEROUS COMMITTEES OF INVESTIGATION—FINAL ACTION OF THE LEGISLATURE IN REGARD TO THEM—CHARACTER OF THE RECENT LEGISLATION—MORE HASTE THAN DISCRETION—GRAVE DEFECT OF SENATOR JACOBS' BILL—LEGAL OPINIONS OF ITS EXACT SCOPE—PROPOSITIONS OF THE GOVERNOR IN REGARD TO THE CANAL SYSTEM, AND HOW THEY ARE REGARDED—THE PUBLIC WORKS INSPECTOR—OBJECTIONS TO THE CREATION OF SUCH AN OFFICE—OTHER MATTERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, April 1.—It is now about two weeks since Gov. Tilden sent his special Message on the subject of the canals to the Legislature. Within that brief space of time no less than five investigating committees have been proposed. Of these, two will probably never be appointed. The first of the two is the Commission of Three, whose appointment by the Governor was moved by Mr. Schuyler in the Assembly, where the resolution was adopted only to find a quiet resting-place on the table of the Senate. The second of these two still-born committees is the one which Jarvis Lord asked might be appointed by the President of the Senate. For this latter committee, however, the Joint Committee of Six, consisting of three members of each house, to be chosen by their respective presiding officers, must be regarded as a substitute, since, so far at least as the Senate is concerned, the appointment of this committee was mainly influenced by a wish to grant to the great contractor that which, as a member of the Senate, he asked from his fellow-Senators, viz., that a committee should be appointed which should have some limit assigned to its labors, and which, by prolonging its inquisition over a period of years, might not keep him in suspense during that space of time. The request, being made on personal grounds, could not be denied, and so the appointment of the committee was ordered, with instructions to report within thirty days. On account of the limitation, but little is expected from this committee, and it is generally conceded that the best and most thorough work must be looked for from the commission of four, whose appointment by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, has been ordered by both Houses. The personnel of the commission can hardly be predicted as yet, but of the Senate portion of the Committee it is generally expected that Senators Cole and Jacobs will be members. They certainly both have claims to the position, the first as being Chairman of the Canal Committee, and the latter as being generally understood to speak for the Governor in the Upper House. The membership of the third Committee is fully known. It was appointed by the Canal Board yesterday, and consists of Lieut. Gov. Dorsheimer, Attorney General Pratt, and State Engineer Sweet.

The extraordinary zeal manifested by the Canal Board in the appointment of this committee at this time cannot but excite a smile. The same power of appointment was possessed during all the years that the just-discovered frauds were in progress, but it was not until the State had been defrauded and the board itself was charged to be not without blame in the premises; or, in other words, it was not until the cat was out of the bag, and the appointment of the Commissioner could do litle good or harm, that the board awoke to the possession of its powers and the performance of its duty.

It will thus be seen that there has been a great abundance of legislation on canal matters in the past fortnight; but it must be admitted that it has been marked by more of zeal than discretion. It was bad enough to pass resolutions which required to be supplemented by the passage of a law before they could have any force; but it was worse, having made that mistake, to bungle in the drafting of the law. Yet, in the opinion of the Governor, and of the best legal talent of the Senate, Senator Jacobs' act is defective in a most important particular, and must be amended. The purpose of the bill was to remove all doubts as to the authority of the Governor's commission, to make the proposed investigation, by conferring upon them the fullest powers; but all that the act does in fact, according to the best construction of it, is to confer upon the Commissioners the power to compel the attendance of witnesses. The defect arises in this way: One of the recent Constitutional amendments provides that "no act shall be passed which shall provide that any existing law or any part thereof shall be made or deemed a part of said act, or which shall enact that any existing law or any part thereof shall be applicable except by inserting it in such act." The purpose of this amendment is to oblige every law to be perfect in itself, and thus bear on its face what it really is, without requiring reference to something else to complete its meaning. Now Senator Jacobs' act begins by referring in its very first sentence to the joint resolution by which the appointment of the commission is directed; but the resolution itself is not set out in full. The act therefore possesses only the force which it has in itself, and no power can be drawn by reference from the resolution to which allusion is made. The consequence is all the power that is given to the commission by the act, as it passed the Senate, is that of compelling the attendance of witnesses. The commission must then, unless the act is amended, be practically of no value; for, after a witness has obeyed the subpœna of the commission, it has no power to compel him to answer a single question. It is true that this case does not come within the letter of the above-quoted amendment, for nothing is said in it about resolutions; but, according to the best opinions, it does come amply within the spirit of it. The argument is this: If one act cannot refer to another act, of which all the world is supposed to take cognizance, much less can it draw any powers by referring to a simple resolution, without also setting it out in full.

It is pretty certain that the attitude which some of the ablest members of the Legislature will assume toward a part at least of the recommendations made by the Governor in his Message when they come before the Legislature in the shape of bills, will not be entirely that of friendship. One of the recommendations which will certainly be oppoped, and which will probably be defeated, is that which provides for the appointment of an Inspector of Public Works—an officer whose duties, as suggested, appear to be no other than those of a respectable detective. One good reason why such an office should not be created is that all the powers with which it is proposed to invest it are now possessed by the State Engineer and Surveyor, and it is a very serious question whether a duplication of powers would not result in interference and discord. Another reason is the improbability that the appointment of such an officer would prevent a recurrence of abuses similar to those which called him into official existence. These canal frauds, say the friends of the Governor, are the result of collusion between the contractor and the State officers. But the appointment of an Inspector would only furnish another State officer for the contractors to collude with, and would thus only make the attainment of their ends more difficult without rendering it impossible.

Another proposition which it is confidently predicted will never be successful is that power shall be given to the Governor to remove from office any State officer who has been proved to the Governor's satisfaction to be guilty of malfeasance. The officers are elected in the same way as is the Governor; they derive their powers from the people, not from him, and their tenure of office is the same as his. It would not be just, therefore, either to the people or to their elected representatives to provide that one of the latter may be removed at the pleasure of another. The true solution of the difficulty, and the proper method of carrying out the requirements of article 10 of section 7 of the Constitution, is for the Legislature to pass an act empowering the Governor, when he is satisfied that any State officer has been guilty of wrong, to prefer charges against him and have him tried by the Senate in the same manner that Sheriffs and Judges of the inferior courts are tried. That will furnish a speedy investigation and the immediate removal of unfaithful officers without obliging one representative of the people to be responsible to another. A further objection, which is urged, is that it is impolitic to invest the Governor with such formidable powers.

A third proposition which the Governor seems to favor in his Message, and to which opposition is felt, if not yet openly expressed, is that the tolls on the canals shall be further reduced. In 1870 it will be remembered that the tolls were reduced fifty per cent. below the toll-sheet of 1852, and it is now proposed by the Canal Board that the toll on grain and lumber shall be again reduced thirty-three and one-third per cent. below the toll sheet of last year. This reduction is thought to be one of the most important financial problems which will engage the attention of the Legislature at the present session. If it is finally determined upon, it will reduce the revenue of the canals in 1875, on the supposition that the tonnage does not increase over that of last year, ($500,000,) and it will necessarily increase taxation considerably.

These are some of the propositions of the Governor which are unfavorably regarded by the framers of thought and leaders of action in the Legislature, and which, it is thought, cannot be pressed to a favorable conclusion. In the opinion of a leading Republican Senator, the end sought to be obtained by the appointment of an Inspector of public works can best be reached by a simple amendment of the law of 1850. That is the law under which the canal frauds have been perpetrated, although it will be seen from its text that it was very carefully drawn. The law is as follows:

Before any work shall be contracted for on any of the canals of this State the Division Engineers shall ascertain or cause to be ascertained with all practical accuracy the quantity of embankment, excavation, mosonry, and quantity and quality of all materials to be used, and all other items of work to be placed under contract, a statement of which, together with maps, plans, and specifications corresponding with those adopted by the Canal Board and on file in the office of the State Engineer and Surveyor, shall be publicly exhibited to persons proposing for the work to be let. The quantities to exhibited shall be used in determining the value of the propositions received. After the contracts shall have been awarded, said statement of quantities, together with the maps, plans, and specifications, and all other papers relating to the work advertised, and which were exhibited as aforesaid, and are necessary to identify the plan and extent of the work so awarded, shall be filed in the office of the State Engineer and Surveyor, accompanied with the certificate of the Division or Resident Engineer, stating the time and place they were so exhibited. No alteration shall be made or any map or plan of any work under contract during its progress, except by the consent and approval of the Commissioner and the Division Engineer, nor unless the description of such alteration and the approval thereof, be reduced to writing, and be signed by the parties making the same, and a copy thereof shall have been filed in the office of the State Engineer and Surveyor. Nothing in this section contained shall be construed to authorize any change of plan that shall increase the expense of the work, or create any claims against the State for damages arising therefrom, unless a written statement setting forth the objects to be attained by such change, and the expense thereof, shall have been submitted to the Canal Board, and their assent at a meeting in which the State Engineer and Surveyor were present shall have been obtained.

The amendment to this law, which it is fully intended to move when the subject comes before the Legislature, is the addition of a clause providing that when it appears to any engineer in charge of any work that its cost will exceed the estimate by $1,000, the contract shall be closed, the work readvertised, and the contract relet. Thus the almost fabulous difference between cost and estimate must be reduced, for the estimates will no longer be used merely in "determining the value of the propositions received," but must be actual working plans of the work to be performed.

It is considered probable that Speaker Maguire will appoint the Assembly Committee of Investigation to-morrow. There seems to be no doubt that the Democratic members will be Messrs. Wachner and Falkner, but it has not yet been intimated who the Republican will be, the Governor will not announce the names of the Commissioners whom he is empowered to appoint, until Tuesday next.

Belden, Dennison, and the other Ring contractors, who have spent the week in Albany, left for their homes this evening.

THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEES.

THE JACOBS BILL IN THE ASSEMBLY—A MOTION FOR ITS THIRD READING OBJECTED TO—MR. HAMMOND THINKS THE LEGISLATURE IS DOING ITS WORK BUNGLINGLY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, April 1, 1875.

There was further evidence given this morning of the intention of the Governor's friends to push the advantage gained by their legislative dash into the ranks of the canal party yesterday. As soon as the House was opened this morning the Clerk read the Faulkner resolution for a joint legislative Committee of Investigation, as amended by the Senate, so as to provide that the committee shall consist of three members from each house. The Speaker put the question on concurring with the Senate amendment, and it was concurred in without a dissenting vote. The Clerk also announced the receipt of the Senate bill passed last night providing for a commission of four to investigate the canal question, and the bill had its second reading in the usual order. Mr. Daly then rose and said he believed the time for action had come, and that there was no further need of delay in putting the investigation under way by every proper means. He therefore moved that the bill be now, by unanimous consent, passed to its third reading.

Mr. Hammond, of Ontario, at once objected.

Mr. Daly said he could see no reason for the interposition of objections in this matter. It was clear that the passage of such a bill as this was necessary to enable the Governor to appoint a competent commission, and it was as clearly the duty of this Legislature to facilitate the object of the bill. The opinions of competent lawyers had been sought and obtained, and he thought there should be every reasonable latitude given to the prompt enactment of this law.

Mr. Hammond said he saw no necessity for extraordinary haste such as this, as there was doubt as to whether the object sought by the bill could be obtained by it in its present shape.

Mr. Daly said the opinion of able lawyers had been asked concerning it, and they expressed the belief that the bill was properly drawn and ample in its provisions.

A question being raised as to the propriety of debate after the objection, the Speaker said he had purposely refrained from enforcing the rule with what might be regarded as great haste. He was not in any way averse to the full and free discussion of this topic, but now that the point of order as to the admissibility of debate had been made, he should be obliged to sustain it. He had refrained thus far, as he did not desire to be considered as ruling against the subject.

The bill was then referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Some surprise was expressed that Mr. Hammond should appear in a position antagonistic to the Governor, as he was assumed to be by his objection, but in conversation with the gentleman subsequently he informed me that he was not opposed to the bill, or to its objects. He thought, however, that legislation on this subject had been bunglingly commenced, and he now proposed to endeavor to remedy it. He was at a loss to understand why the Legislature should go to the roundabout trouble of passing a bill to empower or give validity to a resolution under which no action had yet been taken. In his opinion, the cleanest way of doing the work was to pass a bill providing for the appointment of a commission, as contemplated by the resolution, and let the resolution fall as useless—as indeed it was without an empowering act. Under these circumstances, he had concluded to offer as an amendment to the Jacobs bill before the Judiciary Committee, to-night, an original section, and to append thereto all the other sections of the bill as passed by the Senate, so that the bill itself, without reference to any other piece of legislation or resolution, would confer ample authority and be complete.

THE JACOBS BILL PASSED BY THE UNANIMOUS VOTE OF THE ASSEMBLY—PROBABILITY THAT THE COMMISSION OF INQUIRY AND THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE WILL BEGIN WORK NEXT WEEK—THE DAVIS BILL POSTPONND.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, April 1.—The Assembly to-night, by a unanimous vote, passed the Senate bill introduced last night by Senator Jacobs. A brief and unimportant discussion took place on a motion of Mr. Willis, of Delaware, to amend by making the salary of the Commissioners $15 instead of $20 per day. The motion was lost, however, and the bill was read a third time and put on its final passage, receiving the affirmative votes of the ninety-three members present.

The amendment to the bill which Mr. Hammond contemplated offering in the Judiciary Committee this afternoon was not pressed by that gentleman, out of deference to the wishes of the Governor and his friends for speedy action. The bill has been returned to the Senate and will in all probability be transmitted to the Governor for his approval to-morrow. With his signature the bill will become a law, and as the resolution creating a joint Legislative Committee has passed both Houses, there is every probability that the Investigating Committee and the commission will be organized to begin their inquisitorial labors during the coming week.

The Davis bill, for the reorganization of the canal department and system, was the special order of business for the Assembly to-night; but, on motion of Mr. Davis, who was not well, and consequently was not prepared to sustain it if debate should arise, as it undoubtedly will, it was postponed and made the special order for next Tuesday evening.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE SENATE WITH REGARD TO CERTAIN PORTIONS OF THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

In the Senate to-day Senator Jacobs, in the last five minutes preceding adjournment, introduced the following resolutions, which were tabled without debate:

Resolved, That the portion of the Message calling attention to article 10, section 7, of the Constitution, be referred to the Judiciary Committee, with instruction to report without unnecessary delay a bill to carry into effect the provisions of the said section of the Constitution.

Resolved, That the remainder of the Message be referred to the Canal Committee, with instruction to report without unnecessary delay a bill or bills carrying out the recommendations therein contained.

The section of the constitution referred to in the above resolution is as follows:

Provision shall be made by law for the remove for misconduct or malversation in office of all officers (except judicial) whose powers and duties are not local or legislative, and who shall be elected at general elections, and also for supplying vacances created by such removal.

During the evening session Senator Jacobs called up the resolutions and they were adopted with an amendment to the second resolution, offered by Senator Woodin. As amended the resolution will read as follows:

Resolved, That the remainder of the message be referred to the Canal Committee, with instructions to report, without unnecessary delay, the evils pointed out, and, if any is necessary, that said committee report by one or more bills.

NAVIGATION ON THE HUDSON.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., April 1.—Reports from below to-night show that all the ice between Cornwall and Roarhook, except off Constitution Island, is on the move. It is still fast in Peekskill Bay and off Haverstraw, but it is expected to move from there to-night. A boat can get through to Newburg easily by Saturday.

THE ROCHESTER LORDS.

POPULAR DEMAND FOR AN INVESTIGATION.

THE CITIZENS OF ROCHESTER AWAKENED TO THE FRAUDULENT CHARACTER OF THE WATER-WORKS BUSINESS—THEY BEGIN TO PUSH SOME SEARCHING INQUIRIES—A COPY OF THE M'DONALD CONTRACT OBTAINED—ITS TERMS AND HOW THEY HAVE BEEN COMPLIED WITH—ENORMOUS PAYMENTS MADE TO M'DONALD—EFFECT OF THE TIMES EXPOSURES IN CHECKING THE SALE OF THE WATER BONDS IN NEW-YORK.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ROCHESTER, April 1.—The exposure of the Rochester Ring by THE TIMES has resulted in the people's demanding that the Engineer and Commissioners of Water-works shall resign, and permit the tax-payers to choose their successors. If they do not, the Legislature will be petitioned to repeal the act under which they hold power. A public meeting will be held as soon as possible to take suitable action in this connection. The property-owners are very sensitive on the prospects of their being compelled to pay the increased interest on the water-works bonds and the rapid accumulation of the city debt, and are determined to have a remedy. New disclosures are made unexpectedly, and the Ring are thoroughly alarmed. But investigation can hardly be had readily, owing to the astute legislation of the Lords, who took good care to exclude from the Water-works bill a a clause authorizing the Common Council, or any committee thereof, to make official examinations of the books and papers of the commission, and also to exclude another clause giving power to the Mayor to restrain the Commissioners from creating an unlimited debt, and in the use of the funds derived from the sale of the city bonds. This will be remedied, if possible, but the public attention now is more particularly turned to the contract and its fulfillment. To-day the President of the Board of Water-works permitted a copy of the contract to be taken, and it now lies before me. The contract was awarded to James McDonald on a bid of $1,723,150. The City Treasurer's books show that he has paid to the Water Commissioners, or their order, up to the present date a little over $2,500,000, and also $200,000 interest, leaving only $300,000 in the water-works fund. The books of the Water-Works Commissioners were examined to-day by a prominent citizen, and were found not posted later than Dec. 12, 1874. They show that the following payments to James McDonald, alias George D. Lord, have been made:

1873—July 8, $8,760; Aug. 7, $26,923; Aug. 14, $8,607; Aug. 21, $15,276; Sept. 6, $66,481; Oct. 1, $9,253; Oct. 11, $82,669; Oct. 22, $25,821; Oct. 31, $14,630; Nov. 19, $89,531; Nov. 29, $13,459; Dec. 5, $10,000.

1874—Jan. 10, $15,986; Jan. 23, $150,000; Jan. 28, $50,000; March 7, $4,136; April 2, $50,000; May 9, $5,115; May 16, $50,000; June 6, $98,556; July 11, $160,743; Aug. 8, $151,962; Sept. 12, $177,935; Oct. 10, $115,235; Oct. 24, $25,000; Nov. 14, $162,530; Dec. 12, $141,550.

1875—Jan. 9, $82,060; Feb. 6, $22,750; March 6, $21,300.

Total, $1,857,370.

The work, according to good judges, is not half done. The City Treasurer's books show also that in the water-works account is this entry: "For engineering to Dec. 3, 1874, $66,932." The contract was made at the Delavan Hotel, on April 12, 1873, and the signature of James McDonald is witnessed by Warren Leland. Strange that the Commissioners had to go there, rather than McDonald come to Rochester, to sign it. By the document it appears he is to furnish all the materials and perform all the labor on the water-works, the work to consist principally of furnishing materials and constructing a conduit of brick and cast-iron pipe from Hemlock Lake to the City of Rochester; the furnishing and laying of all the distribution pipes, the construction of reservoirs, and all appurtenances connected therewith; necessary vaults for stop and air-cocks, the opening and filling of trenches, &c., according to specifications. He agreed to give his personal attention to its fulfillment; that he would not sublet the work, but would keep it under his control; that he would not assign the contract by power of attorney or otherwise, nor any of the moneys payable under it, unless by the written consent of the Water Commissioners. These provisions he did not literally violate, but it was perfectly well understood by him that he was to obtain such written consent, and assign the contract to George the Silent, who afterward sub-let the work, or parts of it. The specifications are the same as those bid upon by all the bidders. But when the award was made to McDonald, none of the quantities were stated, and other items were added. The specification governing the laying of the conduits begins thus: "The main conduit will extend from a point in Hemlock Lake, about 300 feet from shore, to the City of Rochester, a distance of about twenty-eight miles; a portion of the upper part shall be constructed of best quality of hard burned brick, laid in hydraulic cement, and the remainder of cast iron of various sizes, as may be directed by the engineer." Just here is the point. McDonald's bid for the brick was $1 per thousand; but he knew before he took the contract that the engineer would use no brick, but would direct that costly wrought-iron pipes be used instead. There has been no change in the form of the contract since it was made, and yet no brick or cast-iron conduits have been built. But McDonald is putting in twelve miles of wrought-iron conduit at $8 per foot, amounting to over $500,000 in the aggregate, without any contract, and without any opportunity for competition having been allowed. Engineer Tubbs, in presence of Roswell Hart, President of the Commission, said to-day, by way of explanation, that McDonald claimed that if the contract was changed so that he could not furnish the brick, he had a right to furnish whatever material was substituted. The meaning of this is, that if the Commissioners deprived McDonald of the privilege of furnishing hard-burned brick, worth $22 a thousand, at $1 a thousand, they were morally bound to let him furnish the wrought-iron at $8 a foot. It is also claimed by lumber dealers that the white oak timber and plank, furnished to the water-works at $100 per 1,000, does not cost the contractor more than $25. The hemlock which he agreed to supply as low as $12 a 1,000, the engineer directed not to be used. So large a quantity of the white oak has been furnished, that it is estimated that George D. Lord has realized at least $80,000 profit on it alone.

The Commissioners rendered their annual report on the 1st of last January, but it is valueless, because it contains no data showing the amount of work done, the sums paid, how much remains to be done, or what the probable additional cost will be. The strangest feature of this document is that neither the name of George D. Lord nor James McDonald is anywhere to be found in it. If they have assigned or sublet the contract, or any part of it, no record appears of the Commissioners' having complied with the law, by giving their written consent to do so. Roswell Hart was not slow to talk about the Ring exposures in THE TIMES. He said, speaking of the contract, that when it was executed McDonald understood he would not be called upon to furnish brick at $1 per 1,000, as the Commissioners had decided not to use it. He deprecated the publication in THE TIMES, as having a bad effect upon the credit of the city. That he telegraphed yesterday to New-York to have sold a few Water-works bonds left over, and he received an answer stating that for the present THE TIMES exposures had killed the sale of Rochester bonds. I ought to add here that this check was very much desired by the tax-payers of the city, many of them having said to me that at this juncture the most fortunate thing that could happen to the city would be the temporary weakening of its credit, so that the Lords could not run it further into debt by their jobbery.

The Engineer of the department, Mr. Tubbs, was asked how much rock excavation, concrete, slope, and rip-rap wall had already been paid for, and replied that he did not know. This, however, is a piece of information that will be sought by a Citizens' Committee, to be appointed to examine the 1,400 vouchers on file in the office of the City Treasurer.

Speaking of the Water-works bonds this evening, Mr. President Hart, in reply to the question why he had sent them to New-York for sale when heretofore city bonds had commanded a premium at home, said that D. W. Powers, a prominent banker here, had discredited the water bonds so that the Commissioners were compelled to send them to New-York. Mr. Hart, although he holds the responsible position of Controller of the Water-works for the Lords, is not a tax-payer in Rochester.

DOUBTFUL CHARACTER OF THE REPORTS OF MEXICAN OUTRAGES.

COL. NELSON, LATE UNITED STATES MINISTER TO MEXICO, REGARDS THEM AS PERPETRATED BY CITIZENS OF TEXAS OF MEXICAN ORIGIN—SYSTEMATIC MANUFACTURE OF CLAIMS AGAINST BOTH COUNTRIES—VIEWS OF THE MEXICAN MINISTER AT WASHINGTON—THE SNYDER-SCHENCK-WIARD LETTER CASE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Col. Nelson, late United States Minister to Mexico, expresses the belief that the recent outrage at Nueces, in Texas, was perpetrated by Texan desperadoes or unscrupulous persons, who are interested in provoking hostilities between Mexico and the United States. Col. Nelson says there exists in that portion of Texas lying west of the Nueces River an organization of men whose avowed object is to create a war between the two countries in order that they may be afforded unlimited opportunity to pursue their trade of robbery. There is another class of men who create disturbance for the purpose of manufacturing claims against the Mexican Government, and charge their own depredations on Mexicans. Col. Nelson believes that while some depredations are committed on settlements lying contiguous to the Rio Grande, the great majority are perpetrated by Texans, and that all outrages committed at any distance east of the Rio Grande are the work of the latter class. He refers to the commission appointed by President Grant in 1871, to ascertain damages resulting from outrages alleged to have been committed by Mexicans prior to that year. Texans appeared before that commission and made oath to having suffered from Mexican incursions damages aggregating about $35,000,000. No individual claimant swore to a loss less than $35,000, and many of them made oath to having lost as high as $250,000. The losses thus sworn to aggregate a sum equal to three times the assessed value of all the lands tenements and cattle in the counties in which the incursions were alleged to have been made. After the report of the American commission was made Mexico appointed a commission at the head of which was Emilo Velasco, an eminent Mexican lawyer and statesman, who visited all points on the Rio Grande opposite which the depredations were said to have been committed, and invited all persons on the American side, who had been aggrieved, to appear before the commission and substantiate their claims. None of the parties thus invited appeared. The report of Señor Velasco is now prepared, and will be published in New-York under the supervision of Minister Mariscal. These parties finding their rascality about being exposed are now engaged in fomenting fresh disturbances, and casting the blame on Mexicans. The country lying between the Rio Grande and Nueces was definitively acquired from Mexico by the war of 1846. The inhabitants at that time were Mexicans, and were made American citizens by the annexation. They have all the vices of their race, and spend their lives in herding and stealing cattle, and plundering those who immigrate to and settle in their neighborhood. Col. Nelson says it is absurd to suppose Mexican banditti would cross the Rio Grande and penetrate as far as Nueces for plunder. He believes Mexicans committed the crime, but they were the Mexicans who dwell in that part of Texas, and whose allegiance, if they owe any allegiance anywhere, is to the United States. Col. Nelson expresses surprise that Gov. Coke should take the view presented in his communication to the President. While in Mexico similar outrages were frequently brought to Col. Nelson's attention, and investigation satisfied him of their character and purpose. Señor Zamacona, of the Mexican Claims Commission, discredits the telegraphic reports, and believes them to be gross exaggerations. He says the Mexican authorities do all that is possible to prevent predatory bands crossing the Rio Grande. He does not believe the outrage at Nueces was committed by Mexicans. No inducement, commensurate with the risk and danger, existed for Mexicans to penetrate 100 miles of American territory. In connection with claims for damages now pending before the Mexican Commission, Señor Zamacona produced the printed testimony of Col. J. L. Haynes, of Travis county, Texas, in which Haynes says he has reason to believe that shrewd and unscrupulous men have been engaged in manufacturing claims along the Rio Grande against the United States and Mexico, and that he has been importuned by this class of men to go to Mexico "to get up claims." It was suggested to him that the United States were anxious to get up large claims against Mexico with a view of acquiring territory as an indemnity. This is the class of men whom Señor Zamacona charges with fomenting frequent troubles on the Rio Grande, and he believes some of the same class are found on the Mexican side of that river, though the number is fewer than in Texas. Señor Zamacona claims that the Mexicans suffer quite as much from the lawlessness of Texans as do the Texans from the lawless Mexicans. He believes irritation is sometimes caused by the unwise action of local authorities on both sides of the Rio Grande, but insists that most of the trouble is planned and executed by parties in Texas.

THE SCHENCK-WIARD LETTER CASE.

The Grand Jury of the United States Court here to-day ignored the bill in which Snyder was charged by Norman Wiard with the larceny of a letter written by Gen. Schenck, from London, to Wiard. It was in this case that Mr. Charles A. Dana, of New-York, was subpœnaed to testify. For refusing to obey the subpœna an attachment was issued against Mr. Dana. The attachment falls with the failure of the case.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

THE OVERLOOK MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

KINGSTON, N. Y., April 1.—A telegram came this afternoon from Woodstock that the Overlook Mountain House was on fire. It was at first thought to be an April-fool hoax, but by the use of a powerful glass the house was really seen to be burning. Loss to building about $45,000; insured for $33,800. Loss to furniture about $20,000; insured for $5,000. There is no likelihood of its being rebuilt, as it was not a paying investment.

OTHER FIRES.

The sufferers by the fire in Ticonderoga, N. Y., on Wednesday morning, were as follows: French, Treadway & Co., dry goods and groceries; H. G. Burleigh & Bros.' office, National Express Company's office, the telegraph office, Pond & Cook, druggist; Crain, jeweler; M. C. Royce, dry good H. Field, dry and fancy goods; J. Reilly, dwelling and millinery shop; Weed & Fleming, drugs and Post Office; Dr. Bailey, office; F. Bryan, boots and shoes; F. P. Porter, dwelling; J. Loeb, shed and office; S. M. Clark, dwelling and barn; P. M. Baker, dwelling and store; William S. Flemiag, Central House, billiard room and barn; H. C. Nye, flour and feed store; E. Bailey, grocery; A. Stone, boot and shoe store; Fenton, law offices; Frency, Treadway & Co., storehouse; F. N. Porter, dwelling; Payne, Gilligan & Co., market and grocery; Drake & Haskell, dry goods and groceries; Good Templar's Hall, Freemason's Hall, Grand Army of the Republic Hall; J. M. McCormick, dwelling; Robert Bryan, dwelling and shop; J. McCaughin, groceries and provision store-house; J. Shinville, harness store; John Lamb, groceries; William Andrews, confectioner and fruit-dealer; J. McCormick, tailor; J. C. Hollenbeck, law office; H. G. Burleigh & Brother, lumber shed; J. A. Pinchin, blacksmith shop, and A. Nicholson, photograph gallery.

A fire broke out in the *Churchman* building, Hartford, Conn., last evening, and damaged building and contents to the extent of $50,000 before it could be got under control. The building was owned by Mallory & Co., and was valued at $40,000, and the stock at an equal amount; insured for $41,500, in the following companies: Ætna, $12,000; Home, of New-York, $10,000; Phenix, $5,000; Hartford, $5,000; Atlas, $5,000; National, $2,500; Shoe and Leather, of Boston, $2,000.

The large dwelling-house of Mr. M. Howell, at Flower Hill, Manhasset, Long Island, was totally destroyed by fire on wednesday. When first discovered, the fire had gained considerable headway, and it was impossible to save anything. All the furniture, including two pianos, together with several hundred dollars' worth of silver ware, was lost. Mr. Howell's family are in Europe, and he had but recently returned home. The loss, which is estimated at about $8,000, is covered by insurance.

At a late hour on Wednesday night a fire occurred in the dry-goods store of Thomas Courtney, No. 310 Spring street, resulting in almost the total destruction of the stock. Loss, $7,000; insured in the Globe, St. Nicholas, and Fireman's, of Newark, N. J. The building belongs to the Wood estate, and was damaged to the amount of $200; insured for $2,500 in the Greenwich Company.

Yesterday afternoon the mill and barn of James Armstrong, at Day's Lane Station, on the Germantown Railroad, Pennsylvania, were damaged by fire. The picker room and a wing attached thereto were destroyed. The mill was destroyed by fire a short time ago. Loss, about $6,000; no insurance.

At 12:30 P. M. yesterday a fire occurred on the roof of the dwelling No. 37 Avenue D, occupied by John Knox and Mrs. Ann Smith. The furniture on the premises was damaged to the extent of $1,000. The building was owned by John Math, and was damaged to the extent of $700.

Four stores were destroyed by fire in Atlanta, Ga., yesterday. Loss $53,000, of which $32,000 is covered by insurance.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, April 2—1 A. M.—Rain has prevailed in the lake region, and thence southward to the Gulf and South Atlantic coast, with south-west to north-west winds and cooler weather, except in the last-named district. Warmer and partly cloudy weather prevails in New-England and the Middle Atlantic States, with southerly winds and less pressure. Generally clear and cool weather continues in the North-west and South-west. The Ohio, the Lower Missouri, and the Central Mississippi Rivers have risen.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England and the Middle States, generally cloudy and cooler weather, with local rains, south-west to north-west winds, and slight changes in barometer.

For the lower lake region and the Ohio Valley, light rains followed by clearing and warmer weather, south to west winds, and stationary or falling barometer.

For the North-west, the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys and the upper lake region, clear weather, rising temperature, south-east to south-west winds, and falling barometer.

For the South Atlantic and Eastern Gulf States and Tennessee, light rains and cooler weather, north-west to south-west winds and rising barometer.

For the South-west, partly cloudy and cool weather, winds shifting to easterly and southerly, and falling barometer.

The Lower Mississippi, the Lower Missouri, and the Upper Ohio Rivers will continue to rise.

Cautionary signals continue on the Atlantic coast from Cape May to New-York.

LABOR TROUBLES IN NEW-ENGLAND.

BOSTON, Mass., April 1.—Labor troubles are reported in several cotton manufacturing towns of this State and New-Hampshire, caused, as alleged, by an imperative order from the Fall River Head Centre of the National Union requiring operatives to demand a restoration of former prices. The strike at Great Falls, N. H., has not been general, and the corporation claim that it is now virtually ended, new hands being easily procured to fill the places of the small proportion of disaffected help. No concession in prices will be made by the mills. At Lowell, Mass., notice of intention to strike was given by the mule-spinners only in the Massachusetts, Prescott, and Lawrence mills, while a demand for increased pay was made in all the other factories. The Mule Spinners' Union at first voted not to strike, but, upon the receipt of imperative orders from the National Association, served their notice upon the mills mentioned. The agents have informally declared that the increase demanded will not be paid, and a meeting of Directors is to be held in Boston to devise means for supplying the places of the strikers. At Newburyport, Mass., the weavers in all the mills demanded a full restoration of the twenty-seven cents per cut, and the Peabody and Masconomet Corporations acceded to the demand. The Bartlett and Ocean Mills have not acquiesced, and the weavers employed there will give notice on Monday of their intention to quit work.

ARREST OF NOTORIOUS COUNTERFEITERS.

ST. LOUIS, April 1.—United States Marshal Newcomb received a telegram to-day from Detective Duckworth, stating that he has captured the notorious counterfeiters, Pete McCartney, George Rankin, Mike Rogers, George Rittenhouse, and John Hall, who escaped from jail here on the morning of Feb. 5. The telegram was dated at an interior town in Texas, but Marshal Newcomb, for prudential reasons, does not wish the name of the place to be made public. Assistance was sent to Duckworth this evening, and the prisoners will be brought here at once.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

MR. CHILDERS' EULOGY ON THE UNITED STATES.

LONDON, April 1.—Mr. Childers, speaking at Pontefract last night, gave an account of his late American tour. He spoke in terms of high eulogy of America. The United States, he thought, was probably the most prosperous country in the world. He estimated that in sixty years it would contain 150,000,000 inhabitants, while the progress of England was necessarily limited. He forcibly presented the reasons why England should seek the friendship and alliance of the United States.

FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES IN GERMANY.

LONDON, April 1.—A special dispatch to the *Post* from Berlin says a financial crisis is feared there. Settlements on the Bourse are effected with great difficulty. There have been twenty-eight failures, and two persons have committed suicide in consequence of financial reverses.

FUNERAL OF JOHN MARTIN, M. P.

DUBLIN, April 1.—The funeral of the late John Martin, M. P., took place at Newry to-day, and was attended by thousands of people. Nearly every town in Ireland was represented. Several members of Parliament were present.

DEPARTURE OF AGRICULTURAL LABORERS FOR CANADA.

LONDON, April 2—4 A. M.—The steamer Sarmatian, for Portland, took out 200 agricultural laborers for Canada.

SPAIN.

GEN. CONCHA'S CHARGES AGAINST EX-CAPTAIN GENERAL JOVELLAR.

LONDON, April 1.—A Madrid dispatch says that among the specifications in Concha's charges against Jovellar is one that when Concha was Captain General of Cuba, he had occasion to send Gen. Riguelme home for insubordination. When the latter returned to Spain Jovellar, who had become Minister of War, approved his conduct and subsequently promoted him.

The Government finds it difficult to defend Jovellar from these accusations. An old Spanish law prohibits the appointment of an ex-Governor of a colony to any public post until formal inquiry has been had into his past administration. It is understood that in Gen. Jovellar's case no such inquiry has taken place since his return from Cuba, and this circumstance may be used as a pretext for requiring his withdrawal from the Ministry.

DON CARLOS AND HIS ARMY ENTERING SANTANDER.

PARIS, April 1.—Advices from Spain state that a force of Carlists has entered the Province of Santander, and will be followed by Don Carlos and the bulk of his army. It is supposed they are trying to penetrate to Castile.

RUSSIA.

M. SCHICHKIN APPOINTED MINISTER TO THE UNITED STATES.

LONDON, April 1.—A telegram from St. Petersburg states that M. Schichkin, the Russian Diplomatic Agent and Consular General in Servia, has been appointed Minister of Russia to the United States.

AUSTRIA.

EX-MINISTER JAY RETURNING HOME.

VIENNA, April 1.—Hon. John Jay, late Minister of the United States, left Vienna to-day on his return home.

GERMANY.

IMPRISONMENT OF ECCLESIASTICS—RUMORED ARREST OF A PAPAL DELEGATE.

LONDON, April 1.—A special dispatch from Berlin to the *Post* reports that eighty ecclesiastics are at present imprisoned in Posen alone. It is rumored that the Government has arrested the Papal delegate who has been secretly administering the Archbishropic of Posen since the arrest of the incumbent.

FURTHNR LEGISLATIVE RESTRICTIONS ON ECCLESIASTICAL AUTHORITY CONTEMPLATED.

LONDON, April 2—5:30 A. M.—The *Times* correspondent at Berlin telegraphs that it is anticipated that the old law forbidding intercourse between the Pope and the Catholic clergy in Prussia, except through the Government, will be re-enacted, and that measures will be introduced wholly suspending Papal authority in Prussia until the Pope abandons his pretensions to cancel the laws of the Kingdom.

THN MAXIMILLIAN MONUMENT UNVEILED.

TRIESTE, April 1.—The monument to the memory of the late Emperor Maximillian was inaugurated yesterday.

URUGUAY.

THE PAYMENT OF INTEREST ON THE PUBLIC DEBT SUSPENDED.

RIO JANEIRO, April 1.—A dispatch from Montevideo announces that the Uruguayan Chambers have passed a decree suspending the payment of interest on the public debt, and providing for the redemption of the debt by the issue of new paper at a forced price. It is added that the foreign representatives have protested against the decree, and the situation is critical.

DON ALFONSO.

A FORMAL DEMAND BY SPAIN ON PRUSSIA FOA THE EXTRADITION OF THE BROTHER OF DON CARLOS.

LONDON, April 2.—The Cologne *Gazette* states that Spain has made a formal demand on Prussia, in virtue of an extradition with that country, for the arrest of Don Alfonso, and it is said the Prussian authorities have in consequence received instructions to arrest the Prince if he enters Prussian territory and hold him until the grounds of Spain's claim are examined.

CUBA.

ARRIVAL OF SOLDIERS FROM SPAIN—THE MURDERER SHARKEY NOT YET ARRIVED IN HAVANA.

HAVANA, April 1.—A steamer arrived from Cadiz to-day with 1,000 soldiers.

The report of Sharkey's arrival here yesterday was premature. It is now stated that the noted criminal is on his way hither from Santiago in charge of the Police.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE LEXINGTON CENTENNIAL.

BOSTON, Mass., April 1.—The Legislative Committee of Three leave Boston to-night, accompanied by the Senior Aid on Gov. Gaston's Staff, to extend an invitation to President Grant and Cabinet to be present as the guests of the State at the Concord and Lexington centennial celebration on the 19th of April. The Municipal Government has also tendered the hospitalities of the city to the President.

ITALIAN NOTES.

ITALO-AUSTRIAN RELATIONS—THE PAPAL CONSISTORY.

THE VISIT OF FRANCIS JOSEPH—NEW CARDINALS—TRIALS BY JURY—AN EMINENT PHYSICIAN AT DEATH'S DOOR.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Monday, March 15, 1875.

The joy caused by the intended visit to Italy, three weeks from this, of the Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria, is gushing out in many articles in the newspapers. The visit will take place on the 5th of April, at Venice. The King of Italy taking the former ruler of those provinces by the hand, in the city which has so many sad associations with foreign domination, will be the crowning act of friendly alliance between two populations once so widely separated. If the doctors are able to patch up the health of Emperor William sufficiently to enable him to hold out for an Italian voyage, it will be a new gratification for us all. Should the German Emperor come, we hardly expect that his visit will be extended as far as Rome, for the good reason that he would be obliged to turn his back upon the Pope. Pius IX. is a good deal in the way, although all are willing for him to go on as at present under the control of law. Most things take place very much as they would were he not here. Last week a Masonic Temple, to the great horror of the Vatican, was dedicated with public ceremonies; and the errors and follies of the Papacy are caricatured in the illustrated comical papers just as the sayings and doings of Ministers of State are "made light of" in this or any other country with a free press. Those here formerly unaccustomed to such levity are obliged to bear it now with the best grace they can.

THE PAPAL CONSISTORY.

This morning the Pope held the long-talked-of Consistory, and nominated six Cardinals. Among them, as you are already informed, are Archbishop McCloskey, of New-York, and Archbishop Manning, of Westminster. The death, within the past few days, of Cardinal Barili, makes the number 104 that Pius IX. has buried during his long Pontificate. The six Cardinals just made carry the members of the Sacred College up to 56. There are so many members of the Papal Senate who have got beyond the age of seventy that the coming few years must see not a few of them laid away. The deceased Cardinal Barili had reached the age of seventy-four, and Patrizi, the Cardinal Vicar of Rome, is now seventy-seven. In addition to the *porporati* made to-day, the Pope has nominated five *in petto*, whose names will be gazetted after another Consistory, soon to be held. In a day or two Mgr. Roncetti, the Papal Ablegate, will set out for New-York, bearing the *piotto* with the red hat of the Cardinal. He will be accompanied by the Very Rev. Dr. Ubaldi and one of the Pope's Noble Guard. So you are to have a novelty added to all the other elements which make up the life of a great society. The Papacy is a republic, with an elected head, claiming the prerogatives of royalty; a priest-king nominated for life, as there can be no hereditary offshoot from the Papal stem. Were the Catholic Archbishop of New-York a Hughes and not a McCloskey, we might have another aspirant to the Papal succession.

THE KING'S BIRTHDAY.

Yesterday Victor Emmanuel saw his five and fiftieth birthday come round; and as the hereditary Prince Humbert opened his eyes on this sublunary scene on the 14th of March, 1844, the honors of his nativity were celebrated, as usual, in conjunction with the festivities offered to the head of the State. The only incident worth taking notice of in connection with this anniversary was the fact that the Archbishop of Milan published an order to his clergy to take part in a Te Deum ceremony in the Cathedral church of his Diocese. Giving thanks to God for the preservation of the life of an excommunicated sovereign is a new thing under the sun of Italy, besides being a violation of principles of consistency and sound logic. The Pope, proceeding in a straightforward way, should at once turn Luigi, Calabiana, *Arcivescovo di Milano*, out of office. "To render solemn thanks and prayers to the Most High for the preservation and prosperity of our most august Sovereign, Victor Emmanuel, we order that on the 14th of March, the happy anniversary of his birth, there be chanted in the Metropolitan Church, and in all the parochial churches subordinate, the Ambresian Hymn or the Te Deum." Such is the language of the notice given ten days before to the clergy under the Bishop's control. A similar order was issued by the Patriarch of the ecclesiastical district of Venice.

TRIAL BY JURY.

What is to become of the trial by jury in Italy we do not yet know, but examples are now and then given which weaken the confidence of those who wish to see this highly-esteemed Anglo-Saxon institution well established in this country. Last week there was a decision in the Criminal Court at Capua, which was another added to a number of extraordinary irregularities which have been presented in the past few years. A man by the name of Waldis, an ex-Captain of *bersaglieri*, of the age of more than forty, was on trial for shooting, in the Autumn of last year, a girl of seventeen, with whom he had had a love attachment, and to whom he was under a matrimonial engagement. There had been some cause for jealousy, and inflamed by that passion the man, in open day, with one discharge of a revolver killed the girl, and with another made an unsuccessful attempt upon his own life. Premeditated murder was clearly proved; but so many "extenuating circumstances" were found in the former exemplary character and good conduct of Waldis that the jury rendered a verdict of acquittal, and the man left the court with the applause of the populace, of which the court and the accused were the equal objects. The conduct of the population was very much like that of a party of electors triumphing in their vote in a political caucus—carried away by their partisan sympathies.

AN EMINENT MEDICAL MAN.

Italy is about to lose the one who, among natives of the country, has acquired the most eminent position in the present century in the science and practice of medicine. Dr. Bufalini lies ill at Florence, and his great age of eighty-eight leads to the belief that his end is near. A bulletin of the progress of his malady is printed in the newspapers from day to day, which indicates the degree of interest felt by the public in the final moments of this conspicuous citizen. Bufalini is the author of several works in the science of medicine, which have obtained for him a reputation beyond the borders of his own country. It is claimed for him that he has made useful discoveries which have introduced meliorations into native practice. More than sixty years ago he published the works by which he is best known, *A Hint upon the Doctrine of Life*, and *Of True and of False Glory, and the Means by which Each is Arrived at*. The elevation of his views, and the attractive beauty of his style, have gained for him great influence over more than one generation of Italians. After the creation of the new Kingdom of Italy, he was one of the first nominated by the Sovereign to Senatorial honors. Like Manzoni, Rossini, Lambruskini, Gino Capponi, and other Italians eminent in one or another walk of science or art, the life of Bufalini has been prolonged beyond the ordinary span of human existence.

THE AMERICAN CENTENNIAL.

So far as I can learn, the Italian Government has taken no part toward assisting exhibitors from this country who may wish to make a show of their commodities at the great Centennial display to be held at Philadelphia. The principal alleged obstacle is the attendant expense, which, it is declared, neither the exhibitors nor the country is able to bear. The question is asked "Why does not the United States Government send a vessel of the Navy to transport Italian products of art and mechanics to the American shores?" One asks in reply, "Why does not the Italian Government do it?" for the vessels of the fleet could not be better employed in time of peace than by helping the advancement of those arts and industries by which peace is promoted. It would also give a good opportunity for the officers of Italian vessels of war to study the mechanical processes, as well as the institutions and habits, of one of the most advanced countries of the world. For the rest, Italy must look out for herself, and see to it that she is not left out in the cold in this first Centennial house-warming in the United States of North America. This new-fledged chicken of an independent State is scratching right and left for the crumbs scattered by the commerce of all the world, now seated at a common table in happy fraternity. If Italy really wishes to become the England of the south of Europe, she must follow England's example of self-reliant activity.

THE PULPIT OGRE.

From the Arcadian.

The cold comments of the weekly organs of opinion in London, on the revival movement at present conducted there by Messrs. Moody and Sankey, are offset by the warm language of the daily press—the *Telegraph, News, Hour, Post, Echo,* and *Globe* having all spoken in approving terms of these circulating revivalists and the work they are doing in the modern Babylon. Knowing what we do of the method of the average revivalist, we are pleasantly surprised to hear that Moody and Sankey refrain from anything like an attempt to work on the fears of the excitable multitude they address. The *Echo*, an evening paper whose 100,000 purchasers represent the sense, substance, and respectability of middle-class London, makes no scruple about saying that the English people will be very much indebted to Moody and Sankey, if these gentlemen shall help them to get rid of the mistake of supposing that grim and dismal hymns and sermons are the proper methods of creating reverence. But that mistake, alas! is not confined to the English people. We know too many instances, right here, of this, the characteristic delusion of the average revival preacher, whose stock in trade consists of threats and denunciations, whose favorite advertisements are lurid and panoramic "sections of the day of judgment," whose only inducements are fire and brimstone, and whose adopted specialty is hell. Nevertheless, even for such unattractive wares as these, there is a demand, and if grown people feel they cannot be converted except through the medium of their fears, we for our part cannot do less than hope they may speedily become the subjects of the desiderated paroxysm—of a fright so serious and overwhelming, indeed, that it will last them a lifetime, and place their conversion on a secure and unassailable foundation. But it seems to us a very different matter when children of tender years are deliberately selected, as they are here and elsewhere by sensational preachers, as fitting subjects for some cold-blooded emotional vivisector like Varley, who very probably may have drained his own cast-iron nature of every drop of warm human sympathy, and has, therefore, no longer any feeling of the torture he is inflicting on a child's sensitive organization. Even if he had such a feeling, the man's distorted and dogmatic notion of duty would very probably forbid him to stay his hand. But it should be out of the power of such a preacher to exercise his spells on the imaginations of children. Parents and guardians should shrink from committing their little charges to the mercy of a man who habitually preaches not mercy, but judgment; whose text is not the love, but rather the wrath of God. If it were wished to make a child morbid in disposition and morose in temper, to give it a heart of steel and a temperament of wood, to deprive it of elasticity and imbue it with a dogged obstinacy—then, indeed, would wrath and judgment be the doctrines to din into it, and a Varley the right sort of gong for the purpose. We know that as there is a certain class of criminals who can be held in awe only by fear of the lash, so is there a class of sinners whose only effectual incentive to well-doing is *anathema maranatha*. Such have failed to be persuaded to embrace religion, and have had to be bullied into it. But children cannot surely be held to have outgrown all the better impulses of human nature, so that they have no longer any instrument of grace left but the dreadful knout of fear—the fear, too, of physical consequences in an endless hell. Is this the sort of preachment to make the children? this the kind of spiritual nourishment on which children are expected to grow up healthy Christians, or healthy men of any stamp? We wish to see the creature who will maintain that he believes so; and yet, creatures swarm around who act as if they so believed. If there is one spectacle more repulsive to us than another, it is the spectacle of a Varley exploding his thunderbolts, and fulminating his lightnings of wrath to come over the heads of a gathering of horror-stricken little children. The repulsiveness of such a scene is not lessened by the ludicrous aspects of it, as represented by an able-bodied, lusty sinner scolding and denouncing a church full of innocents. But it is not enough to say it is repulsive and ludicrous—it is emphatically disgraceful, and fraught with bad effects on children. There is no parent, deserving so honored a name, who desires to have his child yield him obedience from the dread of punishment and not from an impulse of love; or who would tolerate in his nursery an ogress who is wont to play upon the active fancies of his little ones by hideous and lying tales, in order to produce the direct paralysis of terror. Nor will he tolerate an ogre in the pulpit, nor permit his children to be driven with the scourge if they cannot be drawn by the bonds of love. The training of children, if not conducted on this principle, is wholly wrong, from the beginning a perverse delusion, and eventually a total failure. It would be needless for us, perhaps, to remind the class of sensational preachers we have been referring to, that Jesus Christ, in speaking to children, did not even allude to such a place as hell, but spoke only of heaven; that he did not scold and threaten, but commended them; that he reproved nobody on that occasion but the self-sufficient, full-grown persons who then, as now, consider themselves to have a monopoly of declaring the will of heaven, and of dispensing its favors with as niggard a hand as with a liberal they shower down its judgments.

DANIEL IN THE LION'S DEN AGAIN.

From the Sun.

Uncle Dan'l Drew went down into Wall street yesterday morning in a coach. His face was worn with illness, but the traces of grief at the damage unintentionally done "the boys" by his sickness were deeper set and much more conspicuous than any left by a brief period of bodily suffering. Still Uncle Dan'l's eyes sparkled with their wonted brilliancy, and the moment he cast them upon the stock list tape his brokers knew that he was all himself again. His known goodness and liberality gave rise to a rumor that he contemplated a scheme of making good the losses consequent upon the rumor of his illness; indeed Uncle Dan'l looked so benevolent and smiled so sweetly that this rumor did not seem so absurd as it would have been if coupled with the name of any other man; still, those of the victims who waited for the restitution were disappointed. Uncle Dan'l would rather found a college any day than restore a cent.

A NEW LOLA MONTEZ.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Echo* writes, March 16: "A very lively incident occurred on the Boulevards last night, which reminds one of the days of Lola Montez. Mme. Olga de Janina, a young lady of Franco-Russian birth, and a pupil of Liszt, had announced to give a concert at the Salle Taitbout next Saturday, and, in accordance with the time-honored custom of the professional world, she sent a preliminary puff to all the papers. It was inserted by the majority, but a few of the editors were ungallant enough to disoblige her, and among them the editor of the Bonapartist *Pays*. This highly disappointed Mme. Olga, whose opinions happen to be Bonapartist, and she forthwith sent a friend—a priest, it is said—to inquire the reason. M. Paul De Cassagnac, the editor of the *Pays*, replied that he could not interfere with what his musical critic had done, and he added that he was surprised to see a priest mix himself up in the affairs of a young lady whose reputation was not what the Church could desire. Mme. Olga de Janina no sooner received this answer than she donned herself in male attire, purchased a cane, and, red with indignation, proceeded to the Café de la Paix, a Bonapartist rendezvous, where she found her identical enemy taking his absinthe. After apostrophizing M. De Cassagnac in very warm and glowing language, she struck him across the back and face with her cane, and triumphantly left the café. The fighting editor of the *Pays* never looked so crestfallen in his life. The exploit is a capital puff for Mme. Olga, but it is probable the Prefecture will not allow the concert to take place for fear of a disturbance."

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

COST OF THE DISTRICT COURTS.

IMPORTANT REPORT OF CONTROLLER GREEN—ENORMOUS SALARIES PAID TO JUSTICES, CLERKS, AND OTHERS.

The Board of Apportionment held a long session yesterday. Mayor Wickham occupied the chair, and all the members were present. After the transaction of some unimportant business, the Controller submitted the following report:

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, }
CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, March 31, 1875. }

To the Board of Estimate and Apportionment:

The subject of salaries of the District Courts having been referred to the Controller at a meeting of the Board, held on March 6, 1875, he respectfully submits the following report:

There are ten District Courts in the City of New-York, the cost of which, at the salaries claimed by one or more of the Judges, and a retinue of Clerks, stenographers, interpreters, janitors, and attendants thereof, amount to the immense sum of $232,290 annually. To this is to be added about $30,000 per annum for fuel, stationery, cleaning, rent, &c., making together more than a quarter of a million of dollars, for which services are rendered very disproportionate to the amount paid.

The salaries of the Justices of these minor courts are fixed by section 116 of chapter 335 of the laws of 1873, as amended, as follows, to wit: "The salary of the Justices of the District Courts is hereby fixed at $8,000 each per annum."

Even this extravagant allowance made by the Legislature is, it appears, not satisfactory to all these Justices, as some of them are now sueing for $10,000 salary. The average amount of time occupied by the Justices in the performance of their duties is, I am informed, not over three hours for three days a week; they then are at liberty to attend to their other business. It is but just to say that some of the Justices occupy some more time in the discharge of their duties. One of them is engaged in getting judgments against the City for the salaries of his Clerks at a rate in excess of that allowed by the Board of Apportionment.

These enormous salaries are a Ring relic, and an outrage upon the tax-payers, and ought not to continue. The salaries of the Clerks and Assistant Clerks have been reduced by the Board of Apportionment from $3,000 per annum, (claimed,) to $2,500 per annum, and of janitors, from $1,500 per annum to $1,200 per annum, and these have been paid at the reduced rates, but several suits are pending for the differences.

The charter gives the Board of Apportionment the power to regulate the salaries of all officers, in the following words:

"The salaries of all officers paid from the City Treasury * * * shall be fixed by the Board of Apportionment." * * *

I understand learned Judges have decided that janitors are not officers, and therefore their salaries cannot be reduced by the Board of Apportionment. It would seem to me that the word "officers," as used in the above law, was intended to mean employes.

Persons claiming to be stenographers are quite incapable of writing in short hand, and parties are put to great trouble to get notes of evidence.

A general reduction of salaries should be made in these courts, from the Justices down to the attendants.

It is curious to trace the progress of these salaries. Originally, in 1834, the salaries of the Justices were fixed at $1,600 per annum; in 1848 they were fixed at $1,500 per annum; in 1855 they were changed to $2,000 per annum; under the laws of 1857 they were changed to $3,000 per annum; under resolution of the Board of Supervisors of 1864, they were again changed to $5,000 per annum; they claimed, and were paid, under provisions of laws of 1870, $10,000 per annum, though, I think, they were never entitled to it.

These Civil Justices were to be paid a salary not exceeding that paid to the Police Justices, and the decision of the court may be illustrated thus: If the law provided that A was to have a salary equal to that paid to B, and if the paying officer dishonestly pays B double the amount to which he was entitled, therefore it is argued A would be entitled to the amount actually but wrongfully paid B, the measure being not what B was lawfully entitled to receive, but what he was wrongfully paid. Who can doubt that the law meant to make the amount which the Police Justices were lawfully entitled to receive, not what was wrongfully paid them, the maximum which the Civil Justices were entitled to receive?

In 1873 these salaries were fixed by the Legislature at $8,000 per annum; thus these salaries have gone up from $1,500 to $10,000 per year. It is high time to begin to go back again.

Section 97 of the charter is as follows:

"The salaries of all officers paid from the City Treasury, whose offi es now exist but are not embraced in any department, shall be fixed by the Board of Apportionment. Such board may, by a majority vote, reduce any such salaries, but shall not increase the salary of any office the compensation of which now exceeds $3,000."

The extent of the powers that this section confers upon the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to reduce the salaries of the Justices, Clerks, and other employes of these courts is a subject upon which each member of the board can form his own opinion. While the chief object of this communication is to act on the future, a rectification of the salaries of present officials ought to be made at once to the scale proposed.

There is no need of more than five of these courts for the whole City. If the board has the power to effect it, I recommend a reduction to that number, and that the compensation of those attached to them be fixed according to the following scale of salaries, to wit: Justice, $4,000 per annum, instead of $8,000, now allowed; Clerk, $2,000 per annum, instead of $2,500, now allowed; Assistant Clerk, none required, instead of $2,500, now allowed; Interpreter, who shall act as attendant, $1,200; Stenographer, $1,500 per annum, instead of $2,000, now allowed; attendants, none required, instead of two at $1,200, now allowed; janitor, none required, instead of one at $1,200, now allowed.

Although there is a janitor provided and paid for the care and cleaning of the court rooms, the work is actually performed by others in six of the ten District Courts. The total salaries of the ten District Courts at these reduced rates would amount to $87,000, and if the number of the courts is reduced to five, as recommended, they would amount to $43,500, making a saving of $150,000 per annum in the cost of keeping up these courts. The business transacted by them can be better and more satisfactorily done for this sum than it is at present. With a few exceptions these courts from the Justice down to the attendants are filled with political place-men, and the whole machinery of them is costly and generally inefficient. The terms of these Justices are nearly out, all expiring Jan. 1 next. There is, I understand, a bill now before the Legislature to provide for the election of nine Justices by general ticket, who shall receive the same compensation that the present Justices now receive, and who are to appoint Clerks, officers, and attendants. This bill should not pass.

I think this is a proper occasion to reduce expenses and to relieve tax-payers, and I recommend that the following resolution be adopted as the expression of this Board:

Resolved, That in the judgment of this board there should be but five District Civil Courts in and for the City of New-York; that the Justices of said courts should be citizens of the United States, and members of the Bar of at least five years' standing, and that the salaries of the Justices shall not exceed the sum of $4,000 per annum each; and that the number of employes should be limited to the following specified persons and rates of salary: One Clerk, at $2,000 per annum; one stenographer, at $1,500 per annum; one interpreter, who shall act as attendant, $1,200 per annum.

I also recommend that the following resolution be adopted:

Whereas, Section 97 of the laws of 1873 confers upon the Board of Estimate and Apportionment the authority to fix the salaries of all officers paid from the City Treasury whose offices are not embraced in any department: and,

Whereas, The Justices of the (civil) District Courts of this City, and the following classes of employes attached thereto are not embraced in any department, and come within the class of officers so referred to by section 97: therefore,

Resolved, That the salaries of the (civil) District Court Justices and the employes of said District Courts be, and the same are hereby fixed at the following rates, to take effect April 1, 1875: District Court Justices, $4,000 each per annum; clerks, $2,000 each per annum; assistant clerks, $1,500 each per annum; stenographers, $1,500 each per annum; interpreters, $1,000 each per annum; attendants, $1,000 each per annum. ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.

When the report was read Mr. Green said there was a bill in Albany relative to the District Justices, and he desired to know if the board would take some action upon it.

Mayor Wickham answered in the negative. The report was then ordered to be printed.

The Controller reported that there was no available balance to furnish extra clerical help to the Board of Aldermen. It was stated at a previous meeting that there was a surplus of $1,700 which could be used for the purpose.

The board then adjourned.

POLICE CAPTAIN WILLIAMS.

The case of Capt. Alexander S. Williams, of the Fourth Precinct Police, who is charged with having received, during the Summer of 1874, a number of valuable presents from Miss Louisa Smith, the keeper of a house of ill-fame, at No. 162 Wooster street, while he was in command of the Eighth Precinct, as fully detailed in last Sunday's TIMES, was called for trial before President Matsell yesterday. Mr. Seth C. Hawley, Chief Clerk of the department, appeared for the prosecution, and Capt. Williams, who was present, was defended by Col. C. S. Spencer. Mr. Hawley called Miss Smith, the complainant and principal witness in the case, but received no response. Several other witnesses for the prosecution were also called, but failed to appear. Mr. Hawley then asked for an adjournment until such time as the presence of these witnesses could be enforced. Col. Spencer said that the defendant had been to a great deal of trouble in procuring the attendance of twenty or thirty witnesses in his defense, and it was an act of injustice to compel these persons to come again. He said he was prepared to prove that the prosecution was an act of malice, and also that at the time the complainant alleges she was giving these presents to Capt. Williams he was constantly making arrests from the house she kept, and was using every means in his power to break it up. The only occasion that this woman had attempted to bribe him was one day when she left $25 in an envelope at the station-house for him, and when the defendant learned of it he sent for her, returned the money, and rebuked her severely for her conduct. He claimed that his client should, at an early opportunity, be allowed to refute the charges made against him, which had been pending since last November. By mutual consent the hearing was adjourned until Friday afternoon next.

THE EASTER ELECTIONS.

The following additional elections have been held in the Protestant Episcopal churches:

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.

Wardens—W. C. Hyde, W. P. Hodgson.
Vestrymen—Albert Daggett, A. O. Backus, C. W. Wells, James A. Taylor, R. C. Stearns, J. Morrell, S. Gildersleeve, W. M. Hicks.
Delegates to Convention—W. C. Hyde, Albert Daggett, James A. Taylor.

FRENCH CHURCH "DU ST. ESPRIT."

Wardens—J. P. Schlumpf and Frederick Renaud.
Vestrymen—S. L. Lanoir, Adam Young, J. Pécler, Frederick C. Jeandheur, P. C. Dômé, A. Defau, L. M. Pignoler, L. E. Glatz.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH.

Wardens—Andrew D. Letson, Walter Shriver.
Vestrymen—Thomas Rutter, John H. Riker, Charles W. Hull, William Rutter, John McDonald, Stevenson Towle, Clark C. Wilson, and William R. Carr.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH—EAST CHESTER.

Wardens—Nathaniel Valentine, Robert H. Coburn.
Vestrymen—Stephen P. Hunt, Edward Martin, Claibourne Ferris, John G. Fay, William Jarvis, Leander W. Townsend, Charles Morgan, Nehemiah Hunt.

GRACE CHURCH.

Wardens—Benjamin Aymar and Adam Norrier.
Vestrymen—Lloyd W. Wells, Benjamin B. Sherman, Hugh Auchincloss, Alfred Schermerhorn, Charles G. Landon, Levi P. Morton, Stephen C. Williams, David W. Bishop.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BUSINESS.

The monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held at No. 63 William street yesterday, Hon. William E. Dodge in the chair. The following persons were elected members: John V. N. Dorr, David Dows, William A. Hall, James Haslehurst, Charles C. Hastings, William F. Havemeyer, Leonard Hazletine, Jr., A. W. Humphreys, William L. Pomeroy, Henry Sanger, Thomas W. Shannon, Samuel Shethar, John Sloane.

Resolutions, offered by Mr. Solon B. Humphreys, were adopted giving to the officers of the Chamber the power to make arrangements for the annual banquet on May 6, and appointing Mr. S. B. Chittenden, Mr. Jackson S. Schultz, and Mr. Sinclair Tousey a committee to nominate officers of the Chamber for the ensuing year.

A resolution offered by Capt. Snow, urging the Legislature to pass the bill in reference to the throwing of ashes and other material into the waters of New-York Harbor, was then adopted.

In response to an invitation, a committee of five, consisting of Messrs. E. C. Cowdin, S. B. Chittenden, A. A. Low, Josiah M. Fiske, and Col. F. A. Conkling, was then appointed to represent the Chamber of Commerce at the celebration of the Battle of Lexington, on the 19th instant, at Concord and Lexington, Mass. The committee was empowered to fill vacancies and add to its number.

Messrs. William A. Vermilyea and George A. Jarvis were appointed a committee to audit the accounts of the Treasurer.

THE DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS.

At the meeting of the Dock Commissioners yesterday Commissioner Budd moved to take from the table a resolution presented by him at the meeting of the board on March 18, directing the Engineer in Chief to prepare and submit plans for such a system of wharf structures as would be best adapted for the proper development of Harlem River and Spuyten Duyvil Creek for commercial purposes, &c. The Commissioner stated that the project was in compliance with an enactment of the Legislature, and would cost the department about $25,000, which would have to be drawn from the maintenance and office expenses fund. The resolution was passed unanimously. In compliance with a recommendation of the Engineer in Chief in a communication calling attention to the necessity for dredging Pier No. 34, North River, the Secretary was directed to authorize the work. A communication from the Department of Charities and Correction requesting the reconstruction of a pier at Hart's Island, recently destroyed by the ice-floes, was referred to the Engineer for an estimate of expenses. The petition of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company for permission to construct a pier at the foot of Fifty-ninth street, North River, was referred to the Executive Committee. Petitions from the Morrisania Steam-boat Company for landing places at the foot of Twenty-third and Grand streets, and from the Day Line to Albany for an addition of sixty feet to its pier, were also referred to the Executive Committee.

THE LIZZIE STERN INQUEST.

Coroner Croker yesterday commenced an inquest in the case of Lizzie Stern, who died in confinement on board the Bellevue Hospital steamer Bellevue, on the night of March 21. The deceased had been an inmate of the Charity Hospital just previous to her decease, and had received permission to visit a friend in Eldridge street on the day of her death. While at the house of her friend she became ill, and was removed to the Tenth Precinct Station-house, and subsequently to the Bellevue. The testimony of several witnesses was adduced at the inquest, showing that the night was cold, and the cabin of the steamer was not heated. Dr. Robert Murray, the attendant physician, testified that in his opinion the death of the patient was caused by exposure to the extreme cold and the absence of warm water with which to bathe the patient. The case was adjourned until 11 A. M. to-day.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Vice President Wilson is at the Grand Central Hotel.

Sir David Wedderburn, of Scotland, is at the Windsor Hotel.

Marquis de Chambrun, of France, is at the St. Denis Hotel.

Rev. Dr. T. K. Conrad, of Philadelphia, is at the Hotel Brunswick.

Count de Kergarion, of Brittany, is at the Hoffman House.

Judge J. G. Abbott and Prof. W. B. Rogers, of Boston, are at the Westminster Hotel.

Robert G. Watson, of the British Legation at Washington, is at the Westmoreland Hotel.

Hon. Charles A. Washburn, of California, and ex-Congressman Logan H. Roots, of Arkansas, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Congressman B. T. Eames, of Rhode Island, and Clayton MacMichael, of Philadelphia, are at the Albemarle Hotel.

Capt. F. S. Haggerty, United States Navy, and Senator M. C. Hamilton, of Texas, are at the Sturtevant House.

Postmaster General Jewell; Hon. James G. Blaine, of Maine; Gov. Henry Howard, of Rhode Island, and ex-Gov. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

THE EMIGRATION COMMISSION.

HEARING BEFORE THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE ON THE QUESTION OF GIVING PRESIDENTS OF NATIONAL SOCIETIES A VOTE ON APPOINTMENTS.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 1.—The Senate Committee on Commerce this morning considered the House bill proposing to give the Presidents of the Irish and German Societies each a vote in the Board of Commissioners of Emigration on the appointment and removal of employes.

Mr. John E. Develin appeared on behalf of the Irish Emigration Society, and urged the bill to become a law, instancing the valuable services rendered to the commission by these Presidents, and stating that, through the influence of these two societies, the Board of Emigration was first established in 1847, the two societies previous to that time doing the work performed by the present board.

Mr. Sigismund Kauffman, formerly President of the German Society, appeared on behalf of that society and argued that a better state of affairs would exist in the workings of the board if the right to vote was given as proposed. He urged the justice of restoring the right to vote to those gentlemen who are chosen for their high character and honesty to the position of president, as representative men of their several birth-places.

Messrs. Stephenson and Bernard Casserly opposed the bill in earnest speeches, claiming that these officers should have no voice in controlling the appointment of the employes of the board.

THE YELLOW FEVER AT KEY WEST AND HAVANA.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Telegrams received by the Secretary of the Navy from the naval officers at Key West, report that three deaths from yellow fever have occurred at that place within the last two weeks. There are no cases on board the United States vessels; all the vessels are at the outer anchorage, seven miles from Key West and every precaution has been taken to prevent the spread of the disease.

The Secretary has also received dispatches from Havana announcing the fever not to be epidemic there. A few sporadic cases of a mild type, are reported in the city, but none of our vessels, or any of the shipping in the harbor has suffered.

AN ABSCONDING MERCHANT.

BOSTON, April 1.—Micah W. Hodgdon, a well-known dry goods commission merchant, has suddenly left the city, under circumstances that create quite a scandal in business and social circles. He was trusted with $20,000 in United States bonds, belonging to his mother-in-law, to deposit in the Safety Deposit Vaults. He had regularly paid over the proceeds from the coupons to her, and was entrusted with the key to the box in which they were kept. Discovery has just been made that he has within the past few months sold all the bonds and appropriated the proceeds. No legal steps have yet been taken in the matter.

LAW REPORTS.

THE MANK COUNTERFEITING CASE.

A SERIES OF CHARGES—MANK HELD IN $10,000 BAIL—A DETECTIVE OUTWITS AN EX-DETECTIVE.

Gen. William G. Mank, the ex-detective, charged with counterfeiting, was brought before Commissioner Davenport yesterday, and held for an examination to-day in default of $10,000 bail. There are two charges against him, one of selling $1,500 in counterfeit fifty-cent currency notes, and the other of having counterfeit greenbacks and national currency notes in his possession with intent to pass. The $1,500 in fractional currency, he is alleged to have sold at about 8:30 o'clock on Wednesday evening, in Orchard, near Rivington street, for $350 in good mony, $200 of which he received in cash, giving credit for the balance. This good money, which had been previously marked, was, it is claimed, found upon his person. The charge of having counterfeit money in his possession with intent to pass, is based upon the finding of some of it in his room at Hartmann's Hotel, on the Bowery, and the fact, as charged, that he had agreed to sell some of it to a man whom he supposed to be a counterfeiter. J. T. Porter, specially employed by the Chief of the Secret Service Division, is said to be the man who bought the fractional currency from Mank, who believed that he was dealing with a counterfeiter. Besides counterfeit money found in Mank's room, were a number of wrappers, in which counterfeit money, mainly exhibits, to be used in convicting counterfeiters, had been inclosed, and deposited in the safe of the office of the Secret Service detectives in Bleecker street, from which, it is supposed, large quantities of counterfeit money have been stolen by Mank in order both to sell it and to prevent its use in evidence. A counterfeit note found in Mank's room was an important exhibit in a case against Keily, a notorious counterfeiter, and it is charged that Mank prevented the conviction of "Bristol Bill" by stealing exhibits that were to be used against him.

MURDER IN THE SECOND DEGREE.

THE VERDICT OF THE JURY IN THE JOURDAN CASE—THE PRISONER SENTENCED TO IMPRISONMENT FOR LIFE.

The case of Joseph Jourdan, who has been on trial in the Court of Oyer and Terminer for the past three days, closed yesterday. The jury came into court at 8 o'clock, and stated they had not yet agreed upon a verdict. They desired his Honor to repeat his instructions defining murder in the first and second degrees; and in doing so the Judge laid much stress upon premeditation and malice aforethought, and expressed a hope that after the long deliberation given to the case a satisfactory result would be reached. The jury at the close of his remarks withdrew into the ante-room, and after a few moments returned into court having agreed on a verdict—murder in the second degree. His Honor then said, that the jury had given a patient and careful attention to the investigation of the facts of the case. The evidence fully justified a verdict that might have cost the prisoner his life, but there was a doubt within the merciful consideration of the law, and the jury have given him the full benefit of it. The prisoner had committed a fearful crime, and it now only remained to him to pronounce sentence—which was that he should be imprisoned in the State Prison during the period of his natural life.

The jury stood eleven to one for conviction of murder in the first degree on Wednesday night, and last night ten were for conviction in the second degree and two adhered to the original verdict.

THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

The case of the Chemical National Bank and Thomas Nelson, creditors of the National Bank of the Commonwealth, vs. Isaac H. Bailey, Receiver of the National Bank of the Commonwealth, John J. Knox, Controller of the Currency, and the National Bank of the Commonwealth, in which the plaintiffs sued for interest on their claims, was heard some time ago in the United States Circuit Court, and yesterday Judge Wallace decided in favor of the plaintiffs, holding that when, as in the present case, the Controller of the Currency had decided a national bank to be in default, and had appointed a Receiver, under the provisions of the National Banking act, and a sufficient fund was received from the assets to pay all claims against the bank and leave a surplus, the Controller of the Currency should allow interest on the claims for the period which it had taken to administer upon the bank's effects, and before any appropriation of the surplus to the stockholders of the bank; that the equity of the creditors receiving interest on their claims for the time during which they had been precluded from receiving their principal was obvious, and that when by statute preference was given to one class of creditors over another in the distribution of an estate, the preference excluded interest on the preferred class of claims.

PARAN STEVENS' ESTATE.

The Paran Stevens estate, composed mainly of valuable hotel property in this and other cities of the United States, was left by Mr. Stevens to be disposed of by his wife, who was the executrix and main legatee under the will, and Mr. John L. Melcher, the executor, Mrs. Stevens' interest in the estate being specially in the hands of trustees. There is now a balance to the credit of the estate of $36,314 27 in the Second National Bank of this City, which Mr. Melcher has withheld from the Trustees on the ground that it is necessary for him to hold it to meet maturing obligations of the estate which he considers it his duty as Executor to discharge. An application was made yesterday before Surrogate Hutchings to compel the Executor to pay over this amount to the Trustees as the proper custodians, representing the interests of the legatee to whom the bulk of the estate belonged. Mr. Melcher testified that he withheld this money from a sense of duty as Mrs. Stevens' administration as Executrix had been of such a character as to imperil payment of just claims against the estate. Mrs. Stevens, who was present, seemed greatly affected at these charges, and indignantly denied their truth. The Surrogate reserved his decision.

THE RECORD OF A BIRTH OMITTED.

An application was yesterday made in Supreme Court, Chambers, before Judge Donohue, for a mandamus, based upon alleged negligence of the City Inspector, who failed to record the birth of a child, after being requested so to do. It appears that the wife of Emile Cordeiro da Silva gave birth to a daughter on June 8, 1865, the child being soon after christened Emilie Olea da Silva. The father requested the attending physician to give due notice of the event to the City Inspector, and to authorize the child's name to be recorded in the record-book, which the physician did. In January last the father examined the records of birth, but failed to see his daughter's name therein. He thereupon requested the Board of Health to amend the records so that her name might be inserted, which request they refused to comply with, hence the application. Counsel for the applicant urged that the father was a citizen of France; that the laws of France require parties contemplating marriage to furnish minute particulars of the birth, and that it would be a source of great trouble and vexation both to himself and daughter, in not having a properly authenticated certificate of her birth. On the part of the Board of Health it was contended that they had no power to amend the record, and that if such amendment or alteration should be required it would greatly derange and impair the correctness of the "vital statistics," which were published yearly. The court, after hearing the argument, reserved decision.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, April 1.—In the Court of Appeals, April 1, 1875, the following cases were heard:

No. 155.—*Calvin G. Hinckley, as Survivor, &c., appellant vs. The New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, respondent.*—Argument resumed and concluded.

No. 171.—*Daniel L. Noyes et al., respondents, vs. George Phillips, appellant.*—Argued by Effingham H. Nichols and J. Tredwell Richards, of counsel for appellant, and by N. C. Moak for respondents.

No. 172.—*Thomas M. Tyng, appellant, vs. The United States Submarine and Torpedo Boat Company, respondents.*—Argued by T. Mitchell Tyng, of counsel for appellant, and by F. J. Fithian for respondent.

No. 174.—*Jedediah Briggs, appellant, vs. Forette L. Bowen, respondent.*—Submitted.

No. 175.—*Jedediah Briggs, appellant, vs. Henry M. Bowen, respondent.*—Submitted.

No. 178.—*Patrick Organ et al., respondents, vs. Neil Stewart, appellant.*—Argued by Samuel Hand for appellant, and by Irving Browne for respondent. Case still on.

Proclamation was made and the court adjourned until to-morrow.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—In the Supreme Court to-day Mr. Chief Justice Waite announced to the Bar that the Court will adjourn the present term on Monday, the 3d day of May next.

No. 609, (assigned.)—*The United States, plaintiffs in error, vs. William J. Cruikshank et al.*—The argument of this cause was continued by Reverdy Johnson, of counsel for the defendants in error, and concluded by Attorney General Williams, for the plaintiffs in error.

No. 27, (assigned.)—*The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, vs. The State of Maryland.*—The argument of this cause was commenced by Mr. J. H. B. Latrobe, of counsel for the plaintiff in error. It was adjourned until to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

The case of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company vs. the State of Maryland, involving the question of the liability of the company to pay to the State one-fifth of its receipts for the transportation of passengers over the Washington branch of its road, was taken up in the Supreme Court late this afternoon, upon the conclusion of the argument in the Grant Parish case. The payment is resisted under the decision in the Nevada case several years ago—that such a tax is not legitimately upon the business of the company, but is, in fact, upon the passengers, for the privilege of passing through the State, and, being such, unconstitutional and void.

COURT NOTES.

Mr. Frank N. Pullman has been appointed by United States District Attorney Bliss to succeed Assistant District Attorney Post, whose resignation takes effect on the 15th ult.

Mrs. Francesca Muller, one of the women charged before Commissioner Shields with having drawn a pension as a widow, after her remarriage, was discharged yesterday, the evidence failing to sustain the complaint.

In the case in which the will of Eliza Hersey is contested on the ground that she was unduly influenced, when in a feeble condition of mind and body, by Mr. James Loveridge and others to execute it, medical testimony was yesterday given before the Surrogate that the testatrix was apparently of sound mind at the time the will was made.

Richard and Jefferson Carroll, junkmen, of No. 76 Jackson street, were arrested yesterday by Detectives O'Connor and Field, of the District Attorney's office, charged with having received a quantity of iron and rope, the property of George K. Denning, stolen from a canal boat lying at the foot of Jefferson street. The junk dealers were held in $300 bail each.

Simon Donau applied in Supreme Court, Chambers, before Judge Donohue, for a writ of *ne exeat* against Benjamin Shuman, a lager-beer brewer in the Nineteenth Ward. The application was based on the supposition that Shuman was about to depart for California, with intent to defraud Donau. Judge Donohue granted the application, and the writ was immediately given to the Sheriff, with instructions to require $15,000 bail from Shuman not to leave the State.

Application was made to Judge Barrett some time ago for a temporary injunction against the City to prevent the taking up of the tract used by the Avenue D cars in front of the *Herald* Building. The application was made *ex parte* on behalf of the Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company. Judge Barrett yesterday refused the temporary injunction on the ground that it was too serious a matter to be granted without hearing the other side.

Detectives O'Connor and Field, of the District Attorney's office, yesterday arrested Philip Morgenstern, a paper importer doing business at No. 44½ Maiden lane, charged with selling counterfeit labels for Martell's brandy, of which Renaud Francois & Co., No. 23 Beaver street, are the exclusive agents in this City. The affidavit of Wm. S. Riddle sets forth that on Feb. 24 he purchased a packet of the counterfeit labels from Morgenstern for ninety cents. Chief Clerk Clark, of the District Attorney's office, held Morgenstern in $5,000 bail.

Andrew J. Odell has commenced a suit in the Supreme Court, Special Term, before Judge Van Brunt, against his wife, Anna E. Odell, for divorce. The trial was begun yesterday. Mr. Odell avers that his wife at the time she married him had another husband living, from whom she had never been legally divorced. Mrs. Odell claims, on the other hand, that she secured a divorce against her former husband in the State of Connecticut, and that Mr. Odell was fully informed of the fact, and had indeed furnished her the necessary means to prosecute her suit for the same. The case is still on.

William F. Morgan claims to have been the lowest bidder for, and as such entitled to, the award for the construction of Piers Nos. 43 and 46 North River. He avers that he agreed to do the work for the sum of $32,800 and $29,939 respectively, but that, through an unintentional defect in filling up the required bonds, the Dock Commissioners refused to allow his claim, and awarded the work to the next lowest bidder. Application was yesterday made before Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, to have that award set aside. The court reserved its decision.

On the trial in the United States Circuit Court, some time ago, of the suit of the Russian Baroness Olga De Maluta Fraloff, to recover $62,000 from the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad for the loss of a trunk full of valuable laces, the jury gave the Baroness a verdict for $10,000. The railroad company recently moved for a new trial, on the ground that the verdict was entirely contrary to the evidence. Judge Wallace yesterday denied the motion, holding that, although there were many singular questions of fact developed during the trial, enough had not been shown to warrant the setting aside of the verdict.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Barrett.

Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad vs. The Mayor, &c.—I do not think the plaintiffs make out such a clear case for equitable interference as to justify a temporary injunction without hearing the opposite party. The plaintiffs may, of course, move for an injunction on notice in the usual way, if so advised.

By Judge Lawrence.

Heatherton vs. Hastings.—Motion to continue Receiver, &c., granted. Memorandum.

By Judge Donohue.

Orders Granted.—United States vs. Graff; Bank of California vs. Collins; In the matter of the Newburg Hard Rubber Company; Betts vs. Betts; Easton vs. Sherman; Fisher vs. The Mayor, &c.

Fraisse vs. Sorgnan.—Motion denied.

Shein vs. Tapletz.—Motion to preclude plaintiff denied, and plaintiff to have leave to serve particulars.

Whalen vs. Burke.—Motion granted; order to be settled on notice.

In the matter of Mace.—Must take order of reference.

In the master of Clark.—Must be referred.

In the matter of Mudgett.—Opinion.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Curtis.

Gawtry vs. Clark.—Default opened so far that defendant may come in and defend on the merits on payment of plaintiff's costs of inquest and all subsequent costs of plaintiff, and the costs of opposing this motion. Judgment, executions, and levy, if any, to stand as security. Memorandum.

Courtney vs. Baker et al.—Motion for modification of order denied, without costs.

Lynes vs. Binns.—Motion to be relieved from default and for leave to serve a proposed case, and exceptions granted on payment of plaintiff's costs of opposing motion.

Sawtell vs. Garibaldi.—Order appointing Receiver settled.

Rainey, as Assignee, vs. Davis, as Receiver, &c.—Motion that plaintiff file security for costs granted, $250 to each defendant.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Robinson.

Ehrlich vs. McSherry.—Motion denied, with $10 costs, to be paid by defendant to his attorney of record.

By Judge Larremore.

Rauth vs. Marx.—Motion granted.

POLICE COURT NOTES.

Mary Simmons was held at the Tombs Police Court yesterday to answer a charge of having picked the pocket of James Campbell, of No. 46 Watts street, of a gold watch worth $50.

David Seefeld was committed to answer by Justice Bixby, at Essex Market Police Court yesterday, charged with tapping the money drawer of William Fetterer, No. 154 Elizabeth street, and stealing $27.

On Wednesday evening Michael Mulrow picked the lock of Mary Loh's room door, at No. 322 West Houston street, and stole a clock worth $5. He was held in $1,500 bail by Justice Otterbourg, at Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, on a charge of burglary.

Morris Cellar, a collector in the employ of Celestino Palacio, No. 14 Pearl street, was held in $2,000 bail by Justice Bixby, at Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, upon a charge of appropriating to his own use various sums of money collected for his employer.

Thomas Ryan, a driver in charge of a car of the Central Cross-town Railroad, was yesterday held for trial at Special Sessions by Justice Flammer, sitting at the Yorkville Police Court, to answer a charge of receiving fares in person from passengers, instead of causing the same to be deposited in the box, and appropriating the same to his own use.

The following liquor dealers were arrested on Wednesday night for selling liquor without license, and held in $100 bail each by Justice Otterbourg at Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday: Edward Morris, of No. 125 West Thirtieth street; Daniel Hourigan, of No. 245 Seventh avenue; Eugene Thompson, of No. 1,291 Broadway; Thomas Cody, of No. 135 Seventh avenue; and Peter O'Reilly, of No. 283 Seventh avenue.

Officer Mallon, of the Eighteenth Precinct, while patrolling his post late on Wednesday night saw two suspicious men carrying a bag between them. The officer hailed them, when both fled. After a chase the policeman captured one of the fugitives, who gave his name as Hugh Menn, of No. 502 East Fifteenth street. In the bag was found a fur robe valued at $50, which awaits an owner at the Eighteenth Precinct Station-house. Menn was yesterday committed for examination by Justice Flammer at the Yorkville Police Court.

The examination of Mme. Catharine Maxwell, the female doctor, who is charged with having caused the death of Miss Antoinette Fenner by malpractice, was begun yesterday before Justice Smith, at the Tombs Police Court. Mme. Maxwell was accompanied by her daughters, and relined on a lounge during the proceedings. The testimony was a reproduction of that given before the Coroner in Brooklyn. Mrs. Bertha Fenner, Dr. Albert William Ford, Mrs. Jennie Gall, and James H. Roche, testified yesterday.

Officer Dorsey, of the Sixth Precinct, arrested yesterday Isaac Jacob, alias "Jacob Goldman," who has a dozen other aliases, at his residence, No. 75 Columbia street, where the officer found about $2,000 worth of all sorts of stolen property. The property was taken to the Sixth Precinct Station-house, where it is on exhibition awaiting the claim of owners, and consists of a heterogeneous collection of articles of jewelry, wearing apparel, &c. Jacob was brought before Justice Smith, at the Tombs Police Court, yesterday afternoon, and held to answer.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 1.—Court of Appeals Day Calendar for Friday, April 2: Nos. 302, 164, 71, 11, 21, 58, 46, and 112.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.	Nos.
25—Toledo Nat. Bank vs. Carrington, &c.	292—Floyd, &c., vs. Conklin.
37—Boyd vs. Pekin Alcohol Mfg. Co.	294—Barry vs. The Mayor, &c.
124—Livermore vs. Wright, &c.	295—Bonce, &c., vs. Kelly, &c.
236—Matter of the Fifth Ave. Pres. Church.	296—Dambman vs. Shulting.
291—Heck vs. Davidson, &c.	

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos. Issues of Law and Fact.	Nos.
257—Messmore vs. Martin et al.	312—Weiss vs. Mecke et al.
258—Same vs. Same.	313—Hooker vs. Martin et al.
270—Ratzer, Sen., vs. Ratzer, Jr.	314—Same vs. Same.
276—Scholle vs. Winsor et al.	315—West vs. Erben, &c.
281—Nichols vs. Nussbaum et al.	316—Brown vs. Coar et al.
295—Rourke vs. Finegan et al.	317—Gedney vs. Finnell et al.
297—Moneuse vs. Dupurquet.	319—Slattery vs. Keveny et al.
302—Hilburyhauser vs. Stover.	321—Chetwood vs. Driscoll et al.
304—Reed vs. Allen.	322—Phelan vs. Collender.
308—Allen vs. McChristie.	323—Basch et al. vs. Ihrig et al.
309—Wiegand vs. Newcombe.	324—Bennett vs. Cohen et al.
310—Searing vs. Paref.imp.	325—Peck vs. Dunlap.
311—Schettler vs. Smith et al.	326—Meyenhofer vs. Bleakley et al.
	327—McGovern vs. Andrews et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Westbrook, J.

Nos. Short Causes.	Nos.
2550—Tompkins vs. Tuttle.	2512—Jacobs et al. vs. Bernstein et al.
1584—Reed vs. Reeve.	2436—Keller vs. Knight.
2800—Guggenheim et al. vs. Mehrbach.	2536—Jacobs vs. Moore.
700—Cook vs. Mixer et al.	2282—Niles vs. Bishimer.
1368—Gilchrist vs. Carrington et al.	2240—Scheider vs. Salmon, Jr., et al.
1458—Platt, Assignee, &c., vs. Chapin et al.	2098—Warner vs. Board of Education.
590—Graham vs. McKenzie.	1528—Imp. and Trad. Bank vs. Adler et al.
1476—W. B. & C. M'f'g Co. vs. M. M'f'g Co.	1768—Atwill vs. Pell.
2094—Caverley et al. vs. Altentraud.	1634—Kobbe et al. vs. Schwab, impleaded.
1650½—Schubert vs. Appen et al.	2552—Lester et al. vs. Stripple, impleaded.
2312—Ritchie et al. vs. Hardy.	1776—Sullivan vs. Watson, et al.
2304—Gade vs. Pierson et al.	2520—Rutter vs. Scheier et al.
2258—Davis, Assignee, &c., vs. Rea.	2352—Metcalf vs. Mount.
	1748—Fricke, Jr., vs. Wilson.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned until Monday, April 5.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Adjourned for the term.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

THE NEW PRESIDENT OF NICARAGUA—ANOTHER GUANO DISCOVERY AT PERU—EXCITEMENT OVER THE APPROACHING PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION IN PANAMA—DISCOVERY OF GOLD BY AMERICAN MINERS—THE ISTHMUS CANAL SURVEY.

PANAMA, March 24.—The Central American States in general continue at peace, with every indication of increasing trade and production.

NICARAGUA.

President Chamoora took possession of the Presidency of Nicaragua on the 1st inst. Congress voted thanks to ex-President Quadra for his careful and successful administration of the affairs of the Republic.

GUATEMALA.

Guatemala continues progressive and quiet.

HONDURAS.

President Lerva, of Honduras, has sent in his Message to the Congress of 1875. The depressed state of affairs in Honduras he lays to the account of former Administrations. The affairs of the Interoceanic Railroad are as bad as they can be.

COSTA RICA.

The Government of Costa Rica is occupied in considering the best means of diffusing education throughout the country. The questions between Costa Rica and Nicaragua are not yet settled, but with the new Administration in Nicaragua, it is hoped they soon will be.

PERU.

PANAMA, March 24.—The news from Peru, to the 14th inst., is interesting from the fact that another great discovery of guano has just been made in an out-of-the-way place. This time it has been found below a hard crust of sand, some few leagues to the south of Iquique, the principal port whence nitrate is shipped from Peru. This guano has been analyzed and found to be of the best quality.

Gen. Pardo has arrived at Lima, and is one of the chief candidates for the next President of Peru.

CHILI.

Up to the 3d inst. the news from Chili was to the effect that matters had not yet arrived at a satisfactory state respecting the unsettled questions between Chili and her neighbors, Bolivia and the Argentine Republic.

The Valparaiso press takes up, with a good deal of interest and no little warmth, the suggestion of the Lima papers that the Straits of Magellan should be declared neutral by a special treaty to that effect. The *Mercurio* says there is no use for such treaties. It is neutral enough in the hands of Chili, and Peru would be the only power on the Pacific that would benefit by it, because she alone has a navy.

COLOMBIA.

PANAMA, March 24.—Panama and the Isthmus in general are quiet, though public opinion is a good deal agitated as to what may take place in the coming elections for the next President of the Union. The city itself is considerably divided. The suburbs adhere to the candidate of the Government in Bogota, Señor Parra, and the authorities of the State are supposed to be decided for Rafael Nuñez. The feelings of the people on this subject have been a good deal intensified by recent news from Bogota. President Perez, whose period of two years is about to expire, and who was elevated into the Presidential chair a good bit by the influence, if not the actual interference, of the bayonets of the Colombian Guard, has now turned around upon the latter arm of the Government, and, doubting the part it might again take in the coming election struggles, has bethought him of a means of preventing their interference. He invited the Commander in Chief, Gen. Solon Wilches, with the principal officers of the Colombian Army, to assemble at the Government Palace. On their arrival there the President explained to them that the welfare of the nation required that the Colombian Guard should take no part in the coming elections, and therefore he had prepared a written document to that effect, which he wanted them to sign and so bind themselves to observe a strict neutrality in the coming Presidential elections. Gen. Wilches and several of the chief officers of the army refused to comply with the wishes of the President as being derogatory to their military honor and dignity, as well as to their individual rights as citizens of Colombia. Gen. Wilches, the Commander in Chief of the Army, was forthwith made to resign that post, and the portfolio of Minister of War was taken from Gen. Santo Domingo Gila, whom the President evidently judged to be leagued with Gen. Wilches. Having done this, President Perez forthwith sent a special Message on the subject on the 8th of last month to Congress, stating what he had done and desiring the advice of that body. Congress replied that the matter treated of in the Message of the 8th, being a matter of purely executive nature, it must decline to interfere, although if the idea of the President could be carried out, by which military men would be prevented from interfering with the freedom of suffrage, Congress would be only too glad, and so the matter stood at the last mail from the interior.

The chances of the two candidates in the field for the Presidency are considered to be nearly equal. Dr. Nuñez, the candidate of the coast States, it is believed, can count on four States. In that case, he only requires one other State to have a majority in his favor. It is in such a crisis that both parties look with fear or hope on what the military arm of the nation may do. The President is evidently by no means tranquil, and fearing that, if the Colombian Guard, as the Army is called, should interfere, *nolens volens*, that it would not be in favor of Señor Aquileo Parra as he wished, took the steps above mentioned. He has now offended the dignity of the military, and gained nothing. In Panama we have a large militia force paid by the Government, which has its sympathies for Dr. Nuñez, besides a part of the Colombian Guard, not likely to feel kindly toward President Perez, and above all, a large radical colored population outside of the walls that have openly declared for Señor Parra. There are thus combustible elements enough, which only require a spark to set them off into the explosion of an abominable revolution.

MR. BEECHER ON TRIAL.

THE DEFENDANT'S SKETCH OF HIS LIFE.

HIS FRIENDLINESS FOR TILTON—THE FIRST TIME THEY CAME IN CONFLICT—HOW TILTON'S CHANGE OF RELIGIOUS VIEWS AFFECTED MRS. TILTON—MR. BEECHER DRAWN TO MOULTON BY HIS CULTIVATED TASTES—MRS. TILTON'S APPLICATION TO HIM FOR COUNSEL—THE REMNANT OF MR. REDPATH'S CROSS-EXAMINATION.

At the opening of court yesterday Mr. Fullerton recalled James Redpath, the witness for the defense who had been on the stand Tuesday afternoon. The witness was shown one of the letters which had been read in evidence the day before, and asked if he had had an interview with Mr. Beecher prior to the writing of the letter. He replied that he had, on the evening before, and then went on to state his movements at that time and several days after. On the Monday forenoon when he saw Mr. Beecher at the latter's house in Peekskill, witness asked him "if he was prepared to talk business?" Mr. Beecher answered "Try me." The witness then spoke of his interview with Mr. and Mrs. Tilton and Moulton, and stated that Mr. Tilton said he should charge Beecher with adultery, extending over a period of two or three years. After some further remarks Mr. Beecher asked him whether he [Redpath] knew how bad the case really was. Witness replied that he did not, and Beecher then told him that it was "adultery, going on for two or three years." Mr. Redpath then described his previous interview with the Tiltons and Moulton, but was not certain what parts of the story had been related to the defendant. At the interview in question, Tilton had told the witness to go to Beecher, and tell him that he [Tilton] was going to charge adultery against him. To this Moulton objected, saying that he loved both the parties to the controversy, and that he would smite either of them to the earth if he attempted to crucify the other. The witness was not positive that he repeated all this to the defendant, but, to the best of his recollection he had. In reply Mr. Beecher said that he did not deny giving Theodore cause for offense, but he would not be a party to any further compromise. He had put his case into the hands of the committee, who would pronounce a just verdict, and one which he would abide by, whatever it was. In case there was the slightest censure, he said he would resign his pastorate in twenty-four hours. He would be a party to no further compact. As to the honor or truthfulness of Tilton, he considered that there was no reliance to be placed on him, and that he was in reality a scoundrel. Moulton, however, he thought was his friend. He then alluded, with much emotion, to the letters of condolence he had received from various friends, and said that they were very grateful to him. In a later interview had at Beecher's house, the witness swore that the former had stated "that he would tell the whole truth, and take the whole blame on himself." By doing this he said he would "vindicate Theodore and Elizabeth." Mr. Fullerton then asked the witness whether, at any of the interviews described, Mr. Beecher had denied the charge of adultery. After some argument among the counsel the question was allowed to be put, to which Mr. Redpath replied in the negative. He further added that he had not asked the question, having, as he said, full confidence in Mr. Beecher's innocence.

The next witness called was the defendant himself. He testified that he was born in Litchfield, Conn., in 1813, that his father was Rev. Lyman Beecher, and that his mother died in his infancy. He then went on to give the history of his youth and early manhood, the facts of which were recited at length in the historical sketch published in THE TIMES a few days since. The early history of Plymouth Church, its rise and progress, as well as the extent of Mr. Beecher's literary and editorial labors, were then gone into very fully. He was married at the age of twenty-seven years, and had been engaged to his future wife when he was in his seventeenth year. He had had nine children, five of whom were dead and four living. His acquaintance with Henry C. Bowen began when he first came to Brooklyn in 1847. For many years they had continued intimate associations, especially during the period of witness' connection with the *Independent*. The first coolness between them arose when the *Independent* published a series of violent attacks on him for his course in the matter of reconstruction. His personal relations with Bowen were uninterrupted down to the close of 1871, although they were never so cordial as in previous years. Mr. Beecher said that he first met Tilton when the latter was connected with the New-York *Observer*. The plaintiff was then young, and of a comely appearance and engaging manners, and at once attracted his attention and won his sympathies. From that time until 1860 he always saw more or less of the young man, and for several years after the break-out of the war they were thrown very much together. In the first-named year he assumed the editorship of the *Independent* with Tilton as assistant. When the witness went to Europe it was with the understanding that Tilton should assume the entire charge of the paper. In 1865 Tilton became sole editor, and Mr. Beecher editorial contributor. The first instance in which the two came into antagonism was in 1860, on the occasion of a discussion among the members of the church in regard to the advisability of further contributing to the support of the American Board of Foreign Missions, which was then thought to be in the pro-slavery interest. Tilton took the negative and Beecher the affirmative of the question, and the latter triumphed. This, however, did not more than temporarily interrupt the intimacy between them, which continued as stated before up to 1870. Tilton was also instrumental in reinstating his son in the Army, a service for which Mr. Beecher not only then but now felt warmly grateful.

After recess Mr. Shearman called the Judge's attention to the untaken testimony of Mr. Henry M. Cleveland, and it was arranged that 5 o'clock this afternoon be fixed for its hearing. Mr. Beecher's examination was then resumed. The witness testified that in 1865 a report was brought to him that Tilton had publicly charged him with acts of immorality. He immediately went to the plaintiff and remonstrated warmly with him. Tilton denied the charge in the most explicit manner, and afterward wrote a letter to him at his [Mr. Beecher's] suggestion, in which he retracted anything derogatory to the witness that he might have uttered, and expressed the highest respect and admiration for him as his guide, philosopher, and friend. This letter, which is dated Nov. 30, 1865, and has already been read in court, was here put in evidence.

The history of the two Woman Suffrage Associations of which Beecher and Tilton were respectively Presidents, was then gone over; after which the subject of the Page portrait, which Mr. Beecher sat for at Tilton's request, was dwelt upon. For some years before the outbreak of the present trouble, he had had his attention called to the change in Tilton's religious views, a subject which gave the latter's wife much trouble and anxiety. In her affliction she came to him. He endeavored to console her with the suggestion that Tilton's supposed heterodoxy was not so bad as it seemed. Later on, the subject was again brought up, in connection with the opposition which Tilton's editorial utterances had aroused in the North-west.

Mr. Beecher stated that he first met Moulton during the time he was sitting for the Page portrait, and was attracted to him by his agreeable manner and cultivated tastes. Mrs. Moulton was then known to him only as a member of his church. He first became acquainted with Mrs. Tilton at the time of her marriage; he had seen or heard of her before, but only as a schoolmate of his daughter. The Tilton wedding he recalled as "a beautiful dream." They were one of the fairest couples, he said, that he had ever seen. His first visits to their home were during the years immediately succeeding their marriage, and were made at the express and somewhat urgent request of Mr. Tilton. He had, on his return from Europe, and at other times, with the full knowledge of her husband, made her several little presents, as souvenirs of their acquaintance. When the Tiltons went to live at Mrs. Morse's he saw them still more frequently. Tilton always used to speak in the highest terms of his wife, and of her regard for the witness. On one occasion, in remonstrating on the infrequency of the latter's visits, he said, "There is a little woman down at my house who loves you more than you think." At another time Tilton told him that "he (Beecher) had a fast friend in Lib." From the time Mr. and Mrs. Tilton entered their own house up to 1870 the witness has been in the habit of visiting them at 10 o'clock in the morning, or about that hour. His studies occupied him in the early morning, and the interval which he employed in visiting his friends was between 10 and 11 o'clock. One day in the Spring or early Summer of 1870 he took Mrs. Tilton out to drive, he having recently purchased a pair of fine carriage horses. Shortly afterward he called again for the same purpose, at the request of Mrs. Morse, and when Mrs. Tilton declined, her husband, who was standing at the gate, insisted on her putting on her things and going. In August, 1870, while at Peekskill, he received a note from Mrs. Tilton, asking him to come to Brooklyn and visit her. He did so, and found her in ill health and weighed down with sorrow over her husband's religious views and the coldness which had sprung up between them. He prayed with her and consoled her as best he could and then left. Two or three days later he called a second time, but she was indisposed and he went away without seeing her. From that time until December, 1870, he saw nothing of her. In the last named month she sent a written request to him by Bessie Turner, asking his counsel and his assistance in a very serious matter. He at once went to her house, in Livingston street, and was then informed by Mrs. Morse and Mrs. Tilton that Theodore's conduct had become so bad that a peaceful home was no longer possible, and that they had determined upon a separation. No one was more surprised by this than the witness himself, but he promised to consult his wife about it and give his opinion at an early day. During the interview Mrs. Tilton said very little, Mrs. Morse doing all the talking. The counsel for the defense strongly objected to the introduction of Mrs. Tilton's declarations, on the ground that, from her position as the wife of one of the parties, anything she might say out of her husband's presence and without his knowledge was invalid. The Court decided in their favor, but the objection was subsequently withdrawn. Mr. Beecher further testified that he saw Mrs. Tilton the next day, in the company of his wife. He only remembered speaking to her once, and that was to express his surprise that she had been so long in trouble, and had never informed him of it. He gave her some consolation, and after praying with her, departed. At this point the court adjourned until this morning.

SCENES AND INCIDENTS.

For the vindication of his honor and his fair name, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher yesterday took the stand in his own behalf. This most important event of the trial, anticipated by the public through announcements in the press, resulted in the court-room being crowded to the very doors. Men of all conditions and stations in life, and women of more or less public celebrity and refinement, mingled together with one common purpose, that of hearing the defendant plead his own cause before the jury who are to decide upon his guilt or innocence. The seats on the bench were fully occupied. Judge Meredith G. Jones, of Luzerne County, Penn., and Judge Reynolds sat with Judge Neilson. Not an inch of space could be spared inside the bar. All the counsel were present, and each lawyer had three or four office boys in waiting. Mr. Beecher came into court with his wife, his daughter, Mrs. Scovell, and his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Henry W. Beecher, Jr. His sons had already assumed their seats. Mr. Beach and Tilton followed close upon the Beecher party. Mr. Beecher courteously greeted Mr. Beach, and they exchanged the ordinary salutations of every-day life. Tilton passed on to his place, and Mr. Beecher took his place by the side of his wife. On the jury being polled, the court-room was hushed, and everyone expected that Mr. Beecher would be the next witness. Mr. Fullerton, however, announced that the counsel for the plaintiff desired to further cross-examine Mr. Redpath, and the spell of interest was broken, and very little attention paid to Mr. Redpath's evidence. Mr. Redpath testified that in July, 1874, he was at Tilton's house with the plaintiff and Moulton, when Tilton said he would charge Beecher with adultery, and that the witness, who was going to see Beecher at Peekskill on the following day, should tell Beecher so. Moulton objected, and said, that much as he loved both Beecher and Tilton, he would smite down either one who attempted to destroy the other. He told Mr. Beecher this at Peekskill the next day, and he said he had placed the matter in the hands of men of high character, whose verdict he would abide, but that he would be no party to any compact which depended on the faith, honor, or magnanimity of Theodore Tilton—that he was a scoundrel. Mr. Beecher said he thought Mr. Moulton was his friend, and that he would lose his faith in human nature if Mr. Moulton proved a traitor. In an interview with Mr. Beecher at his house in Brooklyn, two days subsequently, Mr. Beecher said he had determined to make a clean breast of it, and vindicate Elizabeth and Theodore. This testimony of Mr. Redpath was regarded with interest by the lawyers, but not by the general audience. Mr. Evarts then rose, and, turning to the defendant, said: "Mr. Beecher, will you be sworn?" Mr. Beecher arose, hat in hand, passed behind the jury-box, and mounted the witness-stand. He looked around for a moment, the same as he does on his church platform, then took off his overcoat, just as he does in church, slung his slouch hat carelessly down, and turning to the Judge, stood with uplifted hand, ready to be sworn. The Bible was proffered him by the Court officer, but he gently put it aside, and Mr. Mallison, the Clerk, seeing this began to administer the oath of affirmation, and had said "You do solemnly affirm," when Mr. Beach arose and said, "One moment. I object to Mr. Beecher's being sworn in this manner, unless he is sworn on the Scriptures." Judge Neilson intimated that any form of oath was valid which Mr. Beecher considered binding on his conscience. Mr. Beach demanded that the strict form of the statute be complied with, unless the witness had conscientious scruples against being sworn on the Scriptures. Before Judge Neilson could reply, Mr. Beecher said, in a very decided tone of voice, that he had such scruples. He was then sworn in the New-England fashion, by declaring, in the presence of "The ever-living God to tell the truth, &c.," and resumed his seat in the witness chair. He sat at ease, with his left hand resting on the arm of the chair, his right hand clasping his right knee. Tilton and Moulton sat opposite him, looking straight into his face. Their sustained scrutiny did not in the least seem to discompose him. His head was thrown well back on his shoulders and his eyes rested solely upon his chief counsel, Mr. Evarts. The court officer called out "Henry Ward Beecher," and the examination was at once begun. It commenced with the birth of Mr. Beecher, in Litchfield, Conn., in 1813, and continued with the death of his father, Rev. Lyman Beecher, in 1863, at the age of eighty-six years, the death of his mother when he was three years old, their removal to Boston, his father's family consisting of thirteen born, eleven of whom were raised to man's estate. Mr. Evarts asked how many were boys, and Mr. Beecher answered six were boys and four girls. Mr. Evarts asked how could six and four make eleven, and Mr. Beecher, considering for a moment, said, with a smile, he never could figure the number up right unless he counted them one by one. This was the first joke made during the day, and caused much laughter. From this point the examination proceeded through the earlier years of Mr. Beecher's life, his graduation at Amherst, his final study under his father in Lane Seminary, his ordination and assumption of a pastoral charge in Lawrenceburg, Ind., where his congregation did not number over twenty persons; his removal to Indianapolis, where he had a salary of $800 for eight years; and his settlement in Brooklyn, in 1847, as the Pastor of Plymouth Church, then having a congregation of twenty-five members, up to the present, when its congregation is limited only by the building, and its regular membership reaches from 2,500 to 3,000. These details, so well known, and therefore comparatively uninteresting, were given with an air of pardonable pride, which gave them a new aspect, and revivified them.

His literary career was then taken up—his sermons, his lectures, and the hay fever from which he yearly suffers, were duly descanted on. He described himself as a voluminous author, having thirty-five works published in his name. He was asked the date of publication of several of these works, and said he would have to refer to a record he had prepared. This record consisted of a number of sheets of paper pinned together, and on producing it he informed Mr. Beach that it was at his service if he so desired. Mr. Beach politely declined the offer. He was then asked when he was married, and replied, the same year he settled down. Mr. Evarts asked the age of Mrs. Beecher at that time, and Mr. Beecher said he really could not tell—that they had been engaged seven years; he thought she was the same age as himself, one half the year she would be twenty-four years old, and the remaining half just the same age as himself. When Mr. Beecher added, in his humorous way, that he was a college freshman at the time, the effect was inimitable and the laughter, in which Mrs. Beecher participated, hearty and prolonged. The next question brought out an answer of a totally different character. He was asked how many children he had, and replied, "I have four with me and five waiting for me." This answer was given with a marvelous pathos, and the transition from mirth to sadness, so natural yet so impressive, challenged the admiration of the audience. And in the succeeding answers, when he said that he regarded the sanctity of private communications, and never opened or allowed to be opened letters addressed to his children, and that no estrangement or separation had ever occurred between his wife and children and himself, Mr. Beecher's voice had a tremor and huskiness consonant with the preceding answer he had given. Then he was questioned as to his visiting the families of a portion of his congregation with whom he was on terms of intimacy, and replied with much warmth and dignity that, although he had been cautioned against doing so, he had maintained his right to do so; that he considered in addition to being a clergyman, he was a gentleman and a man of honor, and that he did not care who became jealous or what remarks were made. In alluding to Mr. Bowen, he said he was one of the founders of Plymouth, the head man of the nascent church, and more than any other man useful in directing its fiscal affairs. He then gave a description of Tilton, when they first met, as being youthful, comely, and winning his affections from the first. "The companionship," Mr. Beecher said, with emphasis, leaning forward in his chair, "was downright loving on my part." The discussion in Plymouth Church regarding the mission societies he did not consider as a manifestation of any disposition on Tilton's part to rival him. During the war, Tilton did him a signal service regarding his son. When asked whether he considered it a great favor, Mr. Beecher answered, "I did and do." A letter from Tilton to Beecher was then read, pledging undying love, and asking, in the event of Tilton's death, Beecher should take care of his children, who had been taught to revere him. During the reading of this letter Mr. Beecher seemed somewhat affected. He said that his first doubts as to Tilton's stability of faith arose from articles published in the *Independent*. He met Moulton at Page's studio, and several times they walked home together. He found Moulton a man of education, culture, and acuteness, a critic of art rather than an artist, a man with a love for study, a brilliant conversationalist, and a passionate admirer of James Russell Lowell and Shakespeare's sonnets, and when Mr. Beecher ended by saying he ranked Moulton very high, and turned to Moulton and smiled, Moulton laughed in return. Mr. Beecher said he could only remember her as a young girl growing up with his daughter and her companions. Mr. Evarts asked Mr. Beecher how old his daughter was. Mr. Beecher laid his hand on his chin, thought for some seconds, but finally laughed and said he really could not tell. At this Mrs. Beecher laughed heartily, and her daughter, Mrs. Hattie Scovell, blushed and laughed too. Mr. Beecher further added that the question related to one of the household matters over which Mrs. Beecher had exclusive control, the laughter became general, and Mrs. Scovell, although her age was eventually ascertained, joined in the merriment. Speaking of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Tilton, he said, "They were one of the fairest pairs I ever married, and I had strong hopes for their future." Mr. Beecher then described his visits to the Tilton household, his taking Mrs. Tilton out to drive on two occasions, Tilton on one occasion asking Mrs. Tilton to go, and the examination finally arrived at the point where Bessie Turner called on him. Here the expectation aroused in court was shattered by the conversation being ruled out. Then came the request from Mrs. Morse to call at her house and see Mrs. Tilton, and his calling there. Mr. Evarts asked what the conversation was, and Mr. Beach objected. An argument followed, during which Mr. Beach made a very effective speech. He asked the court on what principle of law or justice an alleged adulterer could bring into evidence his conversations with his alleged mistress, the husband of the woman not being present, to be used against the husband. The court ruled out the conversation, when Mr. Beach waived his objection, not only in reference to this point but also regarding the Bessie Turner conversation. This unexpected action of the plaintiff's counsel took the greater part of the audience by surprise. Its object and result are alike important. When the defense seek to bring in evidence an important conversation of the defendant with a third party, such as with Mrs. Tilton when she wrote the letter of retraction, Mr. Beach can object, and the court, to be consistent with its present ruling, must rule out the testimony. Mr. Beecher then testified that he told Mrs. Morse he did not think he would be a good authority to advise a wife to separate from her husband, but that he would call in Mrs. Beecher to consider the matter. Mrs. Beecher was consulted, and he agreed with her that a separation, Mrs. Tilton to receive maintenance money, was the proper course to be pursued. The court then adjourned till to-day. Mr. Beecher on leaving the stand was warmly congratulated by his counsel and friends.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

MR. REDPATH RECALLED—MR. BEECHER SUBSEQUENTLY TAKES THE STAND.

The jury having been called, Mr. Fullerton said: If your Honor please, I desire to examine Mr. Redpath somewhat further this morning.

The Court—Yes; is he present?

Mr. Fullerton—Yes, Sir.

The Court—Call him.

Mr. Fullerton called Mr. Redpath, who took his seat in the witness stand.

Q.—Mr. Redpath, I show you the letter which you had in your hand yesterday afternoon, and I ask you whether you had an interview with Mr. Beecher just prior to the writing of that letter? A.—On the evening before.

Mr. Beach and Mr. Fullerton—A little louder, please.

Witness—On the evening before.

Q.—And can you fix the date of that conversation? A.—I can do it in this way: I called at Mr. Tilton's on Sunday, on the day following that in which Elizabeth left him; on the next day I was at Peekskill, Monday, and on Tuesday afternoon I had another interview with Mr. Beecher at his house; on the same evening I returned to Boston, and then I wrote that letter on the following morning; it was—

Mr. Evarts—Was this in Brooklyn? A.—In Brooklyn.

Q.—Now can you give the date of the letter you wrote in Boston? A.—It has no date at all.

Q.—By referring to the month, can you tell the date or approximate to it? A.—I approximate to it in this way: You know the date on which Elizabeth left her home; it was in the Summer, in July.

Q.—It was in July, 1874. A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—I call attention, now, Mr. Redpath, to the interview with Mr. Beecher at Peekskill. Do I understand you to say that that was on Monday? A.—In order to explain that I suppose I ought to state my interview with Theodore Tilton and Frank Moulton on Sunday.

Mr. Fullerton—That would not be admissible, I suppose, Mr. Redpath, so you will confine yourself to the interview with Mr. Beecher.

Mr. Beach—State what was said to Mr. Beecher in regard to it.

Mr. Fullerton—Certainly he can detail that interview, or any part of it he remembers; he can state it.

Witness—I went to Peekskill on Monday afternoon, charged with a message from Theodore Tilton and Frank Moulton.

THE CONVERSATION WITH MR. BEECHER.

Mr. Evarts—Never mind about that now; tell us what you said to Mr. Beecher.

Witness—Yes, Sir; I went there, and I had an interview with Mr. Beecher in his study at Peekskill; he was seated at his table; I went forward, and I asked him if he was prepared to talk business; I went on business; he said, "Try me;" just at that time he was called out of the room by some one, and as he went out I turned round in my chair, and without intending to do so I saw a telegram, which I read at a glance; that determined me to deliver the message that Theodore Tilton and Frank Moulton had committed to me; the telegram said—

Mr. Evarts—No matter about that.

Mr. Beach—Don't mind that.

Witness—I said, "Mr. Beecher, would you like to know what that business is?"—the telegram referred to business and was from a lawyer; I then told him I had spent Monday with Theodore, Elizabeth, and Frank; that I saw Theodore at his house in the morning, Elizabeth about noon, and Frank and Theodore together at Tilton's in the evening. Now can I describe that conversation?

Q.—Now tell what occurred between you and Mr. Beecher, as you remember it? A.—I said that in the morning I went to see Theodore and found him alone in the back room lying on the lounge, and I went forward and struck him and said, "Hallo, Theodore;" he did not notice that I had entered. I suppose I told all this to Mr. Beecher.

Mr. Evarts—It is only what you told Mr. Beecher that you are at liberty to tell here.

Mr. Fullerton—It is all that I ask.

Mr. Evarts—And it is all that you can ask, and that he can give; if you have no knowledge that you said it or not, you will not give it.

Witness—I don't remember how much of the occurrence I told Mr. Beecher.

Mr. Evarts—It is only what you do remember you can state.

Witness—Well, I said after describing the interview—I think I said, "Theodore says he is going to charge you with adultery with Elizabeth, extending over two or three years."

Mr. Beach—Speak a little louder, Mr. Redpath.

Witness—I said "Theodore says he is going to charge you with committing adultery with Elizabeth, extending over two or three years;" then I think I described the scene—

Mr. Beach—Give us the description which you gave him.

Witness—I am a little embarrassed; I don't remember how much of that conversation I related to Mr. Beecher.

Mr. Fullerton—Tell us according to your best recollection what you have related to Mr. Beecher? A.—I told him—I think I told him that Theodore asked me—after I slapped him in that way, he sprang up and greeted me very cordially and said, "James, I am glad to see you; tell me how to fight this battle."

Q.—Who said this? A.—Theodore.

Mr. Evarts—Did you tell it to Mr. Beecher? A.—I think I did, Sir; I think I did; I did not—and after some further conversation—because I am not sure that I related that to Mr. Beecher—he said, "Do you know how bad this case is?" I said "No; I know what you have always told me." "Well," he said, "it is adultery, going over two or three years." I think I then told him I saw Elizabeth at Mr. Overdon's—[the witness, doubtless, meant Ovington's]—in the forenoon, and in the afternoon Frank Moulton came to Theodore's, and then I am very sure that I described the scene there.

Mr. Evarts—Well, unless you did—unless you remember that you told him—

Mr. Fullerton (interrupting)—Well, he says he is very sure he did.

The Witness—I am not going to swear to what I do not positively remember; I think I did.

Mr. Fullerton—Then go on and describe it.

The Witness—Theodore was lying on the lounge, Frank was sitting near the fire-place, and I was sitting at the end of the lounge; Theodore said, "Redpath"—No, Theodore said "Redpath is going up to see Mr. Beecher to-morrow;" Frank said "Is he? What are you going up about?"—to me; I said I was going up to try to get Mr. Beecher to arrange about a lecture; Theodore said, "Tell him that I am going to charge adultery;" Frank said, "No, don't, Redpath;" I said, "I am not a fool, Frank; that will be a pretty way of introducing a business conversation; I have no intention of telling him that;" Theodore said, "Yes, you had better tell him;" at this time Frank had risen and was walking uneasily about the room, and suddenly he stopped before the—before us, and said, "Theodore was mad at me yesterday for saying that I loved Mr. Beecher mor—;" then he stopped, caught himself and said, "As much as I loved you—I don't care a damn, but much as I love both of them, Redpath, I will smite either of them to the earth"—or, "to the ground"—"if either one of them attempt to crucify the other; tell Mr. Beecher that." "No, I won't," I said; he said, "Yes, you had better tell him;" he said, "Take that message to him." I said, "Frank, you seem to forget that"—

Mr. Evarts (interrupting)—All this you told Mr. Beecher?

The Witness (hesitating)—

Mr. Evarts (repeating)—All this you told Mr. Beecher, we understand; otherwise it has no place in your evidence.

The Witness—I beg your pardon, Sir; I'm not sure.

Mr. Evarts—Well, how far back is this narrative—

The Witness (interrupting)—I think I did, but I am not sure about it.

Mr. Fullerton—Is it the best of your recollection you told Mr. Beecher these messages? A.—Yes, Sir; it is the best of my recollection.

Mr. Fullerton—Very well; then we will take it.

The Witness (continuing)—Then Frank said—I said to him, "You forget I have never spoken to Mr. Beecher on this subject, and I certainly should not introduce it." He said, "You will find him ready enough to talk of that subject." I remember they then went to prepare that note that Frank Moulton sent with me.

Q.—Now, tell us if that is all, and what Mr. Beecher replied, if anything, to this communication of yours.

Mr. Beach—And what further you said to him.

BEECHER ADMITTED HAVING GIVEN THEODORE CAUSE FOR OFFENSE.

The Witness—When I was telling this, as nearly as I remember, we were sitting very close together, and he—as near as I am to this gentleman [indicating a reporter immediately at his right]—and he was fixing his eye upon me—and I said I was exceedingly nervous and tired and faint, and I said "Don't fix your eye upon me, Mr. Beecher; I cannot think;" he withdrew a little and rested his hand on the table. He began, after I had got through, "Well, I suppose you know all that Theodore has had to say on this subject?" I said yes, I had known him two or three years. I had read the "true story." He said, I think, at that time, or later in the conversation—I think at that time, however—"Yes, he is probably very glad that Elizabeth tore that up." I said, "I have got a copy of that somewhere;" it occurred to me that I had; I had forgotten all about it until that remark. I do not remember the intermediate conversation. I think I said something then, but I cannot recall it. He went on: "I do not deny that I have given Theodore cause for offense"—or "just cause." I do not remember the words. I had told him—I had told him that Frank wanted him to do something—something about a card that I have forgotten about—"but I shall be a party to it no further—the matter is out of my hands now; I have put it in the hands of the committee—a committee composed of men"—I do not recall his language, but the substance was this that he had put it in the hands of men of high character, who could not afford by their social position to be influenced at all to bring in any verdict otherwise than in accordance with the facts; that he had left them absolutely free—given no instructions whatever; then he described one or two of the men; I did not know the men, and therefore the descriptions made no impression—have left no impression upon my mind; he said, "If, in accordance with the facts and truth and honor, they find a verdict of acquittal, I shall go on; if there is the slightest or least censure, I shall resign my pastorate in twenty-four hours, but I shall be a party to no further compact—to no further compact that depends on the truthfulness, honor, good faith, or magnanimity of Theodore Tilton; he is a scoundrel!" He said—the language I cannot recall, but this was the substance—that in this affair there had been a dozen crises—that whenever there was the least show, the least indication that the scandal was ceased—would cease—Theodore was sure to do something to revive it; he gave one or two instances, but I only remember the "Letter to a Complaining Friend;" then he said, "But Frank, I think, is my friend;" there was—it was pronounced as if in an interrogation; I said "Yes, Sir; I have no doubt of that;" "No," he said, "I should have to revise (or reverse) my theories of human nature, if Frank Moulton should prove false, or prove a traitor"—prove false, I think, was the word. Then he went on to talk very rapidly, with a great deal of emotion, with tears in his eyes part of the time; said that he had all his life tried to do good to his kind; that he loved his kind, and that his—he had certainly never put ambition above any man; that his ambition—his natural ambition—had been in life that perhaps after he was dead he might leave something that would be (I do not remember the words, the idea was) a consolation to the—to those in sorrow; that for four years the windows—

Q.—A little louder, please, Mr. Redpath. A.—That for four years the windows of his soul or heart had been closed—the shutters closed, the blinds drawn down—though that part occurred—I am wrong, I mistake; that part—

Mr. Evarts—Strike that out.

MR. BEECHER RECEIVING PROOFS OF GOOD-WILL.

The Witness—Yes, Sir. He said further—he said about that time that he had been—that in this furnace that he had gone through, or affliction, (I do not remember the words,) that he had been very much touched by receiving so many proofs of the good-will of his countrymen.

Mr. Fullerton—A little louder, Mr. Redpath. A.—That he had received hundreds of letters from all parts of the country and from people in all conditions of life expressing their sympathy for him in his trial, and that only two or three of them were of an insulting character. He said what made it more touching to him was that so many of them, or the majority of them, I don't remember which, were written as if the writers believed that there was somewhere some truth in the stories against him; that he was particularly touched—he pointed to a bag, I think—a large number of letters—but he said there was one letter he had received from a clergyman in New-York—an Episcopal clergyman, I think—that was particularly grateful to him; he looked for it, and went out of the room and brought it back and read it to me—read part of it. Well, we went on talking until dinner; we went in, though I remember an instance during—

Q.—A little louder. You drop your voice, and the jury won't hear your voice. A.—During this part of the conversation—during this conversation three of his little grandchildren came to the window and cried "Grandpa," and he went—he rose and went to a closet and brought out three oranges, and said some pleasant word—I remember the control of his face—and threw out to them, and they went away. We went to dinner, and he retired before the dessert; after awhile, staying in the middle room, I went in, and he was lying on the bed, and his aspect had entirely changed; he looked up, with laughing eyes; I said, "What are you reading, Mr. Beecher?" and he said, "Oh, I am reading one of Dumas' novels; whenever I get bothered and tired I go to one of those and forget myself." That is all that I recall of the conversation. No; in the course of this conversation, talking about Theodore, he said: "Oh, yes; his woes are such—his woes are such—and his woes are such as money could assuage." That, and calling Theodore a scoundrel, were the only bitter remarks he made in the whole conversation.

Q.—Did he say anything in that conversation about making a statement? A.—No, Sir.

THE NEXT CONVERSATION WITH MR. BEECHER.

Q.—Now, when did you see him next? A.—Well, we went down in the cars to go—Mrs. Beecher was with us, also went down—and Mrs. Beecher left at the depot. We rode down in the horse cars together, and he talked nearly all the way down on the platform, and the only part of the conversation that I remember was his reference to the Woodhull scandal, or to his interview with Mrs. Woodhull at Tilton's. I think he said he had only met her twice; that he went down one day and saw her at Tilton's, and she was all smiles. He said, "Let me show you," and he took both of my hands in his, and shook them that way, [illustrating,] and imitated a sentimental woman very funnily, and said that she evidently expected him to talk about the scandal, but he made some commonplace remarks and left. Then I went down, and he introduced me to Mr. Cleveland, and that is all that I had with Mr. Beecher that I remember.

Q.—Did you have an interview with him at his house in Brooklyn? A.—I went over and stopped at Theodore's, and next morning I was feeling so badly about the whole case, and Theodore's determination to prosecute it, that I thought I would go and see Frank Carpenter—

Q.—Just omit that, because we cannot put that in evidence. Did you see Mr. Beecher, at his suggestion, and Mr. Cleveland? A.—I went to see Mr. Beecher at his house; I went there, I think, about 3 o'clock, and did not see him until—for an hour or an hour and a half afterward; he was up stairs asleep; then we went down to tea; in the parlor I asked him it nothing could be done to stop this; he placed his hand on my knee, and said, "That is all right now," or something like that; "I have made up my mind;" we went down to tea, and after tea he took me into the garden, or yard, and went to the front part; he talked a little about the cellars, a minute, or the vaults underneath, and in going back he said—I forget the remark I made that led to it; he said, "I was with some of my friends until 2 o'clock this morning, and my mind was not clear."

MR. BEECHER SAID HE'D MAKE A CLEAN BREAST OF IT.

Q.—Speak a little bit louder. A.—"But when I woke this morning I saw my way clear; I shall make a clean breast of it; I shall tell the whole truth; I shall take the whole blame on myself; I shall vindicate Theodore and Elizabeth." I said, "Well, Mr. Beecher, without any reference to what the truth is, I am very glad of it." Then he asked me something about the effect that would—or what effect the scandal would have on lecturing; I don't know how the question was phrased; I think then I repeated that without any reference to what the truth was, he would find a stronger and better class of friends around him than he had ever had before. By that time we were in the entry, and he simply said in going up, "I shall always feel very grateful for your sympathy;" I then left the house, and finding I had not time to see Theodore—

Q.—Well, is that the end of your interview with Mr. Beecher? A.—That is the end of the interview.

Q.—Did you see Mr. Beecher after that? A.—I think I didn't see Mr. Beecher after that until I saw him at the White Mountains; I think three times I saw him further.

DID MR. BEECHER DENY THE COMMISSION OF ADULTERY?

Q.—Now, Mr. Redpath, I ask you this question: Whether at the interview at Peekskill, of which you have spoken, or at the interview at Brooklyn, of which you have also spoken, Mr. Beecher denied the commission of adultery?

Mr. Evarts—I object to that question, if your Honor please. He has told us all that he said, and has told us all that was said by him, the witness, that led to any answers of any kind; and this witness has no such relation toward Mr. Beecher as that there should be behind in his knowledge and Mr. Beecher's consciousness of his knowledge anything that does not appear in the conversation detailed. The question may be a harmless one, but the legal right to put it is the question we are now discussing.

The Court—I think we will take it, Sir, in cross-examination.

Mr. Evarts—Your Honor will please note our exception. This is not a conversation as to any interview that we have introduced.

The Court—Yes. Repeat your question.

Mr. Fullerton—Please repeat it, Mr. Stenographer.

Mr. Evarts—Of course we have all that was said. Now, whether in that he denied, or whether in the conversation proceeding from either party or interchanged between them, there was any occasion for denial, is apparent on the complexion and statement of the conversation. This is their own interview, that they bring in evidence, not a cross-examination concerning any interview that we have touched upon. Now, they propose to ask a question which, on the general rules of evidence, is not admissible. It would answer for a cross-examination on our part, if the situation were reversed.

Mr. Porter—Will your Honor permit me to add that the inquiry is as to the construction by the witness of the language he has given. That is a matter for the jury. We shall insist that in the language he has given there is the clearest and the most emphatic denial of adultery. If he is permitted to give a construction, and it should be adverse to ours, what are we to call upon? He has told all that was said, and who made Mr. Redpath, a juror in this case, to determine the issue that belongs to those twelve? Is he to say whether certain words which he has repeated do or do not constitute a denial? He never charged Mr. Beecher with adultery; Mr. Beecher was not called upon to deny any such charge from him; all that he said is given; all that Mr. Beecher has said has been repeated to the jury. It is for them to determine whether it was an admission or denial of the foul accusation imputed to him by Tilton, transmitted by Moulton—a cunning, false, treacherous message, and for a business purpose—to extort money.

The Court—The question is quite relevant to ask him if anything was said—anything more said upon a given subject—which is a common form of interrogatory.

Mr. Porter—Well, we don't object.

The Court—It is equivalent to that, although it is in a different form.

Mr. Fullerton—Questions of like character have been put by counsel on the other side, and answers have been given to them.

Mr. Beach—Under our objection.

Mr. Fullerton—Yes; under our objection.

Mr. Evarts—Now, if your Honor says that this is equivalent to the form you approve, then we would like to have the question put in that form.

Mr. Fullerton—Well, I don't propose to fashion my question to please my adversary.

Mr. Evarts—No; but the Judge.

Mr. Fullerton—No. His Honor says it is equivalent—now we put the equivalent.

The Court—In effect, it is equivalent. Now, I will allow the witness to answer the question. Of course, I concur with Judge Porter that this whole matter goes to the jury for their construction; and I have not now, and shall not have occasion to express an opinion myself about it. It is not my practice to do it.

Mr. Fullerton—Now, Mr. Reporter, will you be kind enough to read the question as it was put?

The Stenographer read the question as follows:

"Now, Mr. Redpath, I ask you this question: Whether at the interview at Peekskill, of which you have spoken, or at the interview at Brooklyn, of which you have also spoken, Mr. Beecher denied the commission of adultery?"

A.—No, Sir; I didn't ask him, because I didn't believe it.

Mr. Fullerton—I move to strike that out.

The Court—Let it all stand.

Mr. Porter—I insist upon its remaining.

Mr. Fullerton—I didn't ask him for his opinion.

The Court—I know you didn't, but we will let it stand.

Q.—You had, however, conveyed to him the message that he was charged with adultery? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Porter—He has sworn to it.

Mr. Fullerton—He has sworn to it again.

Mr. Porter—I object to his swearing to it again.

Mr. Fullerton—You are too late; he has sworn to it.

Q.—Have you given the reply that Mr. Beecher made when you said he was to be charged with adultery? A.—As nearly as I can recall it, Sir; it—

Q.—That is an answer. The conversation at Brooklyn, do I understand you correctly, was after the conversation at Peekskill? A.—Yes, Sir. The conversation at Peekskill occurred about noon, or 1 o'clock, on Monday; the conversation at Brooklyn occurred on the afternoon of Tuesday.

Q.—The allegation, then, of Mr. Beecher that he should vindicate Theodore and Elizabeth, and take all the blame upon himself, was after you had conveyed to him the message that he was to be charged with adultery? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—This gentleman [a juror] asks what date these interviews were; I think you fixed them as soon after the 11th of July.

Mr. Beach—The 11th of July was the date Mrs. Tilton left the house of Mr. Tilton.

The Witness—Then the interview was on the Monday following that, and on Tuesday.

Mr. Evarts—Monday and Tuesday following the 11th July.

Mr. Fullerton—Were they not all before the 14th July? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—He says they were the 11th and 12th—that is the 13th and 14th—Saturday was the 11th.

The Witness—Then Monday was the 13th.

Mr. Evarts—Yes.

The Witness—That day I was at Peekskill.

Mr. Evarts—And the next day? A.—The next day I saw Mr. Beecher at his own house in Brooklyn.

Mr. Fullerton—The 13th and 14th of July, this last year.

The witness, after a pause, was proceeding to leave the stand, when Mr. Evarts said: "Just one moment."

Mr. Shearman—One question. Will you state what the business was on which you went up to see Mr. Beecher? A.—I had a verbal contract with Mr. Beecher for lecturing engagements for the following Fall.

Q.—And it was with reference to that? A.—It was solely with reference to that.

Mr. Evarts—You have stated, I think, that one part of your employment, at least, [pausing.]

CORRECTING THE TRIBUNE'S "VERBATIM" REPORT

Mr. Shearman—That is all. [To the Court] If your Honor, please, I want to call attention to an error in the minutes as printed in the testimony of Mr. Tilney. He said that he was married about 7 o'clock in the evening, and it is printed 7 o'clock in the morning.

The Court—I think he said "evening." Did not he say "evening," gentlemen?

Mr. Shearman—I call attention to it now, as it may be of some importance.

TESTIMONY OF REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher was then called, and having held up his hand, the clerk was beginning to administer the usual form of affirmation, when Mr. Beach said, "One moment."

The Clerk—Do you solemnly declare—

Mr. Beach—One moment. I object to this form of oath, Sir, unless Mr. Beecher shall declare that he has conscientious scruples against swearing of any description.

The Court—Any form that Mr. Beecher says will bind his conscience.

Mr. Beach—That is the statute, that a witness shall be sworn upon the Scriptures, unless he declares that he has conscientious scruples against that mode of swearing.

Mr. Beecher—I have conscientious scruples against swearing on the Bible.

The Court—Yes, Sir.

The Clerk—Do pou solemnly declare and affirm—

Mr. Evarts—He swears—he swears with uplifted hand—

Mr. Beach—By the ever-living God.

Mr. Evarts—The New-England custom is to swear by the uplifted hand. He does the same. There is the same distinction in New-England between the oath and the affirmation that there is with us. "In the presence of the ever-living God."

The Clerk—You solemnly swear in the presence of the ever-living God that the evidence you shall give upon this trial between Theodore Tilton and Henry Ward Beecher shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.

Mr. Beecher—I do.

Mr. Evarts then began the examination of the witness as follows:

Q.—Mr. Beecher, where were you born, and when? A.—I was born in Litchfield, Conn., in 1813 as I am informed.

Q.—Was your father Rev. Lyman Beecher? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—At what age did your father die, and when? A.—He died in the Fall, if I recollect right, of 1863, at the age of eighty-six.

Q.—And your mother—at what age? A.—My mother died when I was about three years old.

Q.—How long did your family, and you, as a part of it, live in Lichfield after your birth? A.—My father moved from Lichfield in 1816, if I recollect right, making me about thirteen years old when we went away.

Q.—And where did your family, and yourself, as a member of it, thereafter live? A.—In Boston, for eight years, the family lived.

Q.—Was your father a clergyman of the orthodox faith in New England? A.—He was.

Q.—And settled in Lichfield, while you were there? A.—He was.

Q.—As a minister, and in Boston, over what church? A.—He was first settled over the church that was called the Bowdoin Street Church; when that was burned down and rebuilt in another street, it was called then—it was called Hanover—it was called first the Hanover Street Church, and afterward the Bowdoin Street Church.

Q.—Rebuilt in Bowdoin street? A.—Rebuilt in Bowdoin street, yes, Sir.

Q.—How numerous a family of children had your parents? A.—Thirteen were born to them, and eleven were raised to man's estate.

Q.—How many of those were men and how many women? A.—Six boys and four girls.

Q.—Besides yourself—you make out the eleven? A.—I have never been able to call it right without counting. [Laughter.]

The Court—Mr. Rogers, you must see to this; I won't have any applause at an answer to a question.

Mr. Evarts—Now, Mr. Beecher, were your brothers all clergymen as well as yourself? A.—All of them.

Q.—When did you go to college, and where? A.—To Amherst College, in the year 1830.

Q.—You graduated in due course? A.—In due course, in 1834—August.

Q.—And thereafter did you pursue professional studies, and where? A.—Three years at Lane Seminary, with the exception of about six months, when I took charge of the Cincinnati *Journal*.

Q.—Is Lane Seminary a theological seminary? A.—It was.

Q.—Was it in your father's charge? A.—He was the President of it.

Q.—And when were you ordained as a clergyman? A.—I was licensed as a clergyman, I think, in 1837.

Q.—And when were you first settled over a charge? A.—I was settled over a charge also the same year.

Q.—Where? A.—In Lawrenceburg, Dearborn County, Ind.

Q.—Twenty miles—? A.—Twenty miles below Cincinnati, on the Ohio River.

Q.—Was it a small and inconsiderable town then? A.—I should think it was a town of perhaps 1,000 or 1,500 inhabitants.

Q.—And several religious societies there? A.—There was a Baptist Church, a Campbellite, no, a Baptist, a Methodist, and then, a Presbyterian Church, and when I went away, just at the close of my ministry, there was organized an Episcopal Church.

Q.—And how large a congregation was this of yours, over which you were first settled? A.—The communicants of my church when I went there were nineteen, possibly twenty.

Q.—And the attendants? A.—The attendants—the house, I think, would hold 300, possibly, if it was crowded—but I should say from 150 to 200 were in my audience.

Q.—Were you wholly supported by your congregation, or was it in part a missionary society? A.—I was a beneficiary of the American Home Missionary Society.

Q.—How long did you remain there as a clergyman? A.—Two years and a fraction.

Q.—And from there where did you go—and where have you lived? A.—I went to the capital of the State—Indianapolis, in Marion County, Ind.

Q.—Settled over a charge? A.—I was settled over the Second Presbyterian Church there?

Q.—And was that a more considerable congregation and church in numbers and influence? A.—No, Sir, it was a small church; it was at the time of the division between the Old and New Schools, and this was an offshoot from the First Presbyterian Church, which was called the Old School, and it was a comparatively small church: I can't tell the number.

Q.—And there were you supported by your congregation, or continued as a missionary? A.—I was supported by my congregation at a salary of $800 a year.

Q.—How long did you remain there? A.—About eight years, a little more or less.

Q.—And that brought you to about 1847 or 1848? A.—The year 1847.

HIS CALL TO PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

Q.—From there—where have you lived from that time. Where have you lived, and in what service as a clergyman? A.—I have lived in the city of Brooklyn, as Pastor of Plymouth Church.

Q.—Were you the first clergyman of that church? A.—Of the Plymouth Church?

Q.—Yes. A.—I was the first, and have been the only Pastor.

Q.—Were you called to it—was it founded, and were you called to it at the beginning of its existence as the Pastor of the church—its Pastor? A.—I was called to the church by the gentlemen that purchased the property, and I told them that they could not call me, that they had no authority to do so; they therefore proceeded to form themselves into a church, in order that they might have authority to issue a call.

Q.—And you were then called to the church? A.—I was then called to the church.

Q.—How large a congregation, or how large a community of church members was this society when you were called to it? A.—I think it was perhaps—the church properly that called me, I should think, had twenty members, or twenty-five members; perhaps not over twenty-five members.

Q.—Has there been any break or interruption in your services as Pastor and preacher over that church from that time to the present? A.—I have preached continuously from that day to this.

Q.—Now, has there been any interruption, any occasion for interruption, on account of your strength or health during that time? A.—The first year after I came to Brooklyn, and while the church in which we now worship was building, I exposed myself a little in visiting the church, and was sick with erysipelas, which enfeebled me for several months, and, with the exception of that sickness, I don't think I have lost five Sundays in twenty-seven years.

Q.—Have you within this period of your settlement, Mr. Beecher, had any absence abroad? A.—Twice.

Q.—Twice? A.—Yes.

Q.—At what time, and for what length? A.—In consequence of my continued weakness after the first sickness which I mentioned, I made a voyage with Capt. Knight in the ship New World to England in the Summer; I was gone not over three months, but inside, I think, of two.

Q.—You went out and came back in a sailing-ship? A.—I went out, and intended to come back in a sailing-ship, but I in fact returned in the steamer Asia.

HIS SECOND VISIT TO EUROPE.

Q.—Now your second absence in Europe? A.—My second absence in Europe was in June, 1863, if I recollect right, and I returned the last of November of the same year.

Q.—And your time was passed in England and on the Continent of Europe, except during the voyage? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What was the occasion of this visit? A.—I had been worn out with preaching, lecturing, and editorial work incidental to the coming on of the war, and the first year of the war my friends advised me to take the Summer for recruiting, and be ready for the Fall and Winter campaign.

Q.—And you were not an invalid during that absence? A.—No, Sir; nor before it exactly an invalid.

Q.—It was a recreation? A.—It was a rest preparatory to larger labor.

Q.—And you had occasion to make public demonstrations and perform service while you were abroad, had you not? A.—Do you mean whether I did?

Q.—Did in fact? A.—At first I refused, and with the exception of a few breakfasts, as they are called in England, took part in no public services, and then went on to the Continent, spent one or two months there, returned to England in September, determined to go home but was led to agree to a line of public orations or discourses on American affairs.

Q.—In some of the principal cities of Eng-

land? A.—In Manchester, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Liverpool, and London.

Q.—And all these orations had to do with the public situation of our affairs here and the war? A.—They did.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH CONGREGATION.

Q.—How large is the congregation and how large a number of church members in Plymouth Church now—about? A.—I cannot speak with positiveness, Sir; but I should say the congregation is limited only by the building, and has been so for twenty-five years; the number of communicants is, I suppose, over 2,500—between 2,500 and 3,000.

Q.—And for how long has that number or a similar number been upon the list of your church members? A.—I could not say definitely, Sir; it has been over 2,000, I suppose, for over ten years or more.

Q.—What are and have been your habitual labors as a clergyman in the direct charge of this church and congregation? A.—I have preached morning and afternoon, and conducted for a series of years a Wednesday night lecture, a Friday night prayer-meeting, and what was called the social circle or social meeting of the church.

Q.—Where was the latter held? A.—In the parlors of the church.

Q.—And more recently have your services there been reduced in amount? A.—The social meeting I have remitted to the charge of the young people.

Q.—For how far back? A.—Oh, I should say for fifteen years.

Q.—The Wednesday evening lecture? A.—The Wednesday evening lecture I dropped, I think, not far—I think I dropped it just before the time of the war; I may be inaccurate about that; I have no special memory of it.

HIS LITERARY EMPLOYMENTS.

Q.—Now, within the period of your service as a clergyman here what other public or literary employments have you had? A.—I have been connected with journalism ever since I was in the pulpit; I have been connected with the New-York *Independent*; after my first year, not as a member of the staff, but as a contributor, having a column of my own; that was the understanding.

Q.—And furnished a paper for every issue of that paper? A.—Yes, Sir; I furnished an article for every issue of that paper; we had a contract arrangement afterward, in 1870, I took charge of the *Christian Union*.

Q.—We will first go on with the time when you became editor of the *Independent*. A.—Yes, Sir; I think it was—I am not definite—I think it was the latter part of 1860 or the early part of 1861; the editors that had conducted the *Independent*—Dr. Bacon, Dr. Storrs, and Rev. Dr. Thompson—resigned; I then made an arrangement with Mr. Bowen to conduct the paper editorially.

Q.—And up to what time did you continue the responsible and chief editor of that paper? A.—Until the Fall of 1863, and the nominal editor until the Fall of 1864, I think, Sir, and a contributor from that time.

Q.—And up to what time thereafter did you continue to be a contributor? A.—Until the Fall of 1866.

Q.—A constant contributor—a regular contributor? A.—I cannot praise myself for constancy in that regard, Sir, but it would be considered a regular contributor.

Q.—A regular contributor? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And then your connection ceased? A.—My connection ceased then, Sir.

Q.—Your connection ceased with that paper in 1866? A.—In 1866.

Q.—And in the interval between your assuming the editorship of the *Christian Union* had you any connection—any responsible connection with any public newspaper? A.—No, Sir; there was a movement set on foot by the Congregational brethren to establish a journal, which, in view of other arrangements that were already in prosecution, was dropped as these others were; I declined to take any position that would seem to put me in antagonism with the *Independent*.

Q.—And how did your connection come about with the *Christian Union* when it did take place? A.—The *Christian Union* was called in its issue the *Christian Union*, a paper that was founded to bring all Christian churches together on one foundation, with the understanding they were—

Mr. Beach (interrupting)—One moment, Mr. Beecher.

Mr. Evarts—It is not necessary to go into detail; that was the purpose of the—

Mr. Beecher (interrupting)—That paper passed into the hands of an intimate friend of mine at a time when I was under contract to write the *Life of Christ*. He came to me at Peekskill and declared—

Mr. Beach (interrupting)—I think these details are inadmissible, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—It is not necessary at all.

[To Witness]—You were advised to— A.—I was advised to take it but declined, except conditionally at a future time, but circumstances arose which forced me to that position in the year 1870.

Q.—And how early in that year? A.—January.

Q.—Now, when you took that paper, what was the extent of its subscription or circulation? A.—Said to be 3,000, but it probably had 600 to 1,000 bona fide paying subscribers.

Q.—Only? A.—Yes; that is my impression. I never saw the book; that was what was told me.

Q.—Very well. Now, during the first year—and I am limiting all inquiries now to a period anterior to December, 1870—during the first year, to what extent had the circulation of this *Christian Union* increased? A.—I cannot give you the exact figures; it was over 30,000.

Q.—Over 30,000? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Besides your services as a clergyman, having a charge, and these editorial services, during the period of your residence in Brooklyn, have you had other literary labor? A.—I have, if you include lecturing as literary labor.

Q.—Well, what has been your habit in that regard—as a lecturer? A.—I have been a very large lecturer from—

Q.—Well, during a considerable period of years? A.—From the second year of my settlement here; I began in 1849 to lecture—I think in the Winter of 1848 and 1849; I lectured for the Mercantile Library Association, of Boston, and got $25 for it.

Q.—From that time until about when? A.—From that time until this; until this trial began I have been lecturing, principally Autumn, Winter, and Spring, seldom in Summer.

Mr. Evarts (holding a letter in his hand)—Will an officer pass this to Judge Neilson?

To the Court—Here is a letter from a gentleman asking to be introduced in court, if your Honor please.

Judge Neilson—Officer, hand it here if you please.

Mr. Evarts—It is addressed either to your Honor or myself.

Judge Neilson—It is very proper to give it to you first, Sir.

Mr. Evarts (to Mr. Beecher)—I lost your answer, Mr. Beecher.

Mr. Beecher—I have lost your question. [Laughter.]

Mr. Evarts—Well, I suppose the stenographer has it. [To the stenographer]—You may read the answer.

The stenographer (reading)—"Well, from that time until about when? A.—From that time until this—until this trial began, I have been lecturing, principally Autumn, Winter, and Spring; seldom in Summer."

HIS VACATIONS.

Mr. Evarts—Yes. During this period of your settlement over the Plymouth Church, has there been any regular interval of vacations, and, if so, at what part of the year and for what period—what length of time? A.—My contract with the church calls for the month of August as my vacation; that has, however, been extended, first, by the fact that I am subject to hay fever, which comes on in the middle of August, and I seldom get so far free from it as to be fit to preach until toward the last of September; and gradually, in the course of circumstances, my vacation extended from the 1st of August until the middle of September; within the last five years, perhaps, the church, by special vote from year to year, has enlarged my vacation, sometimes sending me off in the middle of July until the 1st of October, or as the case might be.

Q.—Yes; and for what period of time have you had a fixed country residence for some part of the year? A.—I should say sixteen or seventeen years; not in the same place always.

Q.—No; how long has it been at Peekskill? A.—I should say thirteen or fourteen years.

Q.—Are your vacations passed at Peekskill, for the most part? A.—Just as much of them as I can get there.

Q.—And then, when the hay fever comes on, have you any fixed habit of seeking other places? A.—Until the last four years I have stayed there only; within the last four years I have gone to the White Mountains.

Q.—Mr. Beecher—When were you married? —oh, I beg pardon, I have not got through with the literary labors. The lecturing we disposed of.

Mr. Beecher—I omitted to state—

Mr. Evarts—Have you been an editor of public works—books?

Mr. Beecher—Will you allow me to correct by an addition? I ought to have included in answer to your question about lecturing that I have, particularly in 1856, I think, by vote of my church, been sent, free, as much as I thought it to be necessary, to go into the field and lecture on politics; and that, during all these stormy times immediately preceding, or from the time of, the Kansas troubles, I was in the habit of making many political speeches, and preaching not a few political sermons.

MR. BEECHER AS AN AUTHOR.

Q.—Well, now, as to the authorship of books, Mr. Beecher? A.—I have been a very voluminous author; I think there are about thirty-five volumes that stand in my name now.

Q.—All dating from within the period of your residence in Brooklyn? A.—No.

Q.—Some before? A.—Some before.

Q.—When was your engagement in reference to the work—the *Life of Christ*—when was that undertaken? A.—I think that was undertaken in the year eighteen hundred and—I have got a memorandum of dates, if the gentlemen will allow me to look at it.

Judge Neilson—You are at liberty to look at it.

Mr. Beecher—I will submit my memorandum, as it covers pretty largely the whole ground, to your inspection, gentlemen, if you wish to see it.

Mr. Beach—There is no desire for it, Sir.

Mr. Beecher then produced a memorandum from his pocket, and, after looking at it, said: "I signed the contract for the *Life of Christ* in December, 1867. The first volume was issued in the Fall of—in December, 1871."

Q.—Did the preparation of that work occupy your time and attention and studies to any definite or appreciable extent during this period? A.—Very largely, Sir.

Q.—And the work is still incomplete. A.—Yes, Sir. The first volume is published, the second volume is two-thirds done, but not published.

Q.—Now, when did you write your work of fancy, *Norwood*? A.—That preceded this, Sir. It was—appeared in the *Ledger* in 1867, and in a book-form in 1868.

MR. BEECHER'S MARRIAGE.

Q.—Now, Mr. Beecher, when were you married? A.—The same year that I was settled—in 1837, I think it is, Sir.

Q.—For how long a period before your marriage had you been acquainted with your affianced bride? A.—Half as long as the patriarch with his two; I had been engaged to her for seven years. [Laughter.]

Q.—And how long—and how old were you when you were married? A.—I think I was twenty-three; I am not good at figures.

Q.—What was your wife's age at that time? A.—What, Sir.

Q.—What was your wife's age at that time? A.—I think she was twenty-three also; part of the year she is twenty-four when I am twenty-three, and the rest of the year we are the same age. [Laughter.]

Q.—So that your engagement dates from the early age of sixteen or thereabouts? A.—I was engaged, I think, when I was six—between sixteen and seventeen.

Q.—You were in college then? A.—I was in college, Sir; I think I was a Freshman.

Q.—How many children, Mr. Beecher, have you had under this marriage? A.—I have four—I have four with me and five waiting for me.

Q.—And now how many grandchildren have you? A.—Eight.

Q.—During the period of your marriage has there been any intervals of absence or separation between yourself and your wife except those that you have named of going to Europe? A.—Except when I have been gone to Europe or out on lecturing tours.

Q.—And of late years has your wife had occasion to visit the South in reference to her health? A.—Yes, Sir; yes, Sir; for—since—I think since the Winter of 1870 or 1871.

Q.—Since the Winter of 1870-71? A.—1870 or 1871; I don't remember exactly in which it began.

Q.—Every Winter? A.—What, Sir.

Q.—Has she been gone South every Winter until now? A.—Until this Winter, yes, Sir.

Q.—While you were at Indianapolis was there any occasion when your wife went to Connecticut in consequence of sickness? A.—Not to Connecticut; she went back to her home.

Q.—In Massachusetts? A.—In Sutton, Mass.

Q.—And with these exceptions there has been no—

Q.—I don't recall any, Sir.

Q.—[Continued]—Interval or break in your residence together under the same roof? I don't recall any.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

Q.—In regard to the conduct of domestic affairs, Mr. Beecher, what was the habit of your life in respect to your wife or yourself having charge of that? A.—From a very early period, I remitted to her almost entirely my secular affairs; so much so that until within two years, since my son came to live with me, (who was in business,) I never even drew my own salary.

Q.—Your wife drew it? A.—All checks were made out to her, and all the treasurer's accounts were "Mrs. Beecher, debtor;" and I knew neither what money came in nor what money went out, so far as my salary was concerned.

Q.—Until within a recent period was your wife's health and strength sufficient for all occasions? A.—She had for her poor health, but it was with a strength and an amount of purpose that gave her in effect the strength of ten women; and until an accident which befel her, namely, being thrown from a runaway team against the stone steps of the bank in Brooklyn, she was in every respect, I always thought, sound and efficient far beyond the measure of ordinary women.

Q.—What was your habit in regard to your correspondence being known to or managed in any respect or any degree by Mrs. Beecher during this period? A.—Well, in the earlier period of my life I had a very sensitive feeling in regard to the sacredness of letters; I would never open my children's letters nor suffer anybody else to do it; I never would open hers, neither did I wish her to open mine; but within the last fifteen years correspondence has so multiplied, and I grew careless through over-occupation, that that little by little passed into her charge; and for the last fifteen years, if I was gone, or if there was any reason why perhaps somebody might suffer, she has always opened my letters, and to a very considerable degree answered them; if there were any about which she had any doubt, she waited till I came home.

HIS PERSONAL VISITS AND INTERCOURSE WITH HIS PARISHIONERS.

Q.—Mr. Beecher, during your settlement here what has been your habit in regard to personal visits or intercourse with your parish at large, or with any narrower circle among your parishioners, or among other residents of Brooklyn? A.—In my earlier years I attempted a good deal of visiting; as outside demands wasted my time I made arrangements by which I could be seen at my house or at my church by whomsoever wished; still subsequent to that I found it impossible either to visit or to receive multitudinous calls; and for the last twenty years I may say that, with the exception of weddings and funerals, I have done very little visiting; now and then a paroxysm of visitation, but in general it may be said I am not a visiting preacher.

Q.—Has there been a circle of intimacies between your family and other families of your congregation, of your Brooklyn neighbors? A.—Yes, Sir; I was cautioned against that, but I always stood by my rights on that subject; I have always said that because I was a minister I was not one whit the less a gentleman or a Christian, and would have my circle of my enjoyment, I didn't care who was jealous or who made remarks.

Q.—These intimacies, were they with the home families, and with your own family. Almost in every case were these intimacies entirely or principally confined to families of your own parish? A.—I think with but a single exception.

Q.—Had you intimacies with any family of your brother clergymen in the— A.—That is the exception—Dr. Storrs' family.

Q.—Otherwise, these intimacies were in your parish? A.—Altogether.

Q.—During all this time these family intimacies were contined to your parish? A.—Yes, Sir.

HIS ACQUAINTANCE WITH PUBLIC MEN.

Q.—During this time have you had a large personal acquaintance with men engaged in public affairs, or in the affairs of religion and the Church? A.—Do you mean in the nation at large?

Q.—Yes, in the community at large. A.—Yes, I have made very many; I have not formed particular intimacies, but acquaintance with many.

Q.—Has your correspondence been extensive? A.—I should say not, if I should judge from my impression; but if they should begin to hunt up my letters, I presume it would be found that I had.

Q.—Now, during the last twenty years, Mr. Beecher, what has been the average of public occasions in which you have spoken, during the period not embraced in the vacation? A.—I don't understand the last remark.

Q.—During, say, running back to the time twenty years ago, what has been the average number per week of your public appearances during the times of the year not embraced in the vacation? A.—I should say that from the year 1844 until the year 1873 I have averaged about six times full-grown addresses a week.

Q.—That means two on Sunday and four during the week? A.—Yes; oftentimes two a day in different periods.

HIS ACQUAINTANCE WITH HENRY C. BOWEN.

Q.—When did you first come to be acquainted with Mr. Henry C. Bowen? A.—In the year 1847, if that was the year when I came to Brooklyn.

Q.—And what relation had he to the religious society, to the charge of which you were then called? A.—He was one of the constituent members and leading men.

Q.—Leading man of the— A.—Nascent church.

Q.—The new project? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Had you any business relations with him, and in what connection otherwise than as Pastor of the church of which he is a leading member? A.—In connection with the *Independent*, and, in one instance, in connection with the equipping of a regiment, which Plymouth Church substantially did.

Q.—At the outset of the war? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was Mr. Bowen the proprietor or part proprietor of the *Independent* during the whole period of your responsible connection with it? A.—He was co-proprietor during the early period; but when I took editorial charge I think he had become the sole proprietor.

Q.—And so continued until— A.—This time.

Q.—Until this time, as you understood? A.—As I am informed.

Q.—Were you intimate associates and friends, and if so, for what period of time? A.—The first two weeks I came to Brooklyn I was the guest of his house; and subsequently to that we worked hand in hand for years together in the establishment of Plymouth Church, he more than any other one man being useful in the fiscal affairs of the church.

Q.—During the period of your connection as editor of the paper of which he was proprietor, how close and familiar was your intercourse? A.—I saw him almost every day, and I may be said to have been very intimate with him.

Q.—And in his family? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And his family in yours? A.—Not so much.

Q.—When was your connection with any joint interest with Mr. Bowen dissolved, and in what manner? A.—Do you mean when my business relations with him ceased?

Q.—Yes. A.—I should say in Sept—I gave notice, according to contract, of the end of the contract in September, 1866.

Q.—Prior to that time had any attitude of that paper toward yourself made a difference in your disposition toward Mr. Bowen and the newspaper? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What was that? A.—Well, do you ask me what led me finally to break up from the paper?

Q.—Yes. I ask what situation arose between the paper and yourself that led to the dissolution of your connection? A.—During the period of these construction measures, as they were called, and after I had left the *Independent* as editor, it pursued a line which obliged it to criticise me with more or less decision, and in 1866, when I wrote the "Cleveland letter," (as it is called.)—it was written in August, 1866—the *Independent* criticised me in a manner so severe, at a time when the whole public very much, with the exception of the Democratic Party, were down on me, that I felt that a paper that I had helped fashion from its birth was now being used to destroy me, and that I could not, with self-respect, maintain my connection with it; I terminated it, therefore, and gave notice of termination according to contract, and left.

Q.—At that point what was the form and extent of your connection with the publication? A.—I was under contract to furnish one sermon a week, and I do not remember precisely, but I have an imdression that I was also to furnish an article a week, either editorial or "star articles," as they were called; I am not positive as to that last, but that is my impression.

Q.—And that was a definite contract, with pecuniary compensation? A.—It was.

Q.—And you dissolved it? A.—It was terminated according to the terms laid down in the contract.

Q.—Now, from that time onward, Mr. Beecher, what were your personal relations with Mr. Bowen—onward to 1870—December, 1870—the questions that I put now have reference to that period? A.—What now—

Q.—After your dissolution of the connection with him, what were your personal relations with Mr. Bowen up to December, 1870? A.—Well, Sir, they were very much diminished, and there was a very considerable degree of coolness.

Q.—Mr. Bowen continued all this time a prominent person in your church? A.—He was a pew-holder in my church; he was not an active man in the church affairs.

Q.—He was a prominent pew-holder? A.—Yes, Sir.

HIS ACQUAINTANCE WITH TILTON.

Q.—Mr. Beecher, when and how did you first form the acquaintance of Mr. Tilton? A.—I recollect him, if I recollect aright, while he was employed on the New-York *Observer*; if I recollect it aright, I became acquainted with him first in his office of reporter; he was a short-hand reporter.

Q.—And in what connection with yourself did that employment of his bring him into your acquaintance? A.—I do not remember whether he was reporting anything from Plymouth Church pulpit for other papers, but my first recollection is that Daniel Burgess, then a member of my church and a publisher in New-York, procured him to report sermons for him.

Q.—Your sermons? A.—My sermons, he having the intention to publish a volume.

Q.—And was the young man introduced to you in that connection as you understand it? A.—As I remember—I cannot say about the special time of introduction; I have known him so long that it seems as if I had known him always since I have been in Brooklyn; it seems as if it runs back very far to my beginning here.

Q.—And what was his age and position in life at the time that you knew him first? A.—I cannot say what his age was; he was extremely—he was youthful, very youthful, and of an engaging manner and a very comely appearance, and one whose address, I know, won my sympathy from the first.

Q.—Now, from that time onward, in what form and to what degree did you come to be associated with him, in intercourse or employment? A.—I have heard a great deal; I saw him for a year or two before 1860, because he had transferred his relations from the *Observer* to the *Independent*; then I used to see him after that several times a week when I was in town.

Q.—In connection with the *Independent*? A.—In connection with the *Independent*.

Q.—And how were your personal relations? A.—Very cordial.

Q.—On both sides? A.—On both sides.

Q.—How much were you and he in the habit of conferring together in regard to your common interests or his prospects or purposes? A.—Well, we—he was witty and amusing in conversation, and I always chatted with him on such matters before, but I did not come into what may be called very close personal relations till I assumed the management of the paper in 1861; thereafter, for two years or three, we were together almost every day.

Q.—And was this intimacy of companionship as well as of common interests and employments? A.—Well, it was in employment, companionship, and downright loving on my part.

Q.—During all this time, how soon did you become aware of any desire or purpose of his to succeed you in the *Independent*? A.—Succeed or supersede?

Q.—Succeed? A.—Succeed; oh, I do not know; I have an impression that it was my desire that he should, rather than that it was his that he should.

Q.—And you so expressed it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And when did you first begin to plan and prepare for that position for him? A.—It was in the year 1863, Sir.

Q.—At that time was he definitely and publicly known as assistant editor? A.—Yes, Sir; oh, yes, Sir; it was one of the conditions on which I agreed to take the paper that he should be my assistant.

Q.—Made by you? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—When and how was the arrangement made by which you were to decline the place entirely and in his favor? A.—When the proposition to send me to Europe come up; my church was desirous that I should go, but it was necessary that I should have the consent of Mr. Bowen, with whom I had a contract, and at that time an arrangement was made between me and Mr. Bowen by which I was to give up to him certain vested rights in regard to that paper, and I was to have the liberty of absence on condition of correspondence with it, and I then also, since we were breaking up the old arrangement, entered into one by which I agreed that if Mr. Tilton would take my place on my return and carry on the paper for a year, my absence being a kind of probationary period of managing it, I would allow my name to stand for a year as nominal editor; then he was to continue the editorship of it under his own name.

Q.—But you withdrew? A.—I withdrew my name as editor; I was not to withdraw my services as editor.

Q.—No. I understand you continued to have certain contracts for literary services, but that determinated that relation? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—This, then, was about—this was 1863 and 1864? A.—Yes, Sir; I returned in the Autumn of 1863, and I was only nominally editor in 1864, though I had a right at any time in 1864 to put whatever I chose into the paper editorially.

Q.—Well, now, prior to this time, Mr. Beecher, had there been an occasion when Mr. Tilton and yourself had come into some competition or collision in public debate? A.—Yes, Sir; in 1864.

Q.—What was that occasion? A.—The occasion was the question in Plymouth Church of whether we should contribute funds to the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions—a debate, I think, of three days, terminated I believe, by a general meeting in the church; I do not know but it was two days, or two nights, in the lecture room and the third in the church, but it is unimportant.

Q.—It was an occasion of publicity and interest? A.—Yes, Sir; I could give you a brief statement—

Q.—The general point in controversy was what? A.—The general point in controversy was whether Plymouth Church, which had signalized its devotion to the anti-slavery cause should contribute to the American Foreign Mis' sions Society, which was an Anti-Slavery Mission Society, or should divide contributions its between that society and the American Board, which was then accused of being pro-slavery, or trimming. That gave rise to a very animated discussion among our people, and I did not speak on the subject during the time in church, but in the lecture room I think I did—but not in the church—and I was replied to by Mr. Tilton.

Q.—And on that occasion there was a considerable antagonism between you and Mr. Tilton in views and in their expression? A.—Yes, Sir; nothing that transcended what I see here in court at all.

This reply brought a smile to the faces of counsel, Mr. Evarts and Mr. Beach looking at each other smilingly.

Mr. Beecher—Perfectly kindly feeling, expressed rather positively.

Q.—Now, in this question, on which side were you, and which side Mr. Tilton? A.—Mr. Tilton was in favor of throwing over the American Board; I was in favor of maintaining the right of my people to contribute to it if they wanted to.

Q.—And had your society a habit of contributing to that? A.—That was the old standing board with us, and it was through my grace and favor that the other one ever got its ears inside of the church, for it was a most unpopular thing at that time to pay a cent publicly for abolition purposes.

Mr. Beach—The old standing board was pro-slavery.

Mr. Beecher—It was alleged to be.

Mr. Evarts—Mr. Tilton was on the other side—for exclusive contribution to the new anti-slavery organization? A.—I do not think the debate showed that, Sir; although of course that would be the moral effect. It I recollect aright Mr. Tilton confined himself to saying that the American Board was in complicity with slavery, and, I think, that was the drift of his argument.

Q.—In the matter at that time between you and him? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What was the result in the church? A.—Oh, the vote was in favor of maintaining the board—the American Board; but both participated in the beneficence of the church.

Q.—Yes.

Mr. Beecher—And the state of things was to be continued by the vote of the church.

Q.—Just as it had been? A.—Yes, Sir; no change.

Q.—The proposition was to cut off the old board, and the resolution was— A.—To continue it.

Q.—As before? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, on that occasion, Mr. Beecher, or at or about that time, did you perceive in Mr. Tilton any growing views of superiority on his part to yourself?

Mr. Beach—I object to that.

Witness—No, Sir, I did not believe any such thing as that. It was often said, but I never believed it.

Mr. Beach—I don't think it is proper. No, I don't.

Mr. Evarts—Well, it has all been up in Mr. Tilton's examination.

Mr. Beach—I know you cross-examined him upon the point, but you can't ask this witness' observation or conclusion. We must have instances and facts.

Mr. Evarts—Now, at or about this time—this was about 1860, was it not.

Mr. Shearman—Yes.

INTERRUPTIONS IN TILTON'S INTIMACY.

Mr. Evarts—Did there come to be any interruption of Mr. Tilton's intimacy or visiting at your house? A.—In 1860, during that debate, do you mean?

Q.—About this time. I am not speaking of this in connection with this debate—I am not referring to that; I am only referring to the time of 1860 or 1861. A.—Yes, Sir; I—I can't say that there was any very great interruption, because Mr. Tilton never was very much at my house; it was not a regular resort of his; we met at his house, but somewhat later, and at the office and on the street, in the picture shops, or wherever we had agreed to meet; but—

Q.—Well, did there come to be an occasion or a period after which he ceased entirely to be a visitor or a caller at your house? A.—Yes, Sir; but I can't fix the date of that.

Q.—And from that occasion, or that occurrence, it so continued until—? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q. (continued)—1870, without any renewal of his habits of visiting at your house? A.—Yes, Sir.

AN ACT OF KINDNESS TOWARD MR. BEECHER.

Q.—About this time, early in the war, was there any occasion in which Mr. Tilton performed any act of kindness or friendship to you or your family that specially impressed you, and was—? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was the occasion of your feeling and expressing gratitude? A.—He was always doing me little kindnesses that were very grateful, but there was one that stood out above all others, and that was very specially valuable to me.

Q.—And that was in reference to your son? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Which has, perhaps, been sufficiently referred to. Did you feel that very much? A.—I did, and I do.

Q.—And did you so express yourself toward him? A.—I did, Sir.

Mr. Evarts (to the Court)—It is the hour of adjournment.

The Court—Mr. Rogers, place your men. Gentlemen, please keep your seats till the jury retires.

The jury then retired and the court adjourned for recess.

AFTER RECESS.

The court having reassembled after recess, Mr. Evarts said:

If your Honor please, it is somewhat important for us, in reference to Mr. Cleveland, to have the matter of his testimony finally understood, either by stipulation or by your Honor's order, and we had expected that it was to proceed this afternoon at 5 o'clock. I see that my friend Mr. Morris is not at the moment in court, and I may have to interrupt the witness perhaps when he comes in. Your Honor sees that this afternoon it is desirable—

The Court—The last mention made of it here was that Saturday would be preferred.

Mr. Evarts—In court; in court, I mean.

Mr. Beach—No, Sir; Saturday the examination was to proceed out of court.

Mr. Evarts—I say in court it was mentioned.

The Court—The last mention made here of it was that it was to take place on Saturday.

Mr. Evarts—But there was an idea that we were to begin it this afternoon, because the witness' health, perhaps, requires several—at least two—sessions to complete his testimony.

The Court—The only order I could make would be on an affidavit made by Mr. Shearman.

Mr. Evarts—That is what we understood, if your Honor please; we supposed that was not necessary.

The Court—Probably not. That could be easily obviated.

Mr. Evarts—So we would have it understood when and how the examination of the gentleman could be had.

To preserve the continuity of the examination, the stenographer, at the request of Mr. Evarts, read the last question put before recess, after which the direct examination of Mr. Beecher was resumed by Mr. Evarts.

MR. BEECHER'S EXAMINATION CONTINUED.

Q.—Now, in 1865, Mr. Beecher, or 1866, when the Cleveland letter and the comments of the *Independent*, which have been given in evidence on both sides here, were made public—did that affect in any way the relations between Mr. Tilton and yourself personally? A.—Undoubtedly it produced some effect, but it did not produce any such effect as socially to separate us.

Q.—Now, do you remember about that time—prior to 1865, perhaps—an interview with Mr. Tilton that had something to do with the interview he had with Mr. Judson? A.—I do, Sir.

Q.—Mr. Judson was a witness upon the stand, you remember, in this case? A.—No; I was not present when he was examined.

Q.—I mean that is the Mr. Judson who has been on the stand here? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, what occurred between you and Mr. Tilton in that connection? A.—I went over to the *Independent* office with some excitement and told Mr. Tilton—

Q.—You had seen Mr. Judson? A. (continuing)—That Mr. Judson had been at my house that morning, and had reported that he (Mr. Tilton) had, as I recollect now, at a restaurant, while dining, made some statement respecting me, and which bore an imputation of immorality; as I now recollect, it was a statement of certain loose conduct with women.

Q.—Well? A.—But I would not be perfectly certain about it; and I came right to him with the matter, with some strong excitement; he said it was not true, that Mr. Judson either—there was some mistake; that he would go right out and see Mr. Judson, and know what the matter meant; he went, and after a time returned, or, at any rate, within a short time I saw him; he said it was all a mistake, that Mr. Judson had explained the matter, and that the whole thing was an utter mistake; that he never had made use of any such language in respect to me.

Q.—Did that end the matter— A.—Yes, Sir.

Q. (continued)—Between you and himself, and remove the impression from your mind that he had said so?

Mr. Beach—I object to that, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—Well, it is not material. Now, was this about the time that he wrote you a letter—just look at that letter and say if you received it from Mr. Tilton at or about the time it bears date? A.—Shall I state the circumstances under which it was written?

Q.—So far as they proceeded from Mr. Tilton? A.—We had some conversations afterward, Mr. Tilton and I, about that matter, and about whether he was friendly or not, and our terms of intercourse, and it was a very cordial—to me a very satisfying one; and it was said between us that there might be misconceptions on the part of either's friends; "Suppose you write and express to me your feelings and I will express mine to you," and with that kind of lovers' quarrel he wrote me this letter; that is the end of it.

Q.—You received it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Evarts then read as follows:

TILTON TO BEECHER.

MIDNIGHT, BROOKLYN, Nov. 30, 1865.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher:

MY DEAR FRIEND: Returning home late to-night I cannot go to bed without writing you a letter.

Twice I have been forced to appear as your antagonist before the public—the occasions five years apart. After the first I am sure our friendship, instead of being maimed, was strengthened. After this last, if I may guess your heart by knowing mine, I am sure the old love waxes instead of wanes.

Two or three days ago (I know not how impelled,) I took out of its hiding-place your sweet and precious letter, written to me from England, containing the affectionate message which you wished should live and testify after your death. To-night I have been thinking that in case I should be the first, (which is equally probable,) I ought to leave in your hand my last will and testament of reciprocated love. My friend, from my boyhood up you have been to me what no other man has been—what no other man can be. While I was a student the influence of your mind on mine was greater than all books and all teachers. The intimacy with which you honored me for twelve years has been (next to my wife and family) the chief affection of my life. By you I was baptized—by you married. You are my minister, teacher, father, brother, friend, companion. The debt I owe you I can never pay. My religious life; my intellectual development; my open-door of opportunity for labor; my public reputation; all these, my dear friend, I owe in so great a degree to your own kindness that my gratitude cannot be written in words, but must be expressed only in love.

Then, what hours we have had together! What arm-in-arm wanderings about the streets! What hunts for pictures and books! What mutual revelations and communings! What interminglings of mirth, of tears, of prayers!

The more I think back upon this friendship, the more am I convinced that not your public position, not your fame, not your genius, but just your affection, has been the secret of the bond between us; for whether you had been high or low, great or common, I believe that my heart, knowing its mate, would have loved you exactly the same!

Now, therefore, I want to say that if, either long ago or lately, any word of mine, whether spoken or printed, whether public or private, has given you pain, I beg you to blot it from your memory and to write your forgiveness in its place.

Moreover, if I should die leaving you alive, I ask you to love my children for their father's sake, who has taught them to reverence you, and to regard you as the man of men.

One thing more. My religious experiences have never been more refreshing than during the last year. Never before have I had such fair and winning thoughts of the other life. With these thoughts you stand connected in a strange and beautiful way. I believe human friendship outlasts human life. Our friendship is yet of the earth, earthy; but it shall one day stand uplifted above mortality—safe, without scar or flaw, without a breath to blot or a suspicion to endanger it. Meanwhile, O my friend, may our Father in heaven bless you on the earth, guide you, strengthen you, illumine you, and at last crown you with the everlasting crown.

And now good night, and sweet be your dreams of your unworthy but eternal friend,

THEODORE TILTON.

Mr. Evarts—What is the number, Mr. Shearman?

Mr. Shearman—D 126.

The stenographer marks it accordingly.

Mr. Evarts (to the witness)—From the period onward, from 1866 to the month of December, 1870, Mr. Beecher, what were the habits as to meeting or associating in one another's company between you and Mr. Tilton? A.—Will you mention the dates again?

Q.—From 1866 onward until the month of December, 1870? A.—Well, Sir, we were in quite frequent association up till, perhaps, the year 1870; I met him in New-York; I met him at his own house, and I met him at divers meetings and public occasions.

Q.—Do you remember in the year—or after you took charge of the *Christian Union* in the beginning of 1870, and on through that year of 1870, did the fact of your being then an editor of a religious paper in the same city make any difference in the frequency of the occasions of your meeting with Mr. Tilton, who was editing the *Independent*?

Mr. Beach—I think, Sir, that that calls for a judgment from the witness, and that we should have the facts in regard to their intimacy and otherwise without asking the witness to determine the cause of it without giving his estimate of the facts.

The Witness—I will state the facts, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—Subsequent to your becoming an editor of another religious paper, did the circumstances of your intercourse change? A.—I had no connection with him from July, about, until the end of the year; from January to that time I have no recollection about either particular intimacy or the absence of it.

Q.—Yes.

Mr. Fullerton—You speak of 1870?

The Witness—Of the year 1870, Sir.

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE.

Mr. Evarts—Now, do you remember, in the Winter of the year 1870, any situation you were brought into with him in regard to the different women's suffrage associations?—or was that in 1869? A.—That was in 1869, Sir.

Q.—1869. Well, how was that matter—these women suffrage societies—in the year 1869? A.—In reference to him and me, or—

Q.—Yes. A.—Or with reference to the societies?

Q.—With reference to him and you, and your relations to the two societies. What were the two societies? A.—My associations—

Mr. Beach—I don't see how his connection with the two suffrage societies is important here, except so far as he had connection with Mr. Tilton.

Mr. Evarts—That is all I propose to prove.

The Court—It is with reference to that, then?

Mr. Evarts—It will be very brief.

Witness—We co-operated upon the subject up until 1869, having meetings at his house of what was then the Equal Rights Association. There were several forms which it took—in difference of names. In 1869 what is called the Boston wing of the extreme female suffragists had a convention in Cleveland and formed a national society, of which I was elected President, not knowing that there claimed to be another national association in New-York by the New-York wing, and I thus found myself between two female national societies—I the President of one, and I don't remember who was President of the other. After I had consented to let my name go before the convention, I recollect having discussions with Mr. Tilton; that he was very urgent that I should not do it—almost persuaded me to send a telegram withdrawing my name. After the formation of that society, and before next May, a more thorough organization into a national society by the absorption of the Equal Rights Society into a national one was formed by the New-York wing, and Mr. Tilton was elected President of that, and in the May anniversaries of 1870 we appeared respectively at the head of our charges in two contiguous halls in New-York, and exchanged letters of courtesy, the overture proceeding from him to us; then there was a courteous reply written to him and his associates.

Mr. Beach—May anniversaries of 1870? A.—May, 1870, I think it was, Sir.

Q.—There has been a letter put in evidence already from you to Mr. Tilton, on the subject of religious opinions, called "Religious Experience." This is Exhibit D 64. [Handing letter to the witness.] Look at that, please, so as to recall the nature of the letter to your mind? A.—I recall the letter, Sir.

Q.—That refers—that starts with referring to a conversation, does it not? A.—Yes, Sir.

THE OCCURRENCE OF SITTING FOR HIS PORTRAIT.

Q.—I will take, however, another branch of matter before I bring that in. I will go on with these personal matters. You remember the occurrence of sitting for a portrait with the artist Page? A.—I did.

Q.—When was that? A.—Will you allow me to look at my memorandum? [referring to memorandum;] the Fall of 1868, or early season of 1869.

Q.—How did that come about between you and Mr. Tilton. A.—I have no distinct recollection except that he was desirous of having me go to Mr. Page and sit for my portrait.

Q.—Was Mr. Page a friend of his? A.—I suppose so, Sir; he talked a good deal of him.

Q.—Was he of yours before that time? A.—Only he had married a woman from Hartford in whom all our family were interested, and I had met him a few times.

Q.—During what period, what number of sittings did you give this attention to that request? A.—I cannot give you the number, it was a very great number; I would not be willing to say that it was more than fifty, and I could hardly be willing to say it was less.

Q.—Did you meet Mr. Tilton there at any time? A.—Not unfrequently; several times at any rate.

Q.—After that was finished, that portrait, did you see it in Mr. Tilton's house? A.—I cannot say; my impressions are that I did.

TILTON'S RELATIONS WITH PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

Q.—Now, Mr. Beecher, what was the relation between Mr. Tilton and yourself and Plymouth Church from your early acquaintance with him; when did he become a member of the church; how was he as to care in the religious duties of the church and its benevolent action in the early days? A.—I cannot say when he joined; it was early; my impression is that he joined the church before he was married; he was married in 1851; I know his wife joined the church in 1851; I don't know—I have no record of anything else.

Q.—It was previous to the 1st of March? A.—Well, I have very little recollection of his connection with the church previous; I only know at a very early day he was for a limited period either Superintendent or Second Superintendent of the Sunday-school; and I recollect that he used to be in our Friday night prayer meetings which were conversation meetings as well as conference meetings, as they call them in New-England, and used to take part both in speaking and in prayer, and I looked upon him as one of the men who were in the church that was destined to be very useful, and he continued to be useful, particularly in the Sabbath-school work, for I know not how many years.

Q.—Up to about what time did his cordial or devout relations to the church continue? A.—I think, Sir, that about the time that Mr. Tilton began to be a public speaker he found himself so much absent, so much called upon, that he gradually fell off from attending church; I should say somewhere before 1860; not that he absented himself or was regarded with disfavor, but that in the number of his employments and in the nature of them it was not in his way to be at church constantly, as persons who lived in town all the time.

THE CHANGE IN TILTON'S RELIGIOUS OPINIONS.

Q.—When did you first know of any modifications or changes of his religious opinions or matters of faith, or of church organization and action? A.—Well, I think it was after he and I were on the *Independent* together.

Q.—And were these matters among the subjects of your conversations and conferences? A.—Not in the form, perhaps, in which your question implies; the general themes of religious life and beliefs were a matter of conversation a great deal with us, more particularly in its relations to psychological or practical development of it, and its adaptations to the times and the present time in which we lived; I never recall having had a strictly doctrinal conversation with him; very likely I may have.

Q.—Well, prior to the time this letter was written, which you see is in 1867, had you become aware of the changes in his religious faith, or to his sentiments— A.—I had.

Mr. Evarts (continuing)—Concerning the substance of his former creed? A.—I had.

Q.—And in what way had you become aware of that? A.—I found that his wife was distressed on the matter; I was called as Pastor to confer about it.

Q.—Yes? A.—I never expostulated with him and so brought it out, and I accounted it simply that drift which a fruitful young mind takes often when passing through the transition from traditional beliefs to personal and his own beliefs, and I believed that time and experience would certainly rectify it.

Q.—And it was in that period that this letter was written? A.—In that period, but the special occasion, if I do not disremember—I state it subject to correction—after assuming the responsibilities of the *Christian Union* there appeared one or two articles—

Mr. Evarts—The *Independent*.

Mr. Beecher—The *Independent*, I should have said—there appeared one or two articles which excited very great alarm, and to my personal knowledge excited distrust of him, which I thought was got in over-measure, and also was injuring the paper, and the *Independent* was always dear to me, and it was brought home to me because in the North-west where my brother, Dr. Edward Beecher, lives, I was held responsible for his aberrations.

Mr. Evarts—Mr. Tilton's?

Mr. Beecher—Yes, Sir; it led me to have some conversations with him; I don't recollect them individually; I only recall them as connected partly with the anxiety of his household, and partly as connected with his success in the conduct of the *Independent*, and my general idea was not in the slightest degree to circumscribe his liberty of investigation, but to put him on his guard against accepting and acting upon unright conclusions.

Q.—And was it in that state of the feeling on your part and these defections that this letter was written? A.—Yes, Sir.

MR. CLEVELAND'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. Shearman—If your Honor please, we interrupt the proceedings, as I understand Mr. Morris, who has come in, is willing to go to-morrow afternoon, if that will suit your Honor, to take Mr. Cleveland's testimony; and we now stipulate in open court that we will go on to-morrow afternoon at 5 o'clock, and proceed from day to day.

Mr. Beach—That is not a stipulation to proceed from day to day. It will be under your Honor's control if it gets before you.

Mr. Shearman—Well, I didn't mean literally from day to day.

MR. BEECHER'S EXAMINATION RESUMED—HIS ACQUAINTANCE WITH MOULTON.

Mr. Evarts—Now, Mr. Beecher, do you recollect becoming acquainted with Mr. Moulton at the time of your sittings for your picture at Page's? A.—I do not know that I can say exactly that, Sir; I had seen him before, but I really did not know who he was until I met him there.

Q.—Yes. And how did it come about that you fell into his company in that relation? A.—Mr. Moulton had already sat to Mr. Page for a very excellent likeness, and Mrs. Tilton had been sitting for one also—several of the family friends—and Mr. Moulton was interested in them all; his partner, Mr. George Robinson, and his wife, I think, were among them; he came up as one familiar there, and I think perhaps twice or three times we were thrown together, and in going out from the studio we walked all the way down to the Fulton Ferry together, and the conversation was very pleasant to me, and created each time a desire to see more of him.

Q.—Did you walk more than once in that period? A.—I remember once significantly, but my impression is there were several.

Q.—Several times? A.—I won't be sure.

Q.—Well, did you find him to be an educated, cultivated man? A.—Yes, Sir; and an acute man, of an agreeable turn of mind; fond of art—a connoisseur rather than an artist—and passionately fond apparently of literature, able to quote a great deal, and a worshiper of James Russell Lowell and Shakespeare's sonnets.

Q.—And you thought him an agreeable companion? A.—Most agreeable.

Q.—And you formed a respectful opinion of his abilities and culture? A.—I did; a very high opinion.

Q.—Now, up to the end of 1870, was that the extent and form of your acquaintance with Mr. Moulton? A.—Yes, Sir; as I remember.

HIS ACQUAINTANCE WITH MRS. MOULTON.

Q.—Prior to December, 1870, had you in any way formed an acquaintance with Mrs. Moulton? A.—I knew her as I know a thousand persons, as seeing her in church and knowing her to belong to that neighborhood, but without being able to call her name, or more than that. My memory of names is poor, and I see so many people in so many places, and am so little a Pastor, that I think it probable one-half of my church whom I know to be church members, I could not call them by name, and acquainted with them only to that extent.

Q.—You should recognize them as being members of your congregation, and not beyond? A.—Yes, Sir; and should place them there.

Q.—And that was all you knew or saw of Mrs. Moulton prior to the time I inquire about? A.—Yes, Sir; I think it is; I don't remember anything else.

MR. BEECHER'S ACQUAINTANCE WITH MRS. TILTON.

Q.—Did you know Mrs. Morse, or Mrs. Richards as she was then, or her daughter Elizabeth, prior to the marriage of the latter? A.—I don't remember, Sir.

Q.—At the time of the marriage between Miss Richards and Mr. Tilton, of which the ceremony was performed by you, had you any knowledge or any personal acquaintance with Mrs. Tilton? A.—I only knew that she belonged to a set of girls that went to school together and who associated with my daughter not far from the same age, and that I used to hear Libby Richards spoken of by my own daughter, Annie Freeland, Hattie Beecher, Annie Howard, and all that set of young ladies growing up together; but I don't remember that I know more than that.

Q.—What is the age of your daughter to whom you now referred? A.—I don't know.

Q.—Well, you know enough to guess? A.—No; I could not tell, I don't believe, within ten years, [a laugh;] she was born before I went to Indianapolis.

Q.—Yes; that will give us some idea? A.—She was born before 1840; what time did I say I went to Indianapolis? in 1839.

Q.—Well, in 1839, by your chronology, you went to Indianapolis? A.—Yes, Sir; she was nearly a year old then; if you will be kind enough to cipher that—

Mr. Evarts—That would be thirty-six or thirty-seven.

Witness—That is a part of the domestic economy I spoke of as being remitted to my wife's attention entirely.

Q.—And that was all you knew of Miss Richards, that she belonged to that set of girls? A.—That is all that I now recall.

Q.—And at the wedding, therefore, your interest in the affair was merely so far as personal acquaintance went with Mr. Tilton? A.—Yes, Sir; I remember that wedding as I would a beautiful picture; I was interested in Mr. Tilton, of course, and I was interested in the young lady, who was a member of my church, but I recall their coming into the church, and their coming forward, and I recall distinctly feeling that it was one of the finest pair that I ever married, and I had very strong sympathetic hopes for their future.

Q.—Now, after their marriage when first did you come to be brought into their home? A.—I could not say; not immediately.

Q.—When they lived in Oxford street how much did you go there? A.—I visited them twice there.

Q.—Only twice? A.—I think twice only; I remember once, and have an impression of going again.

Q.—And that visit, was it upon an invitation or upon a suggestion? A.—I have no recollection about the circumstances.

Q.—You only remember that they occurred? A.—The contents are gone except the mere fact that I did.

Q.—After they returned from Oxford street to Mrs. Morse's house, and before they went to their own house in Livingston street, had you then visited them? A.—Yes, Sir, I visited them there quite frequently.

Q.—That brought them nearer to your house? A.—Nearer; and I had also been gently and very kindly urged by Mr. Tilton to visit them.

Q.—Now, under what circumstances, and at what time was it, that Mr. Tilton began to invite you to his house, or desire his visits to your house? A.—I have not particularly looked back, but I should say, from my general impression of it, that it was as early as 1860, or 1861, or at that time when we began to be together a great deal in our editorial relations; perhaps it may have been a little earlier than that.

Q.—But as a matter of fact, until after they went to Mrs. Morse's from Oxford street, you were not in the habit of visiting them? A.—I don't think I was, Sir.

Q.—Now, Mr. Beecher, how did Mr. Tilton speak of her and of his desire that you should visit at his house, and come to a better acquaintance with his wife? A.—He spoke very admiringly and simply of her—I mean by simply that I recollect having a pleasant feeling of how every man thinks that he has found the one woman of all the world; I recollect that he had been once talking to me speaking of what a blessed situation that was, and I recollect another time in which he spoke of himself as being the fortunate diver who from all others had brought up the pearl; and I recollect his speaking in this wise on one occasion: "You have no idea what a wife I have got," and I heard him say—he said to me on divers occasions, "Why don't you come to see me just as you do your other friends," and I made the same reply to him that I have made to a great many others who have given me such an invitation. He said, "We will do as much for you as they will do," and I replied, "I am only afraid that you will do too much for me; I am visiting too much, the excitement is too great for me, and I cannot bear it; I must have quiet." He said, "You can just be as quiet as you have a mind to; we don't do anything for you." On other occasions I recollect he said of his wife, "There is one little woman down at my house who loves you more than you have any idea of;" and I heard him say on another occasion, "Lib"—no—something to this effect, "You have as fast a friend in Lib as one needs," something of that kind.

Q.—When did you first come to a personal acquaintance with Mrs. Tilton so that you understood her qualities of mind and heart? A.—I think it must have been subsequent to 1860; I have no very vivid recollection of visits made there, that is no special recollection of them; I have a general recollection that I was more and more frequently and regularly going there.

Q.—And up to what period you have no recollection? A.—Up to the period of 1863, on returning from Europe, I recollect distinctly thinking of the personal friends to whom I should like to give a souvenir of my foreign journey, and her name at once recurred to my mind, which it could not have done unless I had been more or less in the habit of quite frequent and friendly intercourse with her.

Q.—Did you bring from Europe a variety of such souvenirs? A.—Yes, I brought most agates and garnets and amethysts, and those various little wood carvings included in that word bric-a-brac, that travelers who have never been abroad but once bring with them.

Q.—And on that occasion did you make a gift to Mrs. Tilton? A.—I did.

Q.—And of what? A.—A topaz—a Brazilian topaz—a brooch.

Q.—A brooch? A.—Yes.

Q.—And you remember the fact that you gave it? A.—I do; when I gave it to her she thought it was a pill-box I had brought home to her husband, filled with pills.

Q.—She spoke of it in that way? A.—Yes, Sir; I gave it to her and she did not look at it, and as I was going away I was a little bit put about, and I said, "Had you not better open that?" She opened it, and then burst into an immoderate fit of laughter; I asked what was the matter, as I was a little abashed, and she said, "I asked Dory to bring home some pills, and I thought he sent them by you."

Q.—Now, before that time, do you remember any occasion on which she received a gift or remembrance from you? A.—No, Sir; I had given presents to her husband, but not to her, as I remember.

Q.—When was it the picture, "The Trailing Arbutus," was given—was it before or after this? A.—That was about the time they went into their new house.

Q.—That was subsequent; they went into their new house in 1866? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, during the period while they were living at Mrs. Morse's and before they moved into the Livingstone street house, the present Livingstone street house, did you become an habitual visitor at their house, or was it subsequent to that, after they went into Livingstone street? A.—I visited them a good deal at their house at Mrs. Morse's; I do not know that I visited them as much as I did subsequently.

THE PRESENTATION OF A PICTURE TO MRS. TILTON.

Q.—After their moving into their house, at No. 174 Livingstone street, as it is now called, I think, do you remember an occasion of a gift of a picture, and to whom was that made, it by you—of a picture? A.—I do not recall at this moment any picture except that of "The Trailing Arbutus."

Q.—That was a picture? A.—Yes, Sir; that was a very beautiful picture.

Q.—Well, what was the presentation of that? A.—Do you mean what was the history that led to it?

Q.—What was the manner and form in which it was given? A.—I had written *Norwood*, and in the earlier chapters of it I was about in despair, and I needed somebody or other that would not be critical and that would praise it to give me courage to go on with it, and I recollect going down to Mrs. Tilton's once or twice in the opening chapters and reading them to her, to see what impression they would produce; she was good enough to speak very enthusiastically of them, and was particularly delighted with the scene in which the heroine was born—at which—the time—when the old doctor had gone out in the fields and gathered a crown of trailing arbutus, and laid it by the side of the bed, that when the child was born she should find her crown—or he, as the case might be—and she was specially delighted with that idea; when the subsequent—the next time I visited Boston, and saw this by Miss Robins—

Q.—This picture? A.—This charming one—it recalled to me her admiration of the chapter, and partly as a contribution to the new house, and partly as a souvenir of that literary interview; I took it down and gave it to her.

Q.—How, in what manner and form was it given? A.—I do not remember; no other way than I would give a picture to anybody.

Q.—Did you put it yourself where it was found? A.—I have some recollection of counseling about that; I think, though, I set it upon the mantel-piece in the back parlor, and that subsequently it was hung.

Q.—Hung in the parlor? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—It was a framed picture? A.—Yes, Sir; it was a picture about two foot long and about eight or ten inches wide; it is one of those side-long pictures.

Q.—And was a decoration to the wall of the house? A.—Yes, Sir; and I recollect its hanging

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THE MERCHANTS' MEETING.

WARM INDORSEMENT OF GOV. TILDEN'S CANAL MESSAGE.

THE GREAT GATHERING AT THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE YESTERDAY—THE CITY'S COMMERCE REPRESENTED BY ITS LEADING MERCHANTS—RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED INDORSING THE EFFORTS OF GOV. TILDEN FOR A REFORM IN CANAL MANAGEMENT—LETTERS FROM GOV. TILDEN, EX-GOV. DIX, MAYOR WICKHAM, MR. EVARTS, AND OTHERS—ADDRESSES BY JUDGE PIERREPONT, MR. ORR, MR. BRADFORD L. PRINCE, MR. DODGE, ERASTUS BROOKS, ABRAM S. HEWITT, AND MR. RUGGLES—A COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO PRESENT THE RESOLUTIONS TO THE GOVERNOR AND THE LEGISLATURE.

The meeting held yesterday at the Produce Exchange to express the indignation of the citizens in respect to the canal frauds, and to indorse the action of the Governor in reference thereto, was unanimous and enthusiastic. Party distinctions were merged, every section of the commercial community was represented, and the speakers were of one accord in denouncing the outrages which have been perpetrated against the commercial and general business interests of the City and State. The policy of the Governor was highly eulogized, and resolutions expressive of confidence in the wisdom and integrity of his administration were adopted without dissent. It was originally the intention to hold two meetings, one on the upper and the other on the lower floor of the Produce Exchange Building, and different sets of speakers were appointed for each, but it was found that they could be merged into one gathering. The meeting was held in the upper room, in which a temporary platform was erected, on which seats were provided for the representatives of the various commercial bodies. Spacious as the room is, it was quite filled by an audience influential even beyond its numbers, and the sentiments of the speakers were received with every token of approval. The Chamber of Commerce, which had held a meeting on the same subject an hour earlier, sent in its approval and indorsement through its President, Mr. William E. Dodge, and the Cotton Exchange, Butter and Cheese Exchange, and Cheap Transportation Association were also represented. The speakers were Mr. Franklin Edson, President of the Produce Exchange; Mr. A. E. Orr, Judge Edwards Pierrepont, Hon. L. B. Prince, Hon. William E. Dodge, Mr. Samuel B. Ruggles, Hon. Erastus Brooks, and Hon. Abram S. Hewitt. Among those present were Mr. David Dows, Mr. Leonard Hazeltine, Mr. J. H. Herrick, Mr. Henry W. Smith, Mr. William H. Philips, Mr. A. A. Low, Mr. Hentz, President of the Cotton Exchange; Mr. W. S. Fairfield, President of the Butter and Cheese Exchange; Mr. Charles Butler, Mr. John H. Burrington, Mr. Carlos Cobb, Mr. L. J. N. Stark, Mr. Forrest H. Parker, Col. Isaac H. Reed, Mr. Charles Spear, Mr. F. B. Thurber, of the Cheap Transportation Association, and Mr. M. M. Caleb. The Committee on Arrangements were Messrs. Cobb, Philips, Stark, Orr, Parker, Reed, Spear, and Caleb, and the Committee on Resolutions consisted of Messrs. Orr, Cobb, and Philips. Letters were read from Gov. Tilden, ex-Gov. John A. Dix, Mayor Wickham, and Hon. William M. Evarts, and the sentiments expressed in these evoked the applause of the audience. Letters had been also received from other prominent citizens, but were not read to the meeting.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

Shortly after 2 o'clock the meeting was called to order by the Chairman, Mr. Franklin Edson. He announced the purpose of the meeting in the following terms:

ADDRESS OF THE CHAIRMAN.

FELLOW-MEMBERS AND MERCHANTS OF NEW-YORK: The merchants of New-York have never been called upon for an expression upon subjects of such vast importance to this City and State as those which we are here assembled to consider. Indeed, there are few, if any, questions which touch greater or more vital national interests than the question of the proper or improper management of the canals of the State of New-York. For more than forty years they have constituted the great artery through which the products of Western soil have moved to the sea-board for consumption and exportation. And now that other avenues are being opened by which trade will be diverted to other ports than ours, it becomes of the most serious consequence that the financial affairs of our canals should be economically and honestly administered. The Chief Magistrate of the State of New-York evidently appreciates the importance of this subject, and being aware that corrupt practices were prevailing which had hitherto successfully defied all attempts at exposure, he has dared to take proper steps for bringing them to light, regardless of those who might be concerned therein. It is because the people who are most interested in cheap transportation to the seaboard do not take time to look into these matters that it has become possible for great frauds to be committed. It is on this account, fellow-citizens, that we have called you here to-day that, as members of this great Commonwealth, you may give some fitting expression to your views, and thereby strengthen the hands of your Chief Executive, that he may be successful in his second great endeavor to overthrow fraud in high places. And, in order that we may make the most of the short time that can be given to a meeting like this, we have invited, in your name, those gentlemen familiar with the subjects under consideration to address you.

THE LETTERS—GOV. TILDEN.

Mr. William H. Philips, Secretary of the Exchange, then read the following letters:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, ALBANY, March 31, 1875.

GENTLEMEN: Official engagements here render it impossible for me to accept your invitation to-day received, to be present at your meeting to-morrow afternoon in favor of canal reform. It is a subject of congratulation that the business men generally, as well as those you specially represent, take so strong an interest and so energetic a part in this important movement.

With "malice toward none," even "with charity for all," but with inexorable fidelity to the rights of the plundered people, we must insist on the best attainable security for the future, and on every practicable indemnity for the past.

To that end I rely on the cordial and effective co-operation of the business men of our City and of the State.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

SAMUEL J. TILDEN.

To ISAAC H. REED, FORREST H. PARKER, CHARLES SPEAR, Committee on Invitation New-York Produce Exchange.

MAYOR WICKHAM.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT CITY HALL, NEW-YORK, April 1, 1875.

William H. Philips, Esq., Secretary, &c.:

SIR: I received several days ago the invitation of the Produce Exchange to attend the meeting to-day, and have deferred an acknowledgment in hopes of being able to accept it. I find now, however, that important official engagements unavoidably detain me here during all the afternoon.

Gov. Tilden has had my best wishes in his recent efforts to expose and punish frauds upon the public treasury and corruption in office. They are in natural sequence and fulfillment of the policy and plans inaugurated here four years ago by some of our best citizens in the assault upon the thieves in both political parties, who had until then ruled and plundered this community.

That result was made successful then by the co-operation of the members of the Produce Exchange, and of other merchants and business men of the City, who usually take but little interest in political affairs, but who were then at last thoroughly aroused to the appalling necessity for concerted action in performance of the first duties of citizens under a government based upon universal suffrage.

It is to the influential business men of the State that the Governor now addresses himself, and upon them we rely for practical results of the discussions in which he has so ably taken the lead.

I heartily indorse the recommendation for reduction of canal tolls to the minimum of necessary charges, and shall co-operate in every way possible with the sagacious men now endeavoring to increase the terminal facilities at this port for receiving, handling, and exporting freights.

As to these matters and all others the members of the Produce Exchange may be assured that it shall be my constant effort to develop to the utmost the great advantages and possibilities of New-York as the commercial emporium of the country.

Very respectfully,

WILLIAM H. WICKHAM.

HON. WILLIAM M. EVARTS.

NO. 52 WALL STREET, March 29, 1875.

MY DEAR SIR: Nothing would give me greater pleasure than to take part in the important meeting to be held at the Produce Exchange on Thursday next, to support Gov. Tilden in his public action against the systematic frauds which have so long cheated our internal commerce and overloaded our taxes. I greatly regret that my professional engagements will prevent my attending your meeting. I shall lose no opportunity that may offer itself to give my aid to the vigorous policy and purposes of our excellent Governor that may be in my power. He deserves and will receive the support of the honest people of the State, regardless of party interests and political distinctions.

With my thanks for the honor the committee have done me by their invitation to address the meeting, I am, very truly yours,

WILLIAM M. EVARTS.

William H. Philips, Esq., Secretary, &c., &c.

EX-GOV. DIX.

NO. 3 WEST TWENTY-FIRST STREET, March 30, 1875.

GENTLEMEN: I have just received your favor of this morning inviting me to address the meeting to be held on Thursday to approve "the action of Gov. Tilden in his recent exposure of the canal frauds heretofore committed," and regret that it is not in my power to accept it.

I am sure I need not say that I approve warmly the object of the meeting, and that I sympathize sincerely and fully with all efforts to correct abuses in the administration of the canal system. I am, truly yours,

JOHN A. DIX.

Messrs. Isaac H. Reed, Forrest H. Parker, Charles Spear, Committee.

ADDRESS OF MR. ORR, CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Orr, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, was then called upon to make his report. Before presenting the resolutions prepared by the committee, he delivered a brief address. They had done well, he said, to come to the meeting, to lend the weight of their presence and influence to the consideration of the most important—indeed, he might say, the most vital—question that had affected the commercial interests of the Metropolis and the Empire State for many years. They were called together for no idle purpose, or asked to speak with an uncertain sound, but fearlessly and earnestly to defend the rights of citizenship, to denounce fraud and wickedness in high places, and to indorse the action and uphold the Governor of the State, who had courageously seized with ungloved hands their worst enemy by the throat. The merchants of New-York had regarded with special favor every means of transit terminating in the City. They regarded them as the principal elements of their prosperity and usefulness, and the more they were in number the better they were pleased. For this reason they appreciated the railroads, they welcomed the steam-ships and the sailing vessels irrespective of nationality, and they truly loved the canals. When the transcendent genius of DeWitt Clinton thought out for New-York the plan of the Erie Canal, he not only gave to her citizens a mercantile birthright, but at once made their City a commercial metropolis of the United States—two magnificent boons of which they were justly proud, and ought to guard with jealous care. It was to the conduct and general management of these canals that Gov. Tilden, in his recent message, directs the attention of the Legislature. He advocated the reduction of tolls as a general good and a special relief to those persons ("partners of the State," as he called them) who navigated its waters, provided it could be done consistently with the financial obligations of the State. He denounced in unmeasured terms of censure and condemnation the frauds and abuses that had been perpetrated under the contract system, and asked for the summary punishment of all those who had proved recreant to their trust. Such was the substance of the message that it had at once made its author the standard-bearer of the State, irrespective of party considerations, and shaken to its very centre a power to do evil which, heretofore, in the assumption of its pride, judged itself invulnerable. They all believed that the most noble attributes of true manhood were unflinching truthfulness and integrity of purpose. All others paled before them. Accomplishments without them, although they might dazzle for the moment and pass with some for virtues, were but tinsel and gew-gaws, which, when they become tarnished by age, or were worn away by constant friction to continued deceit, exposed the poverty of the character and rendered it liable to condemnation and contempt. It was because they believed that Samuel J. Tilden possessed, to an eminent degree, these noble qualities that they desired to give him the unqualified indorsement of the meeting, and to rally as a unit to his side for the suppression of a wicked wrong, even to the stamping out of the most intolerant and destructive organization that had ever been permitted to exist within the confines of the State; a power that made and unmade Governors, Senators, Judges, Assemblymen, and he knew not what besides, for the mere furtherance of its own unrighteous ends; a power which acted in secret—intelligent, energetic, persistent, its motto "self-aggrandizement," and its watchword "fraud." Its wicked hand had been laid on the canals for many years, and its rapacity for gain had well nigh sapped to the very foundations these magnificent water-ways of commerce throughout the State. Such was the Canal Ring. He had said a power that made and unmade Governors, and yet it was just this power that Gov. Tilden stood up against and defied. A diamond, he said, shone its brightest when placed in a dark setting, and so shone out this great and good man against the dark back-ground of the Canal Ring. Should it, he asked, unmake him, and they stand idly by? No; should they not rather hold up his hands, and when he struck should they not give power to the blow, earnestly, unitedly, and heartily co-operating with him till the ring was broken into fragments, and its pieces ground to powder? Could Gov. Tilden accomplish this? He answered, yes. Already had he given evidence of energy, ability, and untiring perseverance in the detection of fraud, and just as surely as he assisted to bring to justice and a convict's cell the moving spirit of the band of thieves who for years fattened on and disgraced the City's Government, so surely would he overthrow the enemies of the State, when upheld and sustained by the voice of the people, an honest Legislature, and his own good conscience. An all-wise Providence had ordained that the future must lie hidden behind an impenetrable veil, and yet the men composing this Ring had presumed to boast that they would defeat at the polls hereafter every man who dared to oppose their will—an arrogant, idle boast. Would they, he asked, permit the fiat of political life and death to rest with those men? He would it were permitted them to raise the corner of the curtain, and look with the eye of faith on the scene beyond—merit, truthfulness, and honesty enthroned by a grateful people, and wickedness, corruption, and fraud lying dead at its base. Mr. Orr then submitted the following preamble and resolutions prepared by the committee, which were afterward adopted:

THE RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, His Excellency Samuel J. Tilden, in his recent Message to the Legislature on the subject of the State canals, requested the attention of that body to—First, the petition of persons engaged in navigating the canals, representing the depressed state of their business, and praying for legislative relief, through the medium of a wise reduction of tolls; second, the relative positions of such persons to the State, and the consideration due to their demands; third, the income received from the canals, the ordinary expenses incurred in their operation, the cost of extraordinary repairs, and the large deficiency that exists over tolls collected in the past five years; fourth, the laxity and demoralization existing in official and political management of the canals; an organized association (known as the ring) "which fattens on abuses of public expenditures," and the marked evidences of fraud in the administration of the present contract system; fifth, the necessity for immediate investigation, the summary punishment of all wrong doers, and such legislation as will insure the greatest possible good to the canals, the commerce of the State, and all parties interested in the navigation of its waters; therefore,

Resolved, First—That the merchants of New-York are deeply interested in all matters pertaining to the canals, recognizing them as the means by which this City and State obtained their prestige in commercial importance, and through which they hope to retain the control of the grain trade of the United States against all competition.

Second—That we respect and acknowledge as friends all persons engaged in navigating the canals, deeming them invaluable auxiliaries to "cheap transportation" and to the producing and commercial interests of the whole country.

Third—That we heartily approve the recommendations of his Excellency, the Governor, and the Canal Board for a reduction of tolls during the coming season, believing that such a concession is imperatively necessary in view of the efforts now making in every direction to divert the grain trade from the City of New-York into other channels.

Fourth—That the merchants of New-York here assembled, irrespective of creed or party, recognize in Gov. Tilden a man of indomitable courage, probity, and determination in whose wisdom they have every confidence, and to whose standard for the suppression of all wrong they cheerfully rally.

Fifth—That the whole mercantile community is profoundly moved to indignation and just anger against the author and beneficiaries of these canal frauds and abuses, which, although existing for many years, have now for the first time been fearlessly unearthed to the gaze of an aggrieved and outraged constituency.

Sixth—That we respectfully but earnestly urge upon the Legislature the strict and impartial investigation suggested by Gov. Tilden, in the full hope that it will result in such legislation as will assure, as far as practicable, restitution to the State, swift punishment to the guilty, and render a repetition of like evils in canal management absolutely impossible.

Seventh—That the President of the New-York Produce Exchange be directed to send copies of these resolutions to the Governor of the State, and to each member of the Senate and Assembly.

Eighth—That the thanks of the meeting are due and are hereby tendered to the press of the City and State for their valuable assistance in bringing the attention of the public to these all-important subjects.

ADDRESS OF JUDGE EDWARDS PIERREPONT.

Judge Edwards Pierrepont was then introduced. Addressing himself to the President and merchants of the City of New-York, he said that he had been requested to second the resolutions which had been so properly drawn and so well presented. It was a duty, he said, which gave him great pleasure. He felt that it was an encouraging sign that the citizens of New-York, laying aside all political prejudices, had united together without any regard to party distinctions, for the purpose of supporting and doing honor to their fearless Chief Magistrate and to his honest coadjutors in this great work of the reform of the canals. This great, harmonious concourse of their fellow-citizens bade them note that the time had come when party ties were loosened, and when the people demanded good government and honest administration, caring little whether it was a Government of Republicans or Democrats, so that it was a Government that was honest and intelligent, and that would protect the rights of the citizens. [Applause.] There was a time when the members of the two great political parties were loyal and true to their organization, and when each party was watching the other. They had then a Government which worked very well; but as the country grew large and rich, and the corrupting love of luxury and extravagance came in, Republican politicians joined with Democratic politicians to plunder the people of their earnings, and those intrusted with the sacred duty of protecting the rights and defending the property of the citizen turned traitors to their trust, and through the cheating form of fraudulent contracts robbed those whom they should have periled their lives to protect. Three years ago last Summer fearless and honest men, in spite of offered bribes and threatened violence, exposed to the public gaze the collusive frauds perpetrated by the rulers of this great City. Three years ago last Autumn, the people arose in their might, and finally sent the chief betrayers of the public trust to prison or to exile. Foremost, conspicuous, and fearless in that great movement was Samuel J. Tilden. The more credit was due to him that in pursuance of that policy, he had to assail the chief leaders of his own party, and make his bitterest foes those of his own political household. They would remember that then his political enemies in his own party said that his political grave was dug. Yes, his Democratic enemies dug his grave, but last Fall it was so filled with Democratic votes, and rounded up with Republican votes, that his Democratic enemies could not push him in. Now, they said that his action in respect to the canals would dig another grave, but he [Judge Pierrepont] predicted that it would be filled up in the same way, only twice as high. They knew him to be an honest and fearless man, and would protect him in the policy which he had undertaken in this matter. His action in respect to the canals, instead of injuring him, would add to his strength, and would be remembered at the proper time. The Government, the speaker went on to say, was in a transition state which would be very perceptible before it was five years older. When rulers in despotic States habitually despoiled the people, the latter became discouraged, and soon ceased to produce anything beyond what was necessary for their maintenance, and such nations invariably went to decay. If our people, he said, found out, after many a weary struggle, that reform was only temporary, and that hungrier thieves were to take the place of other thieves; that elected rulers, through fraudulent contracts and fraudulent jobs, so stole the public money that canal tolls were increased, that produce could not be brought through the State of New-York to the sea, that taxes were burdensome, that docks, and drayage, and labor, and all the means of living and doing business were forced up so that they could not compete with the cheaper cities on the Atlantic coast; then they must go down or make a radical change. If the people were robbed of their earnings the result was the same whether it was done by elected rulers or by hereditary despots. Forty millions of brave and enterprising people with boundless sources of wealth were not going to remain in their present helpless condition five years longer. They did not yet quite understand how they were hurt. They could look about, however, and see that they had had peace for ten years; that they had had abundant harvests and public health. Regarding these things, did not every intelligent man inquire what the matter was? How did it happen that with all the means of wealth spread from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and with every material for great prosperity, that prosperity never came. Everybody knew that this fault came from some fault not in the people, not in the soil and not in the country. There were occasional spasms, to be sure, which raised hopes that perished in a day, but nothing permanent. What was the trouble? It meant want of confidence in the future—nothing else. But in what lay this distrust of the future? It was not as he had said in the people, in the soil or in the climate; it was distrust of the legislation and administration of our rulers. Why did not capitalists invest in real estate when it was so depreciated, and when money was so abundant? Because they feared that thieves might again get possession of the Treasury and fraudulent legislation make the City bankrupt. Men would no longer place their money at the hazard of taxes levied to pay for distant jobbery. He need not, he said, ask the merchants of New-York whether they had had a profitable year. He had not seen their ledgers, but he knew that they had not made any money. They never would have a profitable year until the expenses of business were reduced, and until the transit on the canals was made cheaper. This could not be done while the taxes and the tolls remained so high, and they would never be reduced except by wise and economic legislation and by honest administration. He did not believe the merchants of New-York would have any permanent prosperity until this question of the currency was settled. How could the honest merchant prosper in legitimate trade when all was gambling? Of what use was his mercantile experience and sagacity when he could not know five months ahead whether he must pay five cents or fifty for gold. Let them note the effect of this uncertainty on every class of business. Prudent men were not willing to traffic in real estate, or to advance money to builders and take a mortgage back, through the fear that the mortgage money might be paid back in depreciated paper. This uncertainty paralyzed every industry in the country. Then, again, labor was thrown out of employment, and thus productive industry ceased, and the non-producers were eating up the past productions of the country. In the entire country, hundreds of thousands had been thrown out of employment, and were fast using up the earnings of the past. More than 60,000 emigrants, each taking some money with him, had returned to Europe since their last industrial derangement. Whose fault was all this? If the act of God or some inexorable fate had paralyzed the nation, they could submit without a murmur. But Providence had been very bountiful, and fate had been very kind. "The fault was not in our stars but in ourselves," the wise legislation, lack of statesmanlike comprehension of our true situation, and of the real remedy, added to wasteful and fraudulent administration in our rulers had brought us to this condition. We, a great commercial nation, had departed from the standard of the commercial world fourteen years ago, and after ten years of peace our finances were in such a condition as to breed distrust, derange our trade, and stop many of our productive industries. This came of folly and not of wisdom and ought not so to be. How, he asked, could it be helped? Only by selecting as their chief rulers men of proved ability, men who had established characters which they valued above the rewards of dishonesty or the plaudits of thieves. To this end, he thought, our transition tended, and it presaged well that they had assembled and shown such an earnest wish to support a fearless and honest Governor and his co-workers against such frauds. With returning confidence we would start out on that great course of prosperity and wealth to which he believed, under God, we were destined. [Applause.]

SPEECH OF HON. L. BRADFORD PRINCE.

Mr. L. Bradford Prince was then introduced. He said: Mr. President and merchants of New-York: For the first time during five years of legislative service I have left Albany for an entire day in order to be present at this meeting to-day; and I have done so not only because I considered it a privilege to be here with you, but because I consider it to be just as much in the line of official duty to be here in the midst of this great gathering, to take counsel with you, to learn what you had to say, and hear your suggestions as to what was to be done, and to tell you what we propose to do in the Legislature in regard to this matter which is now attracting such wide attention. It is right and fitting and proper that the first great meeting in the State of New-York responsive to the Message of his Excellency should be held in New-York, and by those who represent the mercantile community of the City; for while the whole people take an interest in the great subject in so far as it affects the general taxation, it is a matter equally connected with all. Yet in so far as it touches on the great subject of the Canal Rings, in so far as these robberies and frauds have taken money from the canals—viewed in that light, it is a subject which pre-eminently is of importance to those represented on this platform to-day. For, as has very well been said in one of your resolutions, the property of the City of New-York depends upon its connection with the interior of the country. I do not recollect the exact words made use of, but I believe this is the idea expressed. It has been a source of wonder to many of us that the people seemed to forget this subject, or else to be apathetic in carrying into practical effect the measures necessary to bring about proper reform. It may be laid down as an axiom that can be put into very few words that the commercial prosperity of the City of New-York has been in precise ratio with the facilities the City has gained with the interior of the continent. When she increased these facilities she raised herself above the other portions of the country. When she ceased to do so her commercial prosperity proportionately fell. A glance at the history of the commerce of the country would show that this had been the case from the beginning. New-York was not always the largest city in the Union. One hundred years ago Boston and Philadelphia were the largest. At that time Boston and Philadelphia and Newport had more commerce. It was not until she was placed in communication with the interior of the country that New-York assumed the supremacy. It was not until communication had been opened up with the West that New-York City became the great emporium of the nation. It was not her harbor that raised her to this position, for other cities had as good harbor accommodations. It was not her enterprise, for the merchants of other cities were possessed of as much enterprise. When population went further to the westward, then it was that, by the creation of the Erie Canal, extending the Hudson 300 miles further to the West, and connecting it with the great lakes, and thereby opening up the whole centre of the country, that New-York for the first time, in 1830, became the first city in America in population, as well as in trade and commerce. So that there is more propriety, in the interest which is taken in this matter of the canal system here, that the first response coming from a great representative body of men should come from those who are before me. I do not propose to enter into any discussion on the general matters suggested in the Message of his Excellency. They are known now to all men through the press, which has fully dealt with and denounced the thieves, and brought before you day by day the way in which these frauds have been carried on, so that all were familiar with them. The name of unbalanced bids, which two weeks ago were unknown, to-day were familiar as household words—how slip wall was bid for at twenty cents and $2, and other works at $1 and $70 on the same day, fraud being so patent in the face of it that it needs no examples. The Message of his Excellency the Governor calls attention to two kinds of action separate and distinct, one of them looking to the future, which shall be remedial action which shall be found in legislation; the other looking to the facts, action to be taken through investigation. [Applause.] The first of these, which is solely legislative, which looks to the enactments of laws to prevent the occurrence in the future of these things which have occurred in the past can take place immediately before the end of the present session of the Legislature. And it is in action of this kind that the opinions expressed at meetings such as this will be most salutary and valuable. It can be pushed forward immediately now. All the facts are perfectly well understood. We know where the difficulty in the canal system exists, and there is no difficulty in preparing such legislation as will prevent those frauds in the future. It can be done, and I trust and believe it will be done. I have said difficulties in the system, for the difficulties which are to be reached by the Legislature are difficulties in the system. You cannot take a rogue and make him an honest man by enactments. But you can make a law that will not leave men the same opportunities of being dishonest. These difficulties in the system came down from the time of 1846, which made it impossible for any man to put his finger upon any member of the board and say, Thou art the man. The board which has control of these canals consists of nine members, and they are State officers. The Lieutenant Governor is not elected because he knows a great deal about canals. He is elected because he is thought to be a good man, and one who would be capable of taking the place of the Governor; but his election had nothing whatever to do with the management of the canals. When you elect an Attorney General you do not pick him out because of his knowledge of lockage, but because of his knowledge of the law. When you select your Controller you do not select him because he knows how many hours it will take for a canal-boat to go from New-York or Albany to Buffalo, and so with the Secretary of State, and the State Treasurer. But you see these five men I have mentioned are a majority of our Canal Board, elected without a thought of the canals, except by the men who try to have certain people elected for this office that will conduct themselves in such and such a way. Even if these nine men were angels, if you put the canals in their hands they cannot be well conducted. You must have more responsibility. You must have a smaller number of men. I believe in small governing boards. I believe that three is better than nine and one is better than three. [Applause.] It is not the fault of all of us that things stand as they do to-day. A distinguished gentleman on the platform to-day will tell you that efforts were made to place the canal system under the control of one single man. I conceive that there is an advantage in that system of appointment outside the difference of number, because, where the appointment is made by the Governor, if anything goes wrong you can hold that person responsible or the Governor who appointed him. But when such offices are filled as at present, when things go wrong two or three years afterward, if you ask who put these men into power you find that two or three hundred men assembled at Utica put them into office, and that there no direct responsibility, and what we now want in government everywhere is direct responsibility. Of course, we cannot change this condition of things now; but I trust it may be changed, as far as this Legislature can do it, this Winter, and the influence of this meeting, and the influence it will exert with the public, will go very far to produce that result. I hold in my hand a bill which provides for the creation of the office of Inspector of Public Works, to be appointed by the City and removable at pleasure, to inspect all works carried on, and to have full power to investigate all matters relating to them, and to report—an officer who would have no other power except to make his report. Other proposed measures are before the Legislature—one looking to changes in these bids. You are all familiar with the fact that these great frauds have arisen from that one defect in the system that, if the bids were received, one could be put up and the other put down, until the work would bear no proportion to the amount. Now, there is a bill in the Legislature to the effect that there shall be a new regulation for these bids. It is to be introduced by Mr. Davis, to whom very great credit is to be given for having inaugurated this great reform alone and unaided, and having made the first speech against this system now known as the Canal Ring. [Applause.] So much for the remedial part of this reform. With regard to the past, we want investigation, and it should not only be speedy but it should be thorough. And in order to be thorough it cannot be entirely speedy. It can be done by a commission, appointed by the Governor. For myself, I would frankly confess here I have not any faith in what can be done by an Investigating Committee between now and the end of the session which will be of any great importance. The Legislature will not continue in session more than a month, and the leading men who would be put into a committee of that kind are overwhelmed. They could not give any such time to it as to make the investigation thorough. But a commission of eminent citizens appointed by the Governor, who would have the whole Summer to investigate, cannot fail to secure the confidence of the people and be of very great use in that which they should unearth in the course of their investigation. And let me say right here that you do not have to wait if this commission shall have gone on you do not have to wait until next year for trial and conviction and punishment. There exists a law passed this year with considerable reference to this particular case, and everything can be done that is necessary as to such trial and conviction and punishment; and in so far as it can be traced, the money fraudulently appropriated can be obtained. I hold in my hand a bill which is now a law, and in this law it is provided that all money so retained can be sued for in the name of the State, and recovered. The Attorney General is bound by the act, upon the written request of the Governor, to commence and carry on such action, so that the initiative is given to the Governor of the State. By giving to him the appointment of the commission of those men he knows to be favorable to reform, I think that very much will be done in a practical way before the 1st of January next. Just here let me say a word as to the Governor himself. There has been a great deal said, perhaps more in Albany than here accusing him of having made this war on the Canal Ring to avenge himself on personal and political enemies, and in order to secure for himself some political advantage. In short, that what he had done he had not done in good faith, but for personal motives. I for one have perfect good faith in Gov. Tilden. [Applause.] It is in consonance with his whole life. It is not the first time he has undertaken to pull down fraud, and there is nothing in his past record to make us think he is in bad faith, but very much to make us believe he is in good faith. If a man who has been in the company of thieves suddenly starts to crying, "Stop, thief!" you may naturally suppose he is not to be much applauded. But with a man who has always been the supporter of reform it is quite otherwise, and there is no reason why the people should not give to him their entire confidence and support. [Applause.] For one, I am perfectly willing to give it. I am glad there is no question of party in this matter. It is a question of necessity and dishonesty, of fraud and reform, and whether the Governor may be Republican or Democrat, if he leads in this reform I am willing, for one, to march under his standard; and I conceive that every good citizen should be willing to do the same and give all his support to him. I conceive that the man who so little understands what this issue is, what the feeling of the people is on this subject, as to attempt to make out of it a mere partisan advantage, will find that he is woefully mistaken. The people are entirely in earnest. They mean business from Buffalo to the City of New-York, and to aid and carry on the measures necessary to effect the desired reform. I conceive the holding of this meeting to-day will have a very great and beneficial effect. [Applause.]

REMARKS OF WILLIAM E. DODGE.

Mr. William E. Dodge, President of the Chamber of Commerce, was next introduced. In his remarks, which were brief, he conveyed to the meeting the indorsement and approval by that body of the purpose of the meeting. The chamber, he said, had passed a strong resolution on the subject, and when they adjourned, they adjourned to come to the meeting of the Produce Exchange. As merchants, they generally attended to their own business, but now they proposed to make their especial business this subject which was being agitated. They proposed to take up the project of getting the canals in such a position that the products of the West could be brought to this City at a much cheaper rate. The City, he said, owed more to the canals than to anything else. They should be protected from theft and peculation, and they should be made a uniform depth of seven feet, so that boats with their freights might pass freely. They had made up their minds to attend to this business, and the chamber would be willing to co-operate with the promoters of the meeting. Mr. Dodge then referred in eulogistic terms to Mr. Samuel B. Ruggles, to whom, he said, the City owed more than to any other man living, and on whom the mantle of Clinton had fallen. Mr. Ruggles, he said, had made a prediction thirty years ago, which, for the space of ten years, made him the laughing-stock of the people, but he had lived to see it coming true.

MR. RUGGLES MAKES SOME BRIEF OBSERVATIONS.

Mr. Ruggles was then presented to the meeting, and was received with great applause. He is in very feeble health, and, although forbidden by his medical attendant to make any speech, he could not allow the occasion to pass without saying a few words, notwithstanding, as he said, that he was threatened with the penalty of death for his rashness. His remarks were brief, and at times he was inaudible, but again he denounced the canal rogues, and rogues generally, in vigorous and energetic terms. Forty years ago, he said, he was at the head of the Finance Committee of the Assembly, and it was his duty then to find out what made this State rich. He was sent to find out that very thing, and he reported that what it most wanted was the enlargement of the Erie Canal. He then predicted that the cost of tolls on a bushel of wheat would in time be reduced to one-fifth what it then was. That was a material business fact. This was in 1838, and the cost per bushel was ten cents. His prediction was that so much wheat would be grown in the West that the charges would be reduced to two cents, and that prediction was now being verified. The quantity of wheat grown in the West was 800,000,000 of bushels, of which he said one-half would in time come to the sea-coast, although at present only 188,000,000 of bushels got that far. The plunderers of the public money Mr. Ruggles denounced as infernal villains, ineffable scoundrels, traitors to the State, who ought to be hanged or crucified with their heads down. Speaking of the necessity of deepening the canals, he said that the flats of St. Clair should be dug out so that large vessels could come from Chicago to Buffalo.

SPEECH OF HON. ERASTUS BROOKS.

Hon. Erastus Brooks was the next speaker. He addressed the meeting as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT: The cause or occasion for this meeting, assembled at one of the busiest hours and places of the day, is a fresh manifestation of interest in the questions which have called us together. Suddenly all eyes are turned to New-York, and especially the eyes of the people of the Far West, the great grain producers of the country. All along the water line, by ocean, river, canal, and the lakes, from the Mississippi to the British Atlantic, some five or six thousand miles, the Message of a Governor of one of the American States commands universal attention. Others not only fix their attention upon us, but we are turning our eyes within ourselves, and we must confess the spectacle is not a pleasant one. It is never a pleasant sight to lay bare to the public gaze the iniquities of our fellow-men, or the wrongs of the State, and, least of all, is it agreeable when we see, as in the case before us, the extent of the greed and plunder which has wrought so much mischief to our own Municipality and Commonwealth. Our thanks are due to the Governor for his Message and its recommendations. The one is timely, and the other gives practical evidence of enlightened statesmanship, and of practical devotion to the best interests of the State. The purpose of the Message, as I read it, is no vindictive assault upon men, but rather to stop the criminal administration in the canal management of the State, to secure quicker and cheaper transportation, to get an honest seven feet of water in the canals; but, most of all, to get honest canal officers and contractors, who shall no longer rob the State. As we survey the facts we must feel that it is not the contractors alone, nor corrupt State officials alone, nor the Legislature alone, nor negligent Governors alone, who have wrought the evils of which we complain. This year is the half centennial since the completion of the Erie Canal, and those who are familiar with the past will recall evidences of constant maladministration. Nearly twenty years ago, in the State Senate, I was authorized by a body of capable and intelligent men, with abundant capital and security to perform all they promised, to say they would keep all the canals in as good repair as they were then, or as they had been for the five previous years, for $600,000 a year, which was about one-half the sum paid by the State. The proposition, almost as a matter of course, met with no favor, and from that time to the present the management has been rather worse than better. Indeed, I am almost constrained to believe in the truth of the recent statement of one of the most experienced observers of affairs in the State, that in the aggregate of frauds committed in the different modes to which we are referred, it will be shown that money enough has been stolen from the canal fund to have given us a ship-canal from Lake Erie to the Hudson River. If the canals have cost over $100,000,000 for building, repairs, and improvements, it is no exaggeration to say that from $40,000,000 to $50,000,000 have been misapplied or stolen, and should this sort of management continue the time is not distant when the people will have to choose between the monopoly of a private canal corporation under legal restraints, and the State abandonment of a system which, in the past, has been not only the great glory of the Commonwealth, but a chief source of its wealth, population, and political power. I have said all must share in the present public disgrace, and I include just so many of the people as refused to vote for the constitutional provisions of 1867-68, the Legislature of 1874, of which the Senate of 1875 is a part, and which refused to submit to the people the constitutional amendments framed by the commission of 1872, in which the two great parties were equally divided, and which was unanimous in presenting and pressing the most urgent reform in the administration of the canals, now recommended to the Legislature. The people in their temper of last year would have seized the opportunity to have adopted this reform just as they gave power to the Legislature to surrender the lateral canals, which in five years have cost the State $2,600,000, and one of them alone, the Chenango Canal, about the most useless of all, $600,000. Should the Legislature fail to act upon this urgency they will show not only an unpardonable contempt for the vote of the State in 1874, but for public opinion at the present time. With over $15,000,000 of income from the canals in five years, and nearly $15,000,000 of taxes, and about $23,000,000 of canal taxation in ten years, the people have a right to be indignant at the past and to demand positive reform for the future. They expect from the present Legislature, and have a right to expect from it, an utter abandonment of so much of the contract system as by any possibility can be traced to ignorance, dishonesty, or collusion. There must be no more of what are called unbalanced bids, and no more of the tricks exposed in 1866; no more auctioneering or jobbery with effaced, defaced, and interlined bids. There must be honest and intelligent engineers, and all local engineers ought to be recommended to the Governor and Senate by the engineer at large, with power of removal for cause. There ought to be a Canal Superintendent, with undoubted integrity and capacity, the largest powers, good pay, and responsible to the Executive and Legislature. The system, as it is, is admitted to be vicious. It is not only vicious, but so complicated as to require patience and experience, judgment and long study, to comprehend it; but it is not the vicious system which robs the State and people, but vicious men, born of avarice, baptized in deceit, and old and hoary in their corruptions. It is time, when bad men combine, that good men should unite. Honest men are possible in office, even at small pay, and I refer to nearly every Controller who has held office under the State as evidence of the fact. Names like McIntyre and Marcy, Wright and Fillmore, Hunt and Allen, Cook and Robinson, Dennison and Fuller, Burrows, Nichols, and Hopkins are illustrious in the annals of the State as honest, capable, and faithful men. If at all times all parties would nominate such men the State would indeed be blessed. One word more. The duty of the hour is action—action to precede, and not to follow investigation. The only true promise of lower tolls and practical benefits to commerce is in more honesty, more economy, and more public spirit. I speak of the latter, gentlemen, in reference to the enormous elevator charges, both at Buffalo and New-York. It is not right that Buffalo should combine against producers and consumers, locking up nineteen or twenty of its elevators, allowing ten or eleven to do the work, and sharing the profits with all. It is not right, in the interest of commerce, that any one floating elevator here should earn from $200 to $300 a day, or a stationary elevator $250 a day, and employed about every day in the year. I am told there are what are called *scalpers* here as well as at Chicago and Buffalo, but whether here, or there, or anywhere, everything, every man, capitalist or boatman, bummer or middleman, not looking to the greatest good of the greatest number, should find his level and end, whether the place be in the service of the State or in private life, or what is called, in order to escape the personal responsibility, a "vicious system" of canal letting. In conclusion, gentlemen, you need for the City more freedom of trade and the lowest possible cost of transportation to the sea-board. The precedent to these great ends must be honesty of purpose, intelligent administration, reform in the law, indemnity, as far as possible, for the past, and security for the future; and if the Empire State, with her 4,500,000 of people, and nearly 1,000,000 of voters, is not capable of so much wisdom, thrift, and virtue, let her take down her boastful banner of Excelsior, and, borrowing from the bad example of the canal contractors, so long the owners of the Commonwealth, efface the pure white with the black words of wrong, fraud, and degradation. Now, or never, is your opportunity.

ADDRESS OF HON. ABRAHAM S. HEWITT.

Mr. Abraham S. Hewitt was the next speaker. On being introduced to the meeting, he said: Mr. President and gentlemen, if I had had the slightest intention to talk to you about the canal fraud or the remedies which we in the City of New-York ought to apply in order to redress them, the temptation and the necessity are alike gone in view of the addresses, the resolutions, and the speeches made by the gentlemen who have preceded me. I shall, therefore, leave the canal fraud, the legislation, the policy, the interest of this great City under the calcium light of the Governor's Message, illuminated by the facts the newspapers have been daily giving to the public. I shall, rather, in a very few words, call attention to another matter. The speakers who have addressed you have told you that this is no party question, and they have pledged the support of the Republican Party to measures of reform. I think I am justified, from my position in the Democratic Party, in this party to say that the Democratic Party has no wish to make political capital out of this question. The business of this City is in *articulo mortis*, and if we can crush the peculators in either party by united action then we have no right to complain that they are not redressed. But they will be redressed. The victory is already won, unless the Canal Ring can succeed in their effort to break down the Governor. They accuse him of personal ambition. They say he has got his eye on the Presidency. They tell you that he presents no practical remedy. But go back three or four years into the record of Gov. Tilden. Before his successful attempt to expose the frauds of the Municipal Ring of New-York, Gov. Tilden had acquired a handsome competency. He was at the head of his profession. He was preparing himself, as I know as his intimate friend, for those pursuits for which he was fitted by his education and tastes. If he had any political ambition it would have been easily gratified. The Democratic Party had the Government at Albany. Mr. Tilden was the Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, and he had only to say I want to be Governor of New-York, and there was no man to say nay. He had only to sit still and tolerate the system of fraud which then existed. But it was understood that when Gov. Tilden raised his voice about municipal frauds it was to be war to the knife, and that the Democratic Party was to be shattered to pieces. [Applause.] The canal frauds were as well known to Gov. Tilden in 1871 as to-day. They say truly that they are no new things. He knew all about unbalanced bids. He knew all about the condition of the canals; that boats drawing seven feet of water dragged on the bottom. If Gov. Tilden had attacked the Canal Ring four years ago he would have failed. He began with the right wing. The left wing was in Washington, the right at Albany, and the centre was here in this City. He began with the City Ring, and they were crushed. Then honest Democrats looking around for a candidate who had the nerve to do this work at Albany pitched upon Gov. Tilden. For months he refused to consent to go to Albany, and it was not until they could find no one else that they forced him to consent. There are people who complain that he has not acted on the Corporation Counsel case, and the Fire Department case. But, in the presence of this great Ring, how could he turn aside for a moment from this great question? He is doing the work he went there to do, which was to destroy the Canal Ring, and if he destroys the Democratic Party along with it, let the Democratic Party go. [Applause.] When he attacked the Municipal Ring they said he was digging his own grave and preparing for his own funeral. But the funeral that was predicted was not the funeral of Gov. Tilden but the funeral of the Canal Ring, if you do your duty and sustain him in this question. Fellow-citizens, we are to blame very largely for the results, the disasters, the disgrace of this City. If you and I and all of us had done our duty; if we had seen when we gave our votes that we voted only for the honest man without caring whether he was a Republican or a Democrat, if we made the test of fitness to represent us in the Legislature honesty, this state of things would not exist. I say if we make honesty the test now, we shall entirely eradicate these evils, and if we go upon the principle of putting into office only honest men, we shall guard against them in the future. Once this Government was the most economical Government on the face of the globe. To-day it is the dearest. And I say that if Gov. Tilden should be the man to bring us back to honesty and economy, it is the other way, gentlemen, in regard to the Presidency. Instead of Gov. Tilden having his eye on the Presidency, the Presidency has got its eye on Gov. Tilden. I do not care if you find a better man, a Republican. I should be glad to find him there. But the great object the people should have in view is to put into office, whether in the Legislature, or in Congress, or public offices of the highest grade, is to see to it that the man is an honest, fearless, disinterested, and faithful servant of the public good. [Applause.]

The Secretary then read the following resolution as an addition to the resolutions previously adopted:

Resolved, That in order to secure absolute responsibility and accountability in the management of the canals, that management should be placed in the charge of one executive head, and we recommend to the Legislature the passage of an amendment to article 5 of the Constitution, substantially similar to that recommended by the late Constitutional Commission, with such modification as shall impart the principle of one responsible head to the Canal Department of the State. Carried.

Col. Reed moved that copies of the resolutions be sent to the Governor and to the Legislature, and that the Chairman be requested to appoint a committee of seven persons to present them at Albany. The following gentlemen were then appointed a committee for that purpose: Isaac H. Reed, A. E. Orr, S. D. Harrison, Carlos Cobb, J. M. Fiske, Jesse Hoyt, H. O. Armour. The meeting then adjourned.

TAMMANY HALL RALLIES TO THE GOVERNOR'S SUPPORT.

RESOLUTIONS PASSED BY THE GENERAL COMMITTEE APPLAUDING HIS CANAL MESSAGE, AND DENOUNCING THE EVIL-DOERS.

The Tammany Hall General Committee, at its regular meeting last night, unanimously adopted the following resolutions complimenting Governor Tilden for his action in relation to the canal frauds:

Resolved, That the Democratic-Republican General Committee, representing the Democracy of the City and County of New-York, hereby tender their thanks to his Excellency Samuel J. Tilden, Governor of the State of New-York, for his bold and statesmanlike Message, in which he has exposed the frauds that have so long characterized the administration of the State canals, and for the suggestions therein made looking to the immediate and permanent correction of the abuses which threaten to undermine and destroy the commercial supremacy of this City.

Resolved, That the attention of our fellow-citizens is called to the fact that the prompt action of the Governor in a matter which so deeply concerns the honor, prosperity, and welfare of the State, fully confirms the wisdom and confidence of the Democrats of this City who urged his nomination and assured the people of this State that they would find in Gov. Tilden the uncompromising foe of all corruption and maladministration wherever found, and a resolute, sagacious champion of the reforms indispensable to the public welfare.

Resolved, That the Democratic Party of this City, composed as it is largely of voters who earn their daily bread by their daily labor, feel a special interest and profound concern in the preservation, continued usefulness, and economical management of the canals, because every dollar that is wasted or stolen from the revenue of the canals adds to the burden of taxation, oppresses the laboring classes in the form of increased rents and higher prices for the necessaries of life, and reduces the wages of labor in consequence of the impaired ability of employers in this City to compete with the cities where business can be conducted at less cost.

Resolved, That the representatives of this City in the Legislature are hereby requested to use earnest and active efforts to support the Governor in the work of reform, and to strengthen his hands by such legislation as shall eradicate existing abuses, punish the wrong-doers, without regard to party ties, and thus render it not only difficult, but odious and dangerous, to plunder the public Treasury, to the end that in the future no combination of corrupt men who dare to make "the highways of the million," as the canals of this State have been justly called, a shame and reproach to the State, instead of an advantage and a benefit, as they were intended to be, and with proper management are sure to be, to all the people of the State.

Resolved, That if any representative in this crisis in the affairs of the State shall hold back from the good work which the Governor has inaugurated, or attempt in any way to shield wrong-doers from detection and punishment, it will be a good ground for suspicion and distrust as to his fitness to represent the honest Democrats of this City, who are pledged and fully committed to the purification of the administration of public affairs of the City, State, and nation.

Peter B. Olney, First Vice President of the committee, made a speech after the resolutions were adopted, eulogizing the Governor for the stand he has taken on the subject of the canals. He said that in the warfare commenced the Governor would certainly triumph, and that he should be supported by all good Democrats.

DANCING.

MR. TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th av., Reservoir square. Reception dansante every Friday evening.

PERSONAL.

IRELAND.
COUNTY OF ANTRIM.

Mr. JAMES COMPTON, or CAMPTON, eldest son of Mr. John Compton, or Campton, formerly of Dungonnel, in the County of Antrim, and whose brother, Rev. John Compton, or Campton, died at Rhaloo, near Larne, in said county, is requested to communicate without delay with Messrs. DICKINSON & CUSACK, Solicitors, No. 66 Stephens green, Dublin, Ireland.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$5,000 WANTED IN A GOOD PAYING BUSINESS.—An annual premium of $1,000 (besides interest) will be secured while the principal remains, or a special partner will be taken. Address B., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE.—TAILOR STORE; A GOOD CHANCE for one or two young men. Apply at No. 152 3d av.

FURNITURE.

STORAGE.

Haeger warehouses, 8th av. from 33d to 34th sts., No. 282 9th av., office No. 390 West 34th st., oldest, lowest in rate, most extensive and thoroughly equipped establishments of the line in the business; storage for furniture, baggage, goods, and wares of every description, in separate closed compartments; night patrol receive goods at all hours; inspection invited.

WANTED—ONE DOZEN BLACK-WALNUT OR maple dining chairs in good order and but little used. Address, stating price, &c., B. M. H., Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

FURNITURE SALES AT RESPECTABLE houses attended to by A. J. BLEECKER & SON, Auctioneers, No. 35 Pine st.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5, 20, 5:40, 6, 6.10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10 and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 11:20 A. M. and 10:35 P. M., daily 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5.10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 7:35, 7:40, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40 and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Jan. 13, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

5:15 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

6 and 6:45 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:15, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:15, 6:45, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 15, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains December 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit and Chicago without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Nov. 30, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sundays;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M., (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.) Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President New-York.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.

THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HARMAN H. ROEHRS, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that I, the undersigned, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder or bidders, at my office, No. 458 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 23d day of April, 1875, at 2 P. M., all the book accounts, debts, and claims of every nature and kind now due and owing to the estate of said bankrupt. Also all the right, title, and interest of said bankrupt in and to a certain piece or parcel of land situated in the town of Farmingdale, partly in Queens County and partly in Suffolk County, State of New-York. Full particulars of said property can be obtained, and a list of the claims to be sold, containing the names and last known addresses of the debtors, and the amounts of the several debts, can be seen any day, at my said office, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.—Dated this 1st day of April, 1875.

ERNST G. WIECHMANN, Assignee.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LOUIS FRANKENSTEIN and CHARLES V. WAGNER, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Louis Frankenstein and Charles V. Wagner, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 12th day of April, A. D. 1875, at two o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.

OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of RICHARD O'BRIEN, bankrupt, District of New-Jersey, ss.: A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by the said court against the estate of Richard O'Brien, of the County of Passaic, and State of New-Jersey, in said district, who has been duly adjudged bankrupt upon petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property belonging to him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Paterson, in said district, on the 17th day of April, A. D. 1875, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of John S. Barkalow, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy for said district.

SAMUEL PLUMMER, United States Marshal for said District.
Per JOHN C. BAILEY, Deputy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM G. VANDER RORST, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The undersigned, through Field, Morris, Fenner & Co., auctioneers, will sell on the 12th day of April, 1875, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., at No. 465 Broome street, New-York City, all the stock manufactured and unmanufactured, machinery, fixtures, &c., belonging to the estate of the above named bankrupt, consisting of crude and manufactured ostrich feathers, artificial flowers, and materials for making the same, complete set of dies and presses for making leaves, steam boiler, tools, and all the implements to complete a factory.

(Signed) EMANUEL M. ANGEL, Assignee.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.—NOTICE IS hereby given that JONATHAN MEYERS and GEORGE B. COSGROVE, partners, doing business under the firm name of MEYERS & COSGROVE, of Jersey City, Hudson County, N. J., have this day made an assignment to the subscriber of their estate, for the equal benefit of their creditors, and that the said creditors must exhibit their respective claims, under oath or affirmation, within the term of three months.—Dated March 1, 1875. BENJAMIN Z. POST.

mh19-law3wF*

The New York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 2, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—MIGNON, (English Opera)—Miss Kellogg, Miss Beaumont, Mr. Peakes, Mr. Castle.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN—Mr. H. J. Montague, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Ada Dyas, Mme. Ponisi.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—THE BIG BONANZA—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. James Lewis, Mr. W. Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE TWO ORPHANS—Mr. John Parselle, Jr., C. R. Thorne, Jr., Miss Fanny Morant, Miss Kate Claxton.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—HENRY V.—Mr. George Regnold, Mr. Frederick Thorne, Mr. Charles Calvert, Miss Lottie Gilsedin.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—JULIE PARFUMERIE—Mlle. Marie Aimée, Mlle. Nardyn, Messrs. Koltetz, Dubouchet.

PARK THEATRE.—DAVY CROCKETT—Mr. Frank Mayo, Mr. H. Forsberg, Miss Rosa Rand, Miss Annie Dough.s.

BOWERY THEATRE.—AROUND THE WORLD IN EIGHTY DAYS—Mr. Edwin F. Thorne and company.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—ARMED—Mlle. Josephine Morlacchi, Mlle. A. Galletti.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.—GRAND ORIENTAL PAGEANT—RACING—MENAGERIE.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus.

COLOSSEUM.—CYCLORAMA OF PARIS BY NIGHT—OPERETTAS—SKETCHES. Matinee.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—EXHIBITION OF ANCIENT STATUARY, PAINTINGS, &c. Day only.

ROBINSON HALL.—ILLUSTRATIONS OF INDIAN LIFE—MODOC CHIEFS.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence. It is free from all objectionable advertisements and reports, and may be safely admitted to every domestic circle. The disgraceful announcements of quacks and medical pretenders, which pollute so many newspapers of the day, are not admitted into the columns of THE TIMES on any terms.

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NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TWELVE PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

The second part of "The Marriage of Moira Fergus," the new story by MR. WILLIAM BLACK, *will be published in* THE TIMES *of Sunday next. This story has been written expressly for* THE NEW-YORK TIMES, *Sunday Edition, and will be completed in three or four parts. It will be found one of the most attractive tales the author has ever written.*

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

A new branch office of THE TIMES *has been established at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets, for the convenience of our up-town patrons, and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.* ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

The rather muddled series of motions and amendments in regard to the investigation of the canal frauds has been at length finally adjusted. First, there is the concurrent resolution for the appointment of a joint committee consisting of three members of each house, and, therefore, of three members of each political party. The Senate amendments to that resolution were promptly concurred in by the House, so that the committee can be named before adjournment to-day and be ready to begin their labors early next week. Then, there is the other resolution providing for the appointment of a commission of four by the Governor, subject to the confirmation of the Senate. That was promptly approved in the Assembly on Wednesday, but remained practically inoperative for want of an empowering act enabling the commission to compel the attendance of witnesses. Failing the preparation of such an act by the Judiciary Committee of the Assembly, the Senate passed one on Wednesday night. This was introduced to the Assembly yesterday, referred to the Judiciary Committee, reported back to the House, and finally passed last night, without amendment. So far, the forces of the Canal Ring have shown all the symptoms of complete demoralization. If the Governor and his supporters of both parties will only promptly follow up the advantage they have gained, the partial defeat of the canal thieves will be quickly changed into a rout. How thoroughly the mercantile portion of this community is in sympathy with the Governor's policy may be gathered from our report of yesterday's meeting. All honest men, without distinction of party, will rejoice over the breaking up of the Canal Ring, not only as a service to the material interests of the State, but also as a still more important service to the cause of political morality.

Mr. EVARTS' explanation of the New-England custom of swearing by the uplifted hand, instead of on the Holy Scriptures, recalls the time when New-England courts were the greatest sticklers for the old English formula. It was one of the chief points of accusation against ROGER WILLIAMS by the General Court of the Massachusetts Colony that he not only stontly maintained the right of the citizen to refuse to be sworn on the Scriptures, but denied that the Magistrate ought to tender an oath to an unregenerate man. The sturdy old Separatist considered the usual form of judicial oath to be an act of religious worship, and he resisted its legal enforcement on precisely the same grounds that he denied the right of the State to pass laws to compel people to attend church, or to partake of the Communion. Adhesion to his views in regard to the oath caused ROGER WILLIAMS to lose some thousands of pounds sterling, by its debarring him from legal standing in the English courts. His persistent defense of these and similar opinions procured his banishment from Massachusetts, but gave to the Union the State of Rhode Island. In this and other matters, the course of history has justified the founders of the Providence Plantations, and the New-England which consistently persecuted them has come round, like other free communities, to doctrines which, in the seventeenth century, were stamped as heresy by the Church and treason by the State.

Our readers who live in the upper part of the City will be glad to learn from a letter from Mr. W. H. VANDERBILT that there is no intention on the part of the managers of the Fourth avenue and Central Park cars to subject passengers to the inconvenience of changing at the depot at Thirty-second street. The arrangements for passengers will remain what they have been for some time past. We are very glad of this, for the Fourth avenue cars are by far the cleanest and best managed in the City, and are more used by ladies and children than those on any other line. Mr. W. H. VANDERBILT will receive the thanks of the passengers for not allowing a very great inconvenience to be forced upon them.

The kind of justice dispensed at most of the District Civil Courts in this City has for many years been a subject of complaint among the respectable members of the legal profession. In a report presented yesterday to the Board of Apportionment, the Controller showed at what a preposterous expense these courts are maintained, and pointed out the way to reform them. The combined salaries of the Justices and of the useless array of clerks, stenographers, and attendants attached to these courts amount to the sum of $232,000 per annum. The supplies consumed by them amount to thirty thousand dollars more, so that upward of a quarter of a million a year is paid by the tax-payers for judicial service averaging only three hours for three days a week. These courts have become the refuge of some of the lowest class of the retainers of the old Tweed Ring, and the ignorance, incapacity, and favoritism displayed on the Bench of most of them have caused them to be avoided by all respectable lawyers. An attempt was made to reform these courts at the time when the Police Courts were reorganized, but certain constitutional difficulties barred the way. As the terms of the Justices expire on Jan. 1, the present is a very seasonable time for effecting a radical improvement in these nests of judicial corruption. If the Bar Association has any vitality left, this is a subject eminently deserving its attention. Meanwhile, the Controller shows how, without impairing the usefulness which ought to be, but is not, derived from these courts, their cost can be cut down from $232,000 to $87,000 per annum. He proposes to do this by means which cannot fail to commend themselves to so earnest a believer in "Home Rule" as Mayor WICKHAM, and which will certainly command the approval and support of the overburdened tax-payers.

Mr. W. H. BARNUM, Democratic candidate for Congress in the Fourth District of Connecticut, has taken a very characteristic course regarding his share of the back-pay grab. He publishes a certificate from Treasurer SPINNER, dated March 30, 1875, to the effect that at that date $4,704, the amount of increased salary due said BARNUM, had been paid into the Treasury. How long it has been there does not appear. But the Treasury records do also show that on March 10, 1873, the identical $4,704 additional salary had been paid to Mr. BARNUM, and the cashed certificate issued to that honest statesman is on exhibition. If the back pay is now in the Treasury, when did it get there? Our Washington dispatches intimate that it has been put back within a few days. Certainly it was not in the Treasury March 10, 1873. Where was it between that date and March 30, 1875? The voters of the Fourth Connecticut Congressional District ask for more light on this mysterious piece of business.

"TIM" CAMPBELL acts as a very fitting sponsor to the Aldermen's bill for the purpose of transferring the work of the Street-cleaning Bureau to a new Commissioner, to be appointed by the Mayor and Aldermen, and to be removable by the Mayor without the necessity of appealing to the Governor. Should this bill become law the Aldermen would either bargain with the Commissioner, before confirming him, for a certain number of places, or we should have another Tammany Committee on Patronage, sweeping up the scum of ward politics to put in as Inspectors and foremen of the new department. The Democratic majority in the Assembly may as well understand that in regard to this street-cleaning business the people have made up their minds to leave well alone. During the Winter the conduct of the Street-cleaning Bureau has won golden opinions from all classes of citizens, and it is preparing for a struggle against the pestilential filth of the Summer in a way which promises the most satisfactory results. The people have no objection to the continuance of a hostile feeling between the Mayor and Aldermen, on the one side, and the Street-cleaning Bureau, on the other. There is no stimulus to faithful public service like the consciousness that certain watchful foes are waiting to discover a lapse of duty as a means for applying the official scalping-knife. The beautiful theory of perfect official control has numerous drawbacks, as the people of New-York know to their cost.

To the great relief of multitudes of people, there is no longer any danger from freshets on the Susquehanna and Delaware Rivers. Our reports say that the ice-gorges have disappeared, the streams are flowing freely, though bank full, and the inhabitants along the borders of these streams and their branches may sleep in peace and security. The thaw has been gradual, loosening the ice slowly, and breaking up the gorges by degrees. The inhabitants of the long-threatened regions of Pennsylvania and New-Jersey have had a great deliverance.

TRADE IN THE CITY.

We have already drawn attention to the inevitable effects upon our City trade of the annual migration to Europe, the period of which is now near at hand. It is natural enough that a question of this kind should excite much difference of opinion, and we are not surprised to find a contemporary objecting that we have only presented the "shop-keepers' view" of it. But this is a very strange reproach to come from a commercial paper published in a commercial community. It might do well enough for the "court journal" of some other country, but in a city where the vast majority of people live by trade, what answer is it to any argument to say that it bears reference only to the interests of trade? Without our "shop-keepers," we take it that even the New-York *Daily Bulletin* would get on very badly. Shop-keepers supply a large part of the capital of our real-estate owners, and if a man exacts a high rent from them and spends his money in another country—and, moreover, if that becomes a very general custom—it cannot but happen that the prosperity of the country will be seriously affected. It is a great mistake to regard any subject as unimportant simply because it largely affects the interests of shop-keepers.

The *World* takes a still more foolish view of the question; but the interests of "shop-keepers" must be a matter of perfect indifference to the writers of that paper. What has business prosperity to do with that? "Looting" does not yet form a part of the recognized operations of trade, and at present the bulk of mankind is reduced to what the *World* would describe as the extremely unpleasant necessity of acquiring the means of living by purchase rather than by plunder. Consequently, we do not see that the *World* has any *locus standi* in this discussion. What we have to consider is the fact that, practically, trade in a very large number of our retail stores is now restricted to about nine months in the year. There are three months of the Summer when little or no business is done. And of the remaining nine months there are three or four during which bad weather is almost incessant. Now, bad weather will injuriously affect trade; except, perhaps, the trade which is said to be carried on by some of the *World* writers. How, then, is a heavy rent to be earned in so short a period of time? The argument that people will spend their money abroad if it is clearly to their advantage so to do, is, of course, not to be met by another argument. We have to admit the truth of it, and then go on to point out the consequences of the state of things on which it is based. And that, in reality, is what we set out by doing. We are at present discussing only *effects*—the causes are very numerous, and by no means so easy of treatment as some of our contemporaries appear to suppose.

It is said that people buy so largely abroad because everything is so much cheaper there than here. Is it right to punish the tradesman for that? What makes everything dearer in New-York than it is in Paris or London? Chiefly the heavy duties. And who is responsible for them—the much-abused shop-keeper? No one, we should think, would venture to say so. The duties which make things dear are part of the penalty we are paying for a war which abolished slavery and preserved the Union. It would be rather hard to punish the shop-keepers for that war. But, at present, the more honest a man is in the management of his business, the more severely he is punished. He stands no chance against his rival who is less particular about paying duties, and who is not above doing a little smuggling when he can manage it. The moiety system, with all its faults, was some check upon smuggling, as one of our greatest merchants—Mr. A. T. STEWART—was courageous enough to point out at the time when all the hubbub was being raised for its suppression. The retail dealer who does not cheat the Custom-house, cannot compete on equal terms with many of his rivals. And then the customers whom he invites say that they cannot deal with him because they are "going over to Europe in the Summer," and can buy things cheaper there. Explain this how one will, it must be admitted that it is pretty hard on the shop-keeper. And when to these difficulties are added the high price of labor, and the effects of trades-unions and constant strikes, everybody will understand why Broadway stores change hands so frequently nowadays, and why there is so great a demand for a reduction in rents.

THE SPRING ELECTIONS.

Connecticut will open the brief series of elections to be held this month by its annual contest on Monday next, for State officers, for members of the Forty-fourth Congress and of both branches of its Legislature, besides various minor officials. The character of the contest and the progress of the campaign have already been fully set forth in our special correspondence, and need not be recapitulated here.

On the same day, Michigan will hold its "judiciary election," when two Regents of the State University, and two Judges of its Supreme Court are to be chosen, one of the latter to fill the vacancy on its Bench, caused by the transfer of Hon. ISAAC P. CHRISTIANCY to the United States Senate. For Supreme Judge, both Republicans and Democrats have united in the support of Hon. BENJAMIN F. GRAVES for re-election. For the remaining offices, separate candidates have been named, and a brisk rivalry has ensued between their supporters. The vote of Michigan last Fall was so close as to give much interest to the contest this Spring. The Prohibitionists, who had a separate ticket in the field, have lately withdrawn it, three of their leading candidates having declined to run; and their State Committee has recommended all adherents of the Prohibition Party in the State to vote for those candidates on the various State tickets whom they think best qualified for the respective positions, without regard to political party associations. It should be mentioned that various local offices are to be filled in the towns of Michigan on Monday, and that these, politically, are regarded as of more consequence, and are contested more zealously, than the positions of Judges and Regents.

On Wednesday, 6th inst., Rhode Island will elect its State officers and Legislature. By a recent change in the law, the members of Congress are chosen in Rhode Island in the November preceding the meeting of the new Congress, and these places having been filled last Fall, the election next week will not have the interest usually attaching to it outside the State. Within its contracted borders, however, much excitement prevails, four separate tickets having been placed in the field for the leading general officers. Many of the Republicans being greatly dissatisfied with the manner in which the regular party nominations for Governor and Lieutenant Governor were brought about, and it being indeed openly charged that they "were secured by the use of means destructive to the integrity and purity of the Republican Party, and perilous to all its interests," independent nominations for these offices have been made, and will tend to make the contest exciting. The question of license or prohibition entered closely into the choice of nominees by the regular Republican Convention, and the license advocates were only successful by one majority in nominating their candidate for Governor after an all-night session. Meanwhile, the Prohibitionists have met and nominated the present board of State officers entire for re-election, but are promptly met by the refusal of Gov. HOWARD and Lieut. Gov. VAN ZANDT to run under any circumstances, and they will probably unite in the support of the Independent Republican candidates.

On Tuesday, May 4, Florida will close the list of State elections until late in the Summer, by holding a special election upon certain proposed amendments to its Constitution. These amendments have already been ratified, as constitutionally required, by the vote of two-thirds of the members of each of two successive Legislatures. They provide, among other things, for biennial instead of annual sessions of the Legislature after 1877; declare the method of procedure in impeachment cases; limit the power to contract debts in the name of the State; authorize the Governor to veto a portion of the items in an appropriation bill and to approve the rest; require that the property of all corporations, except those exclusively for religious, educational, or charitable purposes, shall be taxed; and provide for the election of a Lieutenant Governor.

PUBLIC FEELING ON THE TRIAL.

The "sensation" of yesterday was the appearance of Mr. BEECHER as a witness on his own behalf. Nothing very striking or with much bearing on the case was elicited from him; but his account of his earlier life and of his labors heightens the interest of the trial and will be read with eagerness. It is a strange, impressive sight to see this man, who not long since was regarded with a feeling akin to worship by more of his countrymen, probably, than ever had that feeling for one man, except in the cases of WASHINGTON and JACKSON and HENRY CLAY—to see him, whose eminence was a moral as well as an intellectual eminence, appear as the defendant in a case the least revolting, if not the least criminal part, of which is the specific offense with which he is charged by the plaintiff. For there is no need for refraining from allusion to the fact that on the supposition that Mr. BEECHER is guilty of the offense charged against him, the worst part of his whole conduct in that case, the acts which would indicate the most depravity, are those committed since the alleged crime for which he is now virtually on trial. "What," said a Congressman, on reaching his New-England home, to the venerable Pastor of his Congregational Church, "what do you think of this Beecher business, Dr. ——? I haven't been able to follow the trial." "Nor have I. I haven't wanted to. Its a dreadful business. It makes me sick to think of it." "What! do you think Mr. Beecher is guilty?" "Oh, no! I'm not at all sure of that. But I wish he were guilty, and that were all. It would be a cleaner thing."

It is to the credit of the community that a feeling somewhat akin to this is so very general. The recognition of the possibility of even a great and good man's erring, without thereby losing all his greatness, or even all his goodness, without therefore being degraded in his whole nature—the feeling of charity which would lead to the forgiveness of a sin candidly confessed and heartily repented of—is a manifestation of a healthy and Christian-like sentiment in the public mind. But the other feeling—that a sacrifice of honor, of truth, and of the happiness and reputations of half a dozen other men and women, in the endeavor to avoid such confession and repentance, is worse than the first offense, deepening and blackening it almost beyond the power of words to tell—this feeling is also healthy and not unchristian. Among the remarkable matters connected in one way or another with this trial, hardly any one has been more striking than the very different impression which the evidence has produced upon different individuals. We do not refer to those who were prejudiced beyond the power of evidence or argument before the trial began; neither to the blind Beecher-worshipers of Plymouth Church, nor to the ruck of shallow, unclean scoffers who rejoiced at seeing the reputation of an eminent preacher dragged through the mire in which they themselves were wallowing. We have in mind rather the thoughtful, the well-informed, the honorable-minded men who felt real pain when this scandal took a shape which compelled Mr. BEECHER to meet it, and who would all now gladly see him come out of it with his reputation as stainless as it was ten years ago. Upon this class of men it is remarkable that the evidence thus far, when they have read it carefully, has produced directly opposite impressions. You will meet two men who you would think could not disagree widely upon a question of evidence, and particularly when it was of a moral nature, who will yet hold diametrically opposite views of what the testimony has thus far established; one declaring that he sees no reason whatever to believe that the defendant committed the offense alleged; the other convinced beyond a doubt of his guilt. But, of course, all this was based upon a partly heard case.

The evidence is widely and attentively read; but men keep their minds unbiased. Even those who have formed an opinion as the trial has advanced have kept their feelings and their judgments cool; so that a very large proportion of those who have already come to some conclusion upon the evidence will declare that they are yet so unprejudiced that they could sit upon the jury to-morrow, and be ready to acquit or convict according to the weight of the testimony yet to be produced. This is also creditable to the condition of the public mind. The difference of conclusion arises largely from the moral quality of so much of the evidence. The facts sworn to are not bare facts as in most criminal trials or civil issues; they are looked upon in their moral bearing on the position of the plaintiff or the defendant. Therefore they take their tinge in the eye of judgment less from the merely logical aspect in which they would otherwise appear than from the moral and even the æsthetic nature of those who consider them. But this doubtful or disputed state of feeling is rapidly to be resolved into something more decided in character. Mr. BEECHER'S appearance as a witness is the climax of the case. When he leaves Mr. FULLERTON'S hands, his fate, in the mind of the general public, will be decided. And for our parts, we retain the hope that Mr. BEECHER will prove his innocence, for they are a bad lot with whom he has allowed his good name to be injuriously mixed up.

THE WINTER AT SEA.

Sailors who have succeeded in passing safely through the Winter of 1874-5 are not likely ever to forget it. While we, who at least have had houses to shelter us, were, day after day, complaining of the severity of the weather, they were completely at its mercy. Driven by favorable winds to within a day's run of their destinations, they have frequently been struck by hurricanes from off shore, and carried out to sea, the rigging of their ships a perfect mass of ice, to be mercilessly tossed about for weeks without adequate provisions. A very fair idea of the suffering incidental to this sort of ill luck may be derived from the experience of the schooner *Henry Means*, of Portland, Me. Bound from Portland to Charleston, S. C., with a cargo of hay, the gallant little vessel was so beset by storms, and so heavily borne down by ice, that she struggled in vain to reach her destination. After five weeks had been spent in the effort, her crew would ultimately have been frozen to death but for the life-saving system of the United States Government. Another case, of a more distressing nature, was that of the bark *Rebecca Goddard*, of Boston. On her return voyage from the west coast of Africa, she had reached a point within twenty miles of Boston on the 1st of February. Toward the afternoon of that day it began to blow a heavy gale from off the land, and in spite of all that could be done, she was carried out to sea, struggling under a crushing weight of ice. The clothing of the crew had become threadbare from long use. For twenty-one days the vessel labored heavily, and the men suffered untold torture. One poor fellow was frozen to death at the wheel. On the twenty-second day she came into New-York Harbor.

The horrible sufferings of the crew of the ill-fated Italian bark *Giovanni* would have been left to conjecture but for the almost miraculous escape of the steward. Driven to his wit's end to find shelter from the winds off Cape Cod, the unfortunate Captain at last determined to beach his vessel. When she was fast, he endeavored to reach the shore on a plank, and was drowned. Five of his men sought temporary safety in the rigging, where they were soon frozen to death. The sufferings of the brave fellows who, year after year, risk their lives to keep up the supply of fish in the markets of the country this season have passed all power of description. It would be impossible to convey anything like an adequate idea of the nature and extent of the physical torture they have endured in the long and almost hopeless battle with the ice. They have often been for weeks locked in its embrace, without either food or water, and driven to make fuel of every morsel of wood that could with safety be detached from their vessels. Soon we shall know the exact number of those who perished thus miserably. Had it not been for the perseverance of the United States revenue cutter *Gallatin*, the list of the lost would have been very much longer.

Among the valuable sailing ships saved by the good judgment of their Captains was the *James Foster, Jr.*, of the Black Ball Line. After fighting with a succession of heavy gales during an entire month, she at last got clear, and taking the most extreme southerly course, arrived in this City on the eightieth day of the voyage. But for the fact that the ships of this line are well provisioned, the story of the *James Foster, Jr.*, might have been one of the most shocking of the year. As it was, when she arrived in port only two days' rations remained. The most recent case of hardship and death, as the result of the severe weather, has been reported from Baltimore. It concerns an unlucky crew of Newfoundland wreckers who, after having boarded an ice-bound ship, were cut off from assistance by the parting of the ice-field near the shore. The first night seven of the number perished. The survivors returned to the ship and drifted about for nine days upon a diet of salt and molasses. They could not have existed many days longer without having had recourse to cannibalism.

Something should be said of the work of the life-saving stations along the coast line. The crews of these stations have not slept on beds of roses for several months past. The United States Treasury Department, seeing the need for having the system brought to the very highest state of perfection, has caused rigid inquiries to be instituted into all charges of negligence, and we are glad to say, in the interest of humanity, that the result, with one single exception, has in each case been exceedingly satisfactory. The charges arising out of the loss of the *Giovanni* were shown by the elaborate report of Capt. MERRYMAN, to have no foundation in fact. He declares that the conduct of the accused men was worthy of all praise. The single exception referred to was in the case of the crew of Station No. 21, on the Long Island Coast, near Fire Island light. They have just been dismissed from the service for having taken advantage of the keeper's permission to neglect patrol duty on the night of the 25th of February, because the wind was blowing off the land. The Secretary of the Treasury gives the sufficient reason for his action in regard to them, "that the men failed to show a proper sense of the humane purpose of their employment." If this spirit be maintained, the life-saving service of the United States will soon be equal to any in the world.

MINERS' RIOTS.

The present condition of the mining districts of Pennsylvania shows the combination of evils which may arise from the abuse of the union system. That system is acknowledged by the laws, and it is founded upon a principle which has come to be accepted as legitimate and sound. Men have a right to sell the labor of their hands just as they sell any tangible property that they possess. They have the right to get the highest price for it that they can; and also to refuse to give it for a lower price than they themselves may think it worth. In this respect a working man stands in exactly the same position as anybody else who has anything to dispose of. The error he commits is in supposing that he has privileges which belong to him exclusively. A grocer or a baker may sell his goods at any price that he pleases to fix, if the public will take them at that price. But he cannot go to his neighbor in the same trade and order him to sell his at the same price, or take the alternative of being shot. If any storekeeper were to adopt such a line of proceeding, he would very soon find himself in the power of the Police, and he would either have to learn that there is some force with the law in such cases, or be locked up as a lunatic.

The evil that has come from trades-unions is not a consequence of their legitimate use, but of the gross abuses to which they have been applied. If a combination among the bakers existed by which such a case as that we have mentioned were possible, and violence were appealed to in order to maintain a high price of bread, the working men—the same who are now members of trades-unions in their own interest—would be the first to protest against it. And if moral force were not sufficient to stop it, there is every likelihood that stronger measures would not be left untried. Yet, it is the same abuse of the power of combination which the miners in Pennsylvania are now guilty of, and which trades-unions everywhere more or less have adopted. The miners have a right to fix the minimum price which they will accept for their labor, and they have also the right to combine in order to maintain that price, and to strike work when they cannot get it. But there their rights cease. They have none whatever which entitle them to resort to violence, or to threaten others, or to prevent others from working at a lower rate than themselves. As soon as they attempt to do this the law should be found strong enough to deal with them as enemies of society, and to punish them summarily with all the rigor that such an offense demands.

Demagogues and professional agitators have done much to place the workingmen in a false position on these questions. They have talked about them as a contest between capital and labor, when, primarily, they are nothing of the kind. If they have come to assume that form, it is the agitators themselves who are responsible for it. If workingmen abuse their privileges they ought not to complain. Certainly they cannot wonder if employers also combine for their own protection. It is only then that the character of the contest becomes apparent. But even without any combination on the part of the capitalists, the evils that are wrought through the abuses we condemn are fully brought out. Workmen are too apt to calculate the cost of a strike on a basis of the money paid out of the union funds to maintain them in idleness. But this is only a fraction of the cost. The burden falls upon a much larger circle than is comprised by the limits of the union. It may extend over the trade of the entire country, and it would not be difficult to adduce instances where it has so extended. The loss affects the entire community more or less remotely. It may, too, affect the public revenues, and it often does so.

The question then plainly is, whether such a system should in the interests of the public be tolerated, or whether it should not be severely repressed. The country cannot afford to be disturbed and injured by such proceedings as those which are now making life and property unsafe in Pennsylvania. Let us by all means avoid all interference with the unions so long as they keep within their legitimate duties, but the moment they exceed them, the law must step in and punish offenders unflinchingly. If the workmen around Hazleton do not want to work, let them stop. But directly they begin to prevent other men from working, and take up arms to destroy the privileges which belong rightfully to their employers, they should be taken and punished. A salutary lesson in this direction is very much needed.

THE NATIONAL BANKS.

APPLICATION FOR AUTHORITY TO ESTABLISH NEW BANKS—SURRENDERED CIRCULATION.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The Controller of the Currency has received twenty applications for national banks during the month of March, amounting to $1,770,000, of which amount $1,460,000 are from the Eastern and Middle States; $60,000 from the Southern, and $250,000 from the Western States. During the same month the amount of applications for increased circulation from banks now organized was $909,000, of which amount $819,000 was from the Eastern and Middle States and $90,000 from the Western States. The amount of legal-tender notes deposited for the purpose of surrendering bank circulation during the month of March was $2,818,417, of which amount $869,500 was surrendered by the State of New-York, $117,000 by New-Jersey, $135,000 by Kentucky, $1,024,700 by Illinois, and $290,600 by the State of Iowa. The total amount of legal-tender notes deposited with the Treasurer for the purpose of surrendering circulation since the passage of the act of June 20, 1874, is $17,296,037, of which amount $ 848,000 was deposited by the State of New-York, $297,000 by New-Jersey, $158,000 by Rhode Island; $150,000 by Pennsylvania, $166,000 by Maryland, $440,000 by West Virginia, $431,000 by South Carolina, $225,000 by Georgia, $644,000 by Louisiana, $222,000 by Kentucky, $220,000 by Tennessee, $2,520 by Missouri, $272,000 by Ohio, $834,000 by Indiana, $3,030,000 by Illinois, $261,000 by Michigan, $418,000 by Wisconsin, $534,000 by Iowa, $585,000 by Minnesota, $260,000 by Kansas, and $270,000 by Utah. The amount of National bank circulation issued during the month of March was $1,950,225, and from Jan. 14 to March 1, $1,606,375; total since the passage of the act of Jan. 14, 1875, $3,556,600. The amount of national bank notes surrendered and destroyed of banks which are in liquidation and which have deposited legal-tender notes since the passage of the act of Jan. 14, is $4,142,419.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

FOURTH AVENUE CARS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My attention has been called to an article in your paper of this morning in regard to transfer of passengers on City line cars of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company. The order of the Superintendent would, perhaps, bear the construction put upon it by your correspondent, although such was not the intention, and I assure you that the patrons of the company will not be subjected to any unnecessary transfer. Very truly yours,

W. H. VANDERBILT, Vice President.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Thursday, April 1, 1875.

SWINDLERS ON THEIR TRAVELS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In this morning's edition you publish an account of a "confidence man" going about the City and swindling unsuspecting people out of small sums by asserting distant relationship, and then borrowing money to enable him to reach his home without walking. I do not know whether the Mr. W. C. Cartwright of your article be a veritable personage, or a fictitious name used to designate a type of people who are always ready to "gush" and fall an easy prey to the wiles of sharpers, but as the "confidence man" paid a visit to my office some time since, I cannot resist the temptation to tell you how he fared there.

I have a partner whose name is an exceedingly uncommon one. One fine morning some time since as my partner was seated at his desk in the office, in walked our "knight of the rueful countenance" and inquired, "Is this Mr. X.?" "It is, Sir," was the reply.

Then followed the disclosure that the visitor's name was "X." too, and as it was such an uncommon one he had taken the liberty of dropping in to see if a kinship could be traced. A long colloquy ensued, during which it dawned upon my partner that the only common ancestor between himself and the stranger was Adam, and his suspicions were aroused as to the visitor's real object in calling.

My partner is a man with a very keen sense of the ludicrous, but of a most imperturbable countenance, and nothing in his face or manner gave token of what was going on within. Finally, the stranger arose with a sigh of regret at not having established any relationship, and, in a ruminative sort of manner, remarked, "If you were going to walk to Syracuse how would you go?" My partner, with much interest, asked why he put such a question. It then transpired that the stranger had spent all his money during his stay in the City and would now be obliged to walk all the way home to Syracuse, *unless* he could raise the money for his car fare somehow. My partner was equal to the emergency. With a benevolent smile upon his countenance, which it was truly delightful to behold, he advised his impecunious visitor to walk up the Hudson River Railroad track to Albany, and then down the New-York Central Railroad track to Syracuse, adding that he must keep a bright look-out for trains on the way, particularly at night, and always get off the track when a train came along.

Shaking him cordially by the hand, and wishing him a safe and pleasant walk home, my partner bowed the stranger out of the office "a sadder and a wiser man."

H. M. L.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, March 31, 1875.

A DISPUTED POINT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The author of the special dispatch from Washington, under date of 25th, which appeared in THE TIMES of last Friday, is grossly in error as to the results of our recent conference with the department and of the examination made there of the calf-hair goods. He says that the delegation left Washington satisfied with the examination made and reconciled to the decision of the Treasury Department. On the contrary, we are still positive that we are right in holding the goods in question to contain no wool. Not only are we supported in this view by the sworn statements of the manufacturers of the goods, but by the decision of Prof. Torrey, an unquestioned expert, who, under instructions from the department, reported, some time since, upon the make of precisely the same kind of goods. We confess that the case recently before the courts resulted in a verdict against our views. But as the trial was held before a new Judge, but little familiar with the almost unfathomable mysteries of our tariff laws, and the jury was assisted to its decision through examinations made by Philadelphia experts in domestic goods, the result has in no wise altered our conviction. The manufacturer who makes, and we who import the goods, know better than anybody else what material is used in their making. We know that there is no wool in the calf-hair goods, and, convinced of this, we do not intend to let the matter rest upon the recent (as we believe) unjust decisions, but we do mean to persevere until we demonstrate our right, under the law, to bring calf-hair material into market upon payment of thirty-five per cent. ad valorem duty. Your correspondent's statement that the decision of the department will add at least $1,500,000 annually to the Customs revenue is clearly wrong—for the reason that if the new tariff is enforced it will prove entirely prohibitory. Calf-hair goods cannot be imported under the new duty, save at a great loss. Consequently, the Government, instead of receiving an additional duty, will fail to receive the duty it has heretofore been receiving under the old tariff upon these goods.

FRED. BUTTERFIELD, of Fred. Butterfield & Co.
D. MCKEEVER, of H. Hermann & Co.
HENRY GITTERMAN, of Sulzbacher, Gitterman & Wedeles.
MORRIS ARNOLD, of M. Arnold & Rothfeld.
NEW YORK, Tuesday, March 30, 1875.

CANADA.

THE DOMINION PARLIAMENT—MEETING OF PROHIBITION MEMBERS.

OTTAWA, Ontario, April 1.—In the House of Commons, last night, Mr. Blake moved a series of resolutions affirming the principle that the Government is responsible for advising the Governor-General to disallow the acts of the Provincial Legislatures, instead of allowing his Excellency to assume the individual responsibility.

The Premier said that the attention of the Imperial Government had been called to the matter, and the motion was withdrawn.

A petition, signed by a large number of members, was presented to the House asking for the abolition of Sunday traffic on all Canadian canals.

An item of $800,000 for changing the gauge on the Intercolonial Railway was passed.

OTTAWA, Ontario, April 1.—The members of Parliament favorable to prohibition held a meeting and appointed a committee to make arrangements for holding a general assembly of temperance delegates at Montreal next September.

JUDGMENT AGAINST FATHER BLANCHARD—THE MILITIA SERVICE.

MONTREAL, April 1.—In the Court of Review judgment has been rendered in the case of De Richer vs. Rev. Father Blanchard. The case arose from the defendant having made damaging remarks concerning Richer from the pulpit, which tended to injure his trade. The court condemned Father Blanchard to pay $1 damages with costs.

The South-eastern Railway has been leased to the Passumpsic and Connecticut River Railway for one year.

It is now stated on good military authority that only four officers and staff from different branches of the service will be sent to Canada from England to drill the militia.

HON. A. G. BANNATYNE ELECTED TO RIEL'S SEAT IN PARLIAMENT.

FORT GARRY, Manitoba, April 1.—Hon. A. G. Bannatyne has been elected by acclamation to the Dominion Parliament for the seat rendered vacant by the expulsion of Riel.

The Governor, in a speech from the throne, said that the income of the Province being wholly inadequate, negotiations with the Privy Council were in progress to place Manitoba on a better footing.

The Legislature will be asked to unite in an address making known their views with regard to the railway routes to be chosen for the Canada Pacific and Pembina branch.

CONNECTICUT POLITICS.

CONGRESSMAN BARNUM'S BACK PAY.

A TREASURY CERTIFICATE ISSUED TO HIM MARCH 10, 1873, FOR $4,704, AND THE MONEY PAID ON IT THE SAME DAY—THE MONEY RETURNED ONLY WITHIN TWO OR THREE DAYS—THE TREASURY BOOKS ON MARCH 29, 1875, SHOWED THAT THE BACK PAY HAD BEEN TAKEN BY HIM, AND THAT HIS COMPENSATION FOR THE FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS WAS $15,000.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The certificate which Congressman Barnum, of Connecticut, has procured from Treasurer Spinner relative to his back pay, while strictly true so far as it goes, falls so far short of conveying the whole truth that it is no better than a downright falsehood. The character of Mr. Barnum's proceedings in this matter is thoroughly characteristic of the man, who is a political juggler of the most dextrous kind. This back-pay business is like his action in voting for Tom Scott's subsidy in committee, and then voting against it in the House when he found it was defeated. He was always counted upon by the Scott people last Winter as one of their most trusty adherents, and they well understood that they would have his vote in the House as well as in committee, if it would save their bill. The statement made of this back-pay matter by the New-Haven correspondent of THE TIMES is absolutely true, so far as the books of the Treasury Department here are evidence in the case. The records here show that certificate No. 6,200, for $4,700, was issued to W. H. Barnum, and that the money was paid on that identical certificate March 10, 1873. On the 25th of March, 1875, Mr. Upton, in charge of the independent Treasury here, after a careful examination, certified that the books showed that Mr. Barnum had been paid the additional sum of $4,704 on March 10, 1873, and that that sum made the amount paid him for services as a member of the Forty-second Congress foot up $15,000. Whether Barnum had the amount of his back pay in his pocket or not, it is shown by the Treasury accounts that it has not been in the United States Treasury since March, 1873. Mr. Barnum, finding himself in danger of detection, has within the past two or three days had his money covered into the general fund of the Treasury. So Spinner's certificate is true. The affair has been managed very secretly. It is understood that a special agent came from Connecticut for Barnum, but his name cannot be learned. The attempt was made to put Barnum before the people of Connecticut in the same position as the Republican members, but it has failed, and the miserable fraud has been exposed. It seems he claims not to have had the money. The Treasury books show it was not in the Treasury. There is only one way of explaining this. He may have taken a Treasury draft and left it in the safe of the Sergeant at Arms waiting for more peaceful days to change the draft for greenbacks. If this is so, Mr. Barnum can answer to the fact.

HON. S. S. COX ADDRESSES THE DEMOCRACY OF HARTFORD.

CHILLY RECEPTION OF THE MERCURIAL CONGRESSMAN—HE MISTAKES THE TONE OF HIS AUDIENCE—BLUNDERING INTO HERESIES IN FINANCE AND POLITICS—THE DEMOCRATS RATHER DEMORALIZED BY THE BACK-PAY REVELATION UPON MR. BARNUM.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 1.—The announcement that Hon. S. S. Cox would speak, aided by a brass band, was sufficient to fill Allyn Hall to-night. Everybody expected to be entertained, and they were not disappointed. Mr. Cox made one of his characteristic speeches, bristling with humor and with those flights of fervency which have so often been mistaken for eloquence, for which he is noted. He began, of course, by praising the people to whom he was speaking, for all stumpers are sure to do that. But Mr. Cox did it a little more than usual. Not content with expressing his admiration of their thrift and industry and recounting a long list of their manufactures, he dropped into history a little, and beginning with 1611 came down by slow degrees to convince himself that they were a liberty-loving race, and could not possibly be in favor of the Force bill, which in this early stage of his discourse he seemed to imagine was a law of the land. Having got through with all this he proceeded to knock Mr. Eaton on the head in the most ungentlemanly way, by declaring that the States are not independent, but are inter-dependent, which is such flat heresy that it was coldly received by the Connecticut Democrats. But Mr. Cox went further. He told these Democrats that they could not throw off their Federal relations if they would, for they were bound in the same bundle with Louisiana and Arkansas, which so astonished them that they were dumb. The interests of all the States were alike in the Union, and he was proud that he made the first speech in the American Congress against secession. All this seemed somewhat impalatable to his hearers, but not nearly so much so as his ideas on free trade, which he next advanced. He began by saying that he did not mean to say he was favor of absolute free trade, but he went on to quote statistics and make statements which would have come with good grace from the most thorough-paced of absolute free-traders, and he sought to make his hearers believe that the nation had lost over $1,000,000,000 during the last seven years, because of the protective tariff. In justice to Mr. Cox, it must be admitted that he gave his audience the benefit of variety, and rambled about from one topic to another, without much regard to coherency. Dropping the tariff he took up reconstruction and found a loss of $6,000,000,000 more, because the Radicals did not acquiese in Andrew Johnson's policy, the loss, of course, being the diminished production of the South because of intestine troubles. Then the Speaker took up the Republican Congressmen, and having passed lightly over Gen. Hawley, abused Starkweather and Kellogg, but especially to the latter, and apparently because he was, in the opinion of Mr. Cox, the father of civil service reform. After this episode, during which he got off a Chinese quotation to the great astonishment of the unwashed before him, Mr. Cox went back to Gen. Hawley in connection with the Civil Rights bill, and here he announced the only political doctrines to be found in his entire speech. The Civil Rights bill, he said, was clearly unconstitutional, and would, he was convinced, be so held by the courts. He was aware that Gen. Hawley and others justified their votes for it by the recently adopted constitutional amendments, but it was just here they made their mistake. These amendments, he said, gave no power to the federal Government, but merely placed a proeibition upon the power of the States. If Congress could say what kind of guests a hotel should receive it could also prescribe the bill of fare or do any other nonsense. This portion of the speech had the merit of novelty, and as it, moreover, showed the Democrats how the "nigger" could be kept down, it was vociferously applauded. The Force bill, Louisiana, and Arkansas, of course, had due attention, and Mr. Cox proved to his own satisfaction that all the legislation secured or attempted in the Senate meant third-term and nothing else.

He then indulged in a long and somewhat fervent discussion on the sacred mountains to prove the horrible iniquity of the force bill, because it was not founded on the sermon on the mount. He then delivered a eulogy upon Magna Charta and enjoining on his hearers to preserve the liberties which, it seemed, they had inherited from Stephen Langdon, Archbishop of Canterbury, by voting the Democratic ticket on Monday. Mr. Cox finished his speech and his audience at the same time. The audience lingered long enough to be informed by Mr. Burr that the Radicals would never be heard of again in Connecticut after Monday. Notwithstanding these boasts the Democrats do not feel altogether happy. Cleveland's defection and Barnum's back pay are troubling them.

THE BARNUM BACK-PAY GRAB.

Concerning the latter there has been another development. There is no doubt that the back pay get into the Treasury, and wholly out of Barnum's reach, but the interesting question now is when did it get there. Mr. Barnum has apparently become excited in relation to this matter, and, in addition to the strange certificate published yesterday, now gives the following equally singular letter bearing same date with the certificate:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 30, 1875.

Hon. William H. Barnum:

DEAR SIR: In reply to your telegram asking why the amount of the retroactive or back pay, which would have been due you, had not been carried into the Treasury, I would say that it was drawn from the salary fund upon a certificate which you previously signed to enable this office to draw your monthly pay; and, although you had frequently informed me you did not intend to accept, I did not understand the exact disposition you intended to make of it until your positive order to cover it into the general fund of the Treasury, which order has been complied with, and the United States Treasury receipt is inclosed herewith. I will add that the amount due nearly all who at different times covered their back pay into the general fund of the Treasury, was drawn from the salary fund at the same time yours was drawn.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

N. G. ORDWAY,

Sergeant at Arms House of Representatives.

There are those who are so skeptical as to say that, so far from settling the matter, this letter proves that up to Tuesday last Mr. Barnum had not full control of his back pay, but had given no orders concerning its disposition. There is anxiety to know the date of that telegram of receipt which was inclosed "herewith." It is possible that Mr. Barnum has been wronged in this matter, but it is the general opinon that he can easily place himself right by the simple expedient of giving the public the date when his back pay was absolutely covered into the Treasury and placed wholly out of his reach. It is well known there are some members who left the matter in such shape they can take this money at any time, and it yet remains for Mr. Barnum to show that up to Tuesday last he was not one of them. According to the evidence now at hand it will be extremely difficult for him to do it, for to-night the statement is published of William O. Avery, Chief Clerk of the Treasury Department, to the effect that Barnum's certificate for his back pay was returned to the Treasury on March 30, 1875, or last Tuesday. Unless Mr. Barnum can controvert this direct evidence, he stands convicted of having kept his share of the spoils within his control for over two years, and of having been at last only frightened into honesty.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE GYPSY ORCHESTRA.

An orchestra of fourteen performers, calling themselves "the National Hungarian Gypsy Orchestra of Vienna," gave a concert at Steinway Hall, yesterday evening. They include four first violins, two second violins, two violas, a 'cello, two double basses, and a cymbal, the latter instrument, by the way, being a sort of xylophone, with a compass of three octaves, and they play compositions which are claimed to be representative of Hungarian music. We cannot help expressing the opinion that if their first performance is a fair specimen of their work, neither the orchestra's repertoire nor the interpretation thereof is very attractive or instructive. The two *csardas*, the march, and the solo heard last evening were interesting, insomuch as they were exceedingly eccentric in rhythm and modulation, but to say that they were particularly pleasing to the ear, or interesting as a form of national music would indicate more imagination than truthfulness on the part of the writer. The compositions recited were undoubtedly novel, but if an endless series of dissonances, a *tempo rubato* of the most annoying mutability, and a persistent *forte*, only relieved by a frequent *fortissimo*, are the notable traits of Hungary's music, we fancy that Brahms and Liszt have done more for the country's reputation than its old masters. The execution of the band was quite spirited, but coarse, and while we were gratified, for variety's sake, at the rendering of a waltz of Strauss and overtures by Meyerbeer and Verdi, the small and oddly-balanced instrumental forces were naturally unable to do these numbers justice. There was much applause during the evening, and a violin solo of the most whimsical description, written and interpreted by Mr. Farkas Miska, the leader of the orchestra, and the composer of all the Hungarian music given last night, was among several selections which had to be repeated. The second entertainment may be attended Satuday evening.

THE ENGLISH OPERA.

"Maritana" was last evening recited at the Academy of Music, for the benefit of Mme. Van Zandt. Mme. Van Zandt is an artist of great talent, and she sings the music allotted to *Maritana* with infinite expression and skill. The opera itself is a delightful work, brimming with melody and admirably treated as to the instrumentation, and hence it is to be regretted that it should be given so rarely. It will not be performed again, we fear, this season. Last night it was particularly effective, for Mrs. Zelda Seguin, in compliment to the *bénéficiaire*, sang *Lazarillo*, and presented a personation which lyrically and dramatically can certainly not be excelled. Mr. Castle, as usual, was *Don Cæsar*, and was in notably good voice, and Mr. Carleton portrayed *Don José*. To-night Miss Kellogg appears in "Mignon."

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

"The Romance of a Poor Young Man" was last evening reproduced at Wallack's Theatre with the same powerful distribution of which due mention was made before "The Shaughraun" was brought out. The revival of the play—a play full of interest, and containing some passages of great power—attracted a large audience, and the representation progressed and closed amid the manifestations of pleasure which a symmetrical and finished rendering of an excellent piece never fails to elicit. We append the complete cast:

Manuel	Mr. H. J. Montague
Dr. Besmarets	Mr. John Gilbert
M. De Devaunes	Mr. J. B. Polk
Gasper Laroque	Mr. J. W. Carroll
Aimin	Mrs. E. M. Holland
M. Nourel	Mr. G. P. Browne
Yvonnet	Mr. C. E. Edwin
Henri	Mr. J. Peck
Louis	Mr. J. F. Josephs
Francois	Mr. C. Atkins
Marguerite	Miss Ada Dyas
Mme. Laroque	Mme Ponisi
Mme. Aubry	Miss Effie Germon
Mlle. Heloure	Miss Ione Burke
Louise Van Aerver	Mrs. John Sefton
Christine	Miss Mabel Leonard

BREAK OF THE ICE-GORGES.

THE APPREHENDED DANGER FROM THE ICE PAST.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RIVERS ALMOST FREE FROM ICE—THE BROKEN UP GORGE ICE IN THE WEST BRANCH OF THE SUSQUEHANNA PASSING OVER THE DAMS AND UNDER THE BRIDGES WITHOUT DAMAGE—GREAT RELIEF OF THE PEOPLE—THE RIVERS GREATLY SWOLLEN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RENOVO, Penn., April 1.—There is not a vestige of ice on the river at this point. The Glen Union gorge moved at 5 o'clock this morning without creating any damage. At Fernoy the water has receded from the tracks of the Philadelphia and Erie Road. No serious interruption to travel was caused by the temporary flood, nor was the track injured.

PROGRESS OF THE GLEN UNION ICE—VALUABLE LUMBER FLOATED AWAY.

LOCK HAVEN, Penn., April 1.—The Glen Union ice, which moved over Queen's Run Dam above here at 6 o'clock this morning, passed safely over the dam at this point about 8 o'clock, without gorging and without injury to the lumber boom. A great deal of valuable lumber, which had remained in the river late last Fall, and had been frozen in all Winter, came down with the ice, and will probably be a total loss. The ice, although broken into small pieces was so thick that no attempt could be made to extricate the logs. There is no longer any danger from ice to this town, but it is expected that the Spring freshets will prove more disastrous than usual, owing to the great depth of snow on the mountains and the height of the water in the river.

THE RIVER AT WILLIAMSPORT FOURTEEN FEET ABOVE LOW-WATER MARK.

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., April 1.—About 11 o'clock this forenoon the ice from the Glen Union gorge began to pass this town. There being no obstruction on the river, it floated rapidly down without gorging. There is a general feeling of relief in the town, and much gratitude to the prominent lumbermen is expressed for their prompt action in cutting a channel by which the ice gorged higher up the river could obtain passage. The cutting of this channel weakened the stationary ice, and when the warm weather set in it easily broke it, clearing the way for the heavy ice above and thus preventing the threatened flood. The river is now fourteen feet above low-water mark.

It is estimated that 2,000,000 feet, or about $25,000 worth of lumber has been carried away by the ice. Most of this will be lost.

THE FLOOD AT LEWISBURG—HOUSES VACATED—THE RIVER FALLING.

LEWISBURG, Penn., April 1.—The most serious damage done on the West Branch occurred in this vicinity. When the gorge between Watsontown and Milton moved much alarm was created, here. The people deserted the houses near the river as has already been stated in THE TIMES dispatches. At Housel's Run, about a mile higher up, the gorge rested, and backed the water over the banks of that tributary of the Susquehanna, to the village of Montandon, which is situated on low, flat land, about a mile from the north bank of the West Branch. Very few houses in the village escapea. The church, school-house, and hotel were flooded as high as the first story. Yesterday there was three feet of water on the main street, and a raft ferry was running between the railroad depot and the hotel.

After resting a short time above Lewisburg, the gorge swept past the town, carrying with it half of a large warehouse built on the bank of the river. Immense blocks of ice drifted into a small cove opposite the town, and are now piled up at that point to the height of fifty feet. The warehouse spoken of fortunately contained only three or four boats, belonging to the students of the Lewisburg Baptist University. Fears were entertained that the Lewisburg railroad bridge would go, but the ice moved as above stated to the boom of the Susquehanna Boom Company before gorging again. The water then commenced to back up rapidly. At Lewisburg the people left their houses in the lower part of the town hastily, but not a moment too soon. At 2 o'clock this morning the water wanted only two feet of being as high as it was during the great flood of 1865. A partial break in the gorge below prevented the water from reaching beyond the lower part of the town.

This forenoon there was a good deal of excitement among the people, owing to a rumor that the Glen Union ice was coming down the river in large masses. Fortunately the gorge at Chilisquaque broke at 1:45 in the afternoon, before the arrival of the Glen Union ice.

The river is now falling, and as the Glen Union ice has arrived and is passing under the bridge safely, no further danger is apprehended. On the north bank of the river, opposite Lewisburg, several houses were flooded beyond the first story, and among others the Washington House. It is expected that all the ice will be out of the West Branch to-night.

THE ICE IN THE NORTH BRANCH MOVING FROM BINGHAMTON DOWN.

BINGHAMTON, April 1.—There is a small freshet in the rivers at this point, and the ice is moving again. The Hooper gorge went this morning, without doing any damage. The Great Bend or Bed Rock gorge has also gone without damage.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., April 1—12:45 P. M.—News has just reached here that the Big Island ice, above Oswego, started out at 3 o'clock this morning, reaching Towanda at 9 o'clock. It is moving at the rate of five miles an hour, and will reach here about an hour after midnight. The river is rising slowly again.

THE BREAK-UP IN THE NORTH BRANCH OF THE SUSQUEHANNA—HEAVY STRAIN ON THE BRIDGE AT WILKESBARRE—THE CHARRED WRECKS OF THE PITTSTON BRIDGES STRIKE THEM WITHOUT SERIOUSLY DAMAGING THEM.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., April 1.—The ice-gorge, which has been such a terror to the Wyoming Valley for more than two weeks, began to move out at 4:10 this afternoon. The whole population of the city flocked to the river banks to see the grand sight.

The upper end of the gorge passed here at 6 o'clock, moving at the rate of five miles an hour. It presented a grand spectacle, and many thousands of people viewed it from the banks and house-tops, and when it was seen that the gorge was going without doing any damage, they expressed their gratification by hearty cheers. The bridge here and the railroad bridge above Plymouth are now safe; but the piers of both were severely tried. Great cakes of ice, many rods in area, were dashed against them, and were broken into small pieces. The blackened remains of the old Pittston bridge could be traced for a long distance before they reached here. They were hurled with immense force against one of the piers. The crash was terrific, and the people on the bridge thought that the pier was swept away and made a rush for the bank. The mass of partly burned timbers, however, was split in two and went scraping along on each side of the piers, sending up a blinding cloud of black dust. The pier was somewhat shattered and could not have stood much more. The wisdom of destroying the Pittston bridges was to-day apparent to every one. Had it not been done this bridge and those at Plymouth and Nanticoke would have been carried away. The gorge carried along with it several ferry-boats, a quantity of lumber, and a great mass of drift-wood.

The people of Wilkesbarre and Kingston breathe freer to-night, and are congratulating each other upon their deliverance from the long expected inundation. For over two weeks the gorge has been an object of terror before their eyes, and the relief at its quiet exit cannot be told.

Last night the citizens of Kingston were aroused from their slumbers by the ringing of bells and cries of "The water is coming." They rushed hurriedly, and the darkness being so great as to prevent their going any distance, they imagined the roar of the waters to be very near, and the utmost consternation prevailed. Shortly, however, some clear-headed men measured the water and found it was receding, and announced that the alarm was a 1st of April hoax.

A construction train on the Lehigh Valley Railroad was caught near Swinging Bridge this afternoon by the first movement of the ice, and locked in so that it could move in neither direction. The men, sixteen in number, who were with the train, got on the engine, and amid fear and excitement waited until the ice moved away and freed them from their perilous position.

The river has fallen rapidly since the gorge passed, and at 9 o'clock this evening stood at eighteen feet above low-water mark. The water is running off the Flats very fast, and it will be but a day or two before direct communication can be had with Kingston again. Trains will probably be run through on the Lehigh Valley Road to-morrow. No further danger is apprehended. The Owego ice will probably reach here toward morning, but will be broken and ground into such small pieces that it will do no damage.

PASSAGE OF THE ICE INTO THE MAIN STREAM FROM THE BRANCHES.

SUNBURY, Penn., April 1.—The ice gorges in the North and West Branches above here broke about noon, and are now passing this point without damage.

1 P. M.—The river is rising very fast, but the worst is over.

THE ICE GORGES OF THE LACKAWAXEN MOVED OUT.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., April 1.—The ice gorges in the Lackawaxen passed out early this morning without doing any damage. The rivers are all clear now, and the apprehensions of the people quieted. The Delaware is now five feet above rafting stage, and still rising. Telegraphic communication between here and points down the river is interrupted, and there is no news from there, but it is the general impression that the gorge at Dingman has moved. A part of the trestle work under the Erie Railway bridge at Saw Mill Rift was carried away, but travel is unobstructed.

THE GREAT GORGE IN THE DELAWARE WATER GAP BROKEN UP AND FLOATED AWAY WITHOUT DAMAGE.

WATER GAP, Penn., April 1.—The ice commenced moving at 12:10 P. M., and immediately gorged in the Water Gap, remaining thus a half hour, until the back water and the main body of the gorge above reached here, when it broke through, and has since continued to pass on safely, doing no damage whatever. The fact that the ice did stop produced great consternation. All trains on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad were ordered to stop running, and the citizens commenced to move their furniture. Confidence was restored, however, on perceiving that the ice was moving on notwithstanding that the water rose very rapidly and covered the flat lands in the vicinity. At the present moment an immense body of ice is moving down the river, but no fears are entertained that it will stop again. The trains are now running regularly.

THE DELAWARE AT EASTON RISING RAPIDLY—FEARS FOR THE SAFETY OF THE WHARVES ON THE LEHIGH.

EASTON, Penn., April 1.—The Delaware has risen ten feet during the day at this place. The ice from Shoemaker's Eddy is now passing very thick and rapidly. The water is eighteen feet above low-water mark, and seven feet from the bottom of the bridge connecting Easton and Phillipsburg, and much excitement prevails. The high water in the Delaware is backing up the Lehigh, which must overflow its banks, and will cause much destruction along the wharves. The water has overflowed the Lehigh Canal Basin, and should the ice get over the basin wall, the Delaware Canal weigh-locks will be torn away. The river banks are lined with people, many bonfires have been lit at various points, and their reflection adds to the grand scene of roaring water and ice as it goes rushing by. The river is now rising very rapidly.

THE ICE IN BUFFALO HARBOR GONE OUT.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 1.—The ice went out of the Buffalo River early this forenoon without damage to persons or property, greatly to the surprise of the residents.

LOSS OF PROPERTY BY ICE-GORGES IN THE WEST.

DETROIT, April 1.—The ice in the Grand River commenced breaking up to-day. Great damage is anticipated. One wooden and four iron bridges have been carried away at Lansing, involving a loss of $50,000.

DAMAGING FLOOD AT COLLINGWOOD, ONTARIO.

COLLINGWOOD, Ontario, April 1.—The eastern and western parts of this city are completely flooded. The Post Office and railway station are inaccessible. The railway track is washed away in several places north and south and trains cannot come within half a mile of the station. Boucher's mill-dam and several bridges have been carried away. The damage to property is very great. The sudden rise of the water is attributed to the overflowing of Pretty River.

MEETING OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED INDORSING THE GOVERNOR'S CANAL POLICY, AND THE PROPOSITION TO REDUCE THE TOLLS.

At the monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, yesterday, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That Gov. Tilden, true to his honorable record against the fraudulent Ring officials of this City, has now placed the citizens of our whole State under lasting obligations by his bold and masterly exposure of the enormous frauds connected with the administration of the New-York canals.

Resolved, That this Chamber, as the oldest commercial organization of the State, and the one expressly authorized by charter to speak in the name of its entire commercial interests, feels especially called upon to express its gratitude to the Governor for his fearless and vigorous effort to arrest these frauds, so discreditable to the character of our State, and so injurious to its commercial interests. His effort deserves the commendation and hearty support of every citizen of the State.

Resolved, That this special Message of the Governor on "canal frauds" is in perfect harmony with the views he expressed in his annual Message. In that document he manifested broad and accurate knowledge in relation to the present condition of the canals, clearly pointed out their defects, and suggested the remedies that he deemed essential to their increased efficiency and productiveness, and also to the integrity and economy of their administration. Among the remedies he suggests are a proper disposition of the unproductive lateral canals, the securing a uniform depth of seven feet in the waterway of the Erie Canal, and modifications in the present plan of administering them.

Resolved, That in the judgment of the Chamber it is absolutely essential to the efficient management of these canals that this department of the State Government should be under the control of a single executive head, appointed by the Governor and Senate, and removable at the pleasure of the Governor, with power to appoint and remove his subordinates, and who alone should be held responsible for the proper management of the canals. All experience goes to prove that this is the only safe method of securing efficiency, fidelity, and economy in the administration of public affairs.

Resolved, That this chamber will watch with deep interest the progress of this praiseworthy effort of the Governor to secure perfect integrity in the Canal Department, and will aid that effort by all proper means within its power.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, duly attested by the officers of the chamber, be forwarded to his Excellency Gov. Tilden.

Mr. Samuel B. Ruggles offered resolutions as follows:

Resolved, That the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York cordially approve the recent proposition of the Canal Board to the Legislature to reduce the toll on wheat and flour thirty-three and one-third per cent.

Resolved, That copies of this resolution, duly authenticated by the officers of the Chamber, be transmitted to the Senate and Assembly.

Mr. Ruggles said that he had predicted forty years ago that wheat would be eventually carried on the canals at a toll of two cents per bushel, and he was rejoiced to see that the present Canal Board had made this proposition. In advocating a reduction of tolls, with a firm conviction that it would greatly increase the revenues of the State, he had made many enemies, and was finally ostracised from his party. With a toll on wheat of only two cents, $60 could be saved to the canal-board. This was enough to pay the greater part of its running expenses, and the number of boats now on the canals will be doubled. Business would be increased, and the State would be a gainer by tolls in the end. The resolutions were adopted.

On motion of Col. Frederick A. Conkling, it was resolved that the Secretary transmit to each of the members of the Senate and Assembly a copy of the report on the canals by the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce on Railways and Canals.

THE MINING RIOTS.

THE MILITARY ORDERED TO HOLD THEMSELVES IN READINESS.

GOV. HARTRANFT'S MEASURES TO PRESERVE THE PEACE—CONSULTATION WITH GEN. SIEGFRIED—GEN. OSBORNE TO ASSUME COMMAND—THE RIOTERS TO BE CALLED UPON TO DISPERSE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARRISBURG, Penn., April 1.—Major Gen. Siegfried, commanding the Fourth Division of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, visited this city last night, and held a conference with Gov. Hartranft on the subject of the disturbances in the Schuylkill and Northumberland coal regions. One of the results of that conference was the issuing of General Order No. 1, bearing date April 1, calling on commanding officers of companies of the National Guard in this division to notify their men that their services may be required, and to hold themselves in readiness to respond at a moment's notice to a call to active duty. Company commanders are also ordered to prevent the appearance of their men, armed or uniformed, either at the armory or on the streets until positive orders are given to assemble. It was expected that the civil officers of the disturbed regions would be able to preserve the peace, but the latest dispatches received here from the scenes of the disturbances indicate that those expectations were not well founded, hence the cautionary order of to-day.

Gen. Osborne, who commanded the military on the occasion of the disturbances at Susquehanna Depot, will arrive here to-morrow and assume command. The Governor will to-morrow issue a proclamation calling on the rioters to disperse. This document contains substantially the same sentiments expressed by the Governor in his admirable dispatch to the Susquehanna rioters.

A delegation of coal-operators arrived here from Luzerne to-day, and another is expected from Ashland to-morrow, whose object is to secure the services of the military. The reports from the scenes of disorder are very contradictory, so that a proper idea of the real state of affairs can hardly be obtained. It is to be hoped that there may be no occasion for the interference of the military, as, should their presence be necessary, blood will be likely to be spilled before the troubles are settled. It is the determination of the Governor to act with energy and decision in case the necessity arises, and there is danger that an example will be made of these disturbers of the public peace.

Although the Governor has not yet fully recovered his health, he receives the officers and others at the Executive Mansion. He is kept thoroughly acquainted with all that is transpiring, and will not fail to display his judgment and energy in case of emergency.

DESCRIPTION OF THE DISAFFECTED DISTRICT.

THE RESORT OF THE WORST CLASSES OF THE MINING FRATERNITY—THE RIOTERS CONFINE THEMSELVES PRINCIPALLY TO ACTS OF MALICIOUS MISCHIEF—RUMORS OF VIOLENCE—A DEADLY CONFLICT FEARED—ALL QUIET UP TO MIDNIGHT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., April 1.—This county today has been in a state of great excitement over the outbreaks of last night. This morning men felt that the crisis so long looked for had at last arrived, and nerved themselves to meet the worst. As the day wore on, however, and few new acts of violence were reported, they became somewhat reassured, and to-night the excitement has given place to a calm but keen watching for the next act in the drama of terrorism. A glance at the locality where the troubles have been occurring will help to give an idea of their nature and importance. Near Ashland, twelve miles north of this place, is a point where the three counties of Schuylkill, Columbia, and Northumberland join. It is in the heart of the coal-fields north of the Broad Mountain, and is thickly set with collieries and colliery towns—a cheerless region, grimy with coal dirt, the earth shorn of its trees to use in the mines, and covered only with rocks and bushes, save for an occasional potato patch or a strip of swampy forest. The dwellings of the people are squalid and dirty, for though the houses built by the various coal companies are good and substantial, they soon take on the same unkempt, bedraggled appearance that characterizes their inmates. This region is the favorite resort of the worst classes of the mining population. It is a border land which those who have frequent occasion to dodge the Sheriff find very convenient for their purposes, as they can easily step over into another county until the danger is past. It is this class of characters who have been making the disturbances—reckless, impulsive men, who consider the present crisis a fine opportunity for mischief, and when they have drunk enough whisky to excite them are ready for anything. It was a glorious lark for them to stop a freight train a night or two ago, drive away the crew, and do malicious mischief to the engine. Yesterday, and again to-day, a hundred or more of them boarded a freight train, and swore they were going to have a free ride, just for the fun of the thing. When the ride was finished they went off peaceably enough In fact, malicious mischief is about the heaviest charge that can be brought against them so far, for the shooting at Chief Burgess Gensell, of Ashland, last night, was done in a drunken row, and without any special aim having been taken at him.

Another instance occurred this morning at Excelsior, a colliery town in the same region. Two freight cars which had been left on a siding, one loaded and the other empty, were fired by some incendiaries. The empty one was burned and the other run down a grade to a place of safety by another party, when a man was seen to come out from the bushes near by and make another attempt to fire it. The approach of an engine power frightened him away and the car was saved. A bolder act, and the only one so far that really rises to the dignity of a high crime, was the attempt to wreck passenger train No. 3 on the Philadelphia and Reading Road last night. This is now proved to have been deliberately planned beforehand, and a large stone was rolled down the mountain side just in time to strike the rear car, fortunately, without throwing it off the track. As for the strike, it is as unyielding as ever, and is even spreading. A number of men who remained at work up to-to-day threw down their tools this morning and joined the strikers. Threats are freely used, and all sorts of rumors are afloat of violence to be done in the near future, but measures are being taken to repress all disorder as promptly as it arises. The Sheriff of this county to-day, in obedience to the order of Gov. Hartranft, issued his proclamation, commanding all persons to desist from interfering with those who are willing to work, or to employ labor, and commanding all Justices of the Peace, Constables, and Policemen to arrest persons so interfering. In case this proclamation does not have the desired effect, as it probably will not, arrangements have been made to call out the State militia, several companies of whom have received orders to hold themselves in readiness. The calling out of the troops, it is generally thought, cannot fail to precipitate a collision with the men who will sternly resist any such attempt to coerce them, so that if these extreme measures become necessary, it is almost certain that blood will flow. At the same time the men declare their determination to permit no blacklegs to work.

Midnight.—It was feared that with the coming of night the deeds of darkness would be resumed, especially as the region to-night is in a defenseless state, the special Police brought here to preserve order having gone home last night, but up to this hour, though we are in telegraphic communication with all parts of the region, nothing new has been reported.

THE REIGN OF TERROR AT UPPER LEHIGH—FATAL RIOTING AT ASHLAND.

HAZLETON, Penn., April 1.—The excitement at Upper Lehigh yesterday during the raid of the miners was intense, and while they remained there was a perfect reign of terror. It seems they divided their forces before entering town, some coming in at the east and others at the west end, thus cutting off the retreat of the citizens. Shots were fired indiscriminately, and many of the rioters were intoxicated. At the hotel violent demonstrations were made; the ruffians went through the house endeavoring to force the landlord and boarders to join their ranks. Some of the inmates of the hotel took refuge in the cellar, while others escaped through a back door. The company's store was attacked and shots were fired into the building, but the Superintendent and clerks escaped. Persons riding along the highway were stopped and fired upon when they refused to join the rioters. The mob expected from Schuylkill did not reach Audenried. Riots are reported at Ashland, with the loss of several lives. All is quiet here this morning, the action of the Sheriff having had a wholesome effect.

THE TROUBLES IN THE HAZLETON COAL REGION.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., April 1.—The troubles in the Hazleton coal region are yet threatening, and fear is expressed that outbreaks may occur among the strikers in other places. It will undoubtedly be necessary to call out the military if the raiders do not disband and give up their arms. A majority of them have muskets in their possession. Major Gen. Osborne, commanding the Ninth Division of the National Guard, was ordered to-day by Gov. Hartranft to Harrisburg, and leaves here on the midnight train for that place.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT TICONDEROGA.

[By Telegraph.]

TICONDEROGA, N. Y., April 1, 1875.

Herring & Co., No. 251 Broadway, New-York:

I had a Herring Safe. It fell into a pile of burning coal in my cellar, lay there five hours; when cooled and opened found contents all right—a wonder to all who saw it.

W. S. FLEMING, Proprietor of the late Central House.

HEALTH LIFT, No. 180 5th av., between Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets; elegant rooms; best of care. Refer to Cyrus W. Field.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

Copies for sale at THE TIMES OFFICE; also, at THE TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY. PRICE, FIVE CENTS.

Get the Genuine Article.—The great popularity of "WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF COD LIVER OIL AND LIME" has induced some unprincipled persons to attempt to palm off a simple article of their own manufacture; but any person who is suffering from Coughs, Colds or Consumption should be careful where they purchase this article. It requires no puffing: the results following its use are its best recommendations, and the proprietor has ample evidence on file of its extraordinary success in pulmonary complaints. The phosphate of lime possesses a most marvelous healing power, as combined with the pure Cod Liver Oil by Dr. Wilbor. This medicine is regularly prescribed by the medical faculty. Sold by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston.

Dyeing and Cleaning.—Take your Dyeing and Cleaning to the NEW-YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, Staten Island. Offices: 98 Duane st., 752 Broadway, 610 6th av., New-York; 168 and 168 Fierrepont st., Brooklyn, and 40 North 8th st., Philadelphia. Established fifty-five years.

Lundborg's California Water

For the Toilet and Bath. Tourists will appreciate its refreshing qualities and fragrance.

Stammering Cured by Bates' Patent Appliances. For description, &c., address SIMPSON & CO., Box No. 5,076, New-York.

Everdell's, No. 302 Broadway, elegant Wedding and Ball Cards, Foreign Note Paper, Monograms. Established 1840.

Use Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry for coughs and colds, and suffer no more.

Wm. Everdell's Sons, No. 104 Fulton st. Established 1815. PRINTERS. No branch offices.

MARRIED.

BROWN—BRIGHAM.—On Tuesday evening, March 30, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Dr. Robert Howland, S. WALLET BROWN, of Brooklyn, to CARRIE E., eldest daughter of William H. Brigham, Esq.

EASTON—KISSAM.—In Brooklyn, March 31, at the residence of the bride's grandmother, by Rev. Elvin K. Smith, NEWTON C. EASTON, of Jersey City, to ALICE, daughter of Edward Kissam, of New-York City.

FANSHAWE—JEROME.—On Tuesday, March 30, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. R. R. Booth, WILLIAM S. FANSHAWE to JESSIE, daughter of Julia G. and the late Addison G. Jerome, all of this City.

ROSS—GAMBLE.—On the 31st March, at the Church of the Holy Communion, by Rev. Dr. Lawrence, assisted by Rev. R. Heber Newton, WM. A. ROSS to ANNA E., daughter of Arthur Gamble, all of New-York.

DIED.

BELKNAP.—On Thursday, April 1, Miss MARGARET BELKNAP.

Funeral services will be held at the residence of her niece, Miss H. Katkameir, No. 42 South 9th st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Sunday, April 4, at 4 o'clock. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

☞ Newburg, Orange County, and Kingston, Ulster County, N. Y., papers please copy.

BISSLAND—Suddenly, at Mount Vernon, Westchester County, N. Y., EDWIN D., only son of James and Sarah Bissland, aged 10 years.

Services will take place at their residence on 4th av., between 3d and 4th sts., Saturday, April 2, at 2

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY & CO., GRAND CENTRAL FANCY AND DRY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT.

STRAW GOODS. STRAW GOODS.

We will OPEN THIS WEEK the following EUROPEAN NOVELTIES AND STAPLES:

UNDERCLOTHING. UNDERWEAR.

MILLINERY. MILLINERY. PARASOLS. PARASOLS. PARASOLS.

Per steamer City of Chester, 4 cases of Birmingham FANCY GOODS. Per steamer Wisconsin, 6 cases of Nottingham HOSIERY and UNDERWEAR. Per steamer Calabria, 10 cases of Paris FANCY GOODS, Including BRONZES, TOILET ARTICLES, WILLOW BASKETS, FANS, DOLLS, DOLLS' FURNISHING GOODS, and FINE TOYS. Also a

TRIMMINGS. TOILET GOODS. FANCY GOODS. FANCY GOODS. FANCY GOODS.

HOSIERY. HOSIERY. NOTIONS.

Job lot of LADIES' SCARFS, and a Lovely Line of FLOWERS, FEATHERS, SPRAYS, and MILLINERY GOODS, CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, HOUSE-FURNISHING and KEEPING GOODS.

EMBROIDERIES. WHITE GOODS. KID GLOVES.

NOTIONS. LACES.

FOURTEENTH ST. AND SIXTH AV.

STATIONERY. BOOKS

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ADRIATIC..........SATURDAY, April 3, at 3 P. M.
CELTIC..........SATURDAY, April 10, at 8 A. M.
BALTIC..........SATURDAY, April 17, at 3 P. M.
REPUBLIC..........SATURDAY, April 24, at 8 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers, the fastest in the trade, are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets $175, gold; steerage at low rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

ALGERIA....WED., April 7 | *RUSSIA....WED., April 21
CHINA......WED., April 14 | *BOTHNIA..WED., April 28

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.) CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

CARRYING THE U. S. MAIL.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
STEAMER EVERY SATURDAY.
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD,
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, OR BELFAST:

Cabin, $50 to $70, according to accommodations.
INTERMEDIATE AND STEERAGE
as low as by any other first-class line.
Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL
Spain, Sat., April 3, 2:30 P.M. | Egypt, Sat., April 24, 4 P.M.
Italy, Sat., April 17, 2 P.M. |
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
Greece..........Wednesday, April 14, 12 M.

Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

THE SUNDAY EDITION OF THE TIMES.

NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES
WILL CONTAIN
THE CONTINUATION OF MR. WILLIAM BLACK'S NEW STORY,
THE MARRIAGE OF MOIRA FERGUS.

THE BEST PAPER FOR ADVERTISERS.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(Via Queenstown,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
TUESDAY.
Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:
IDAHO..........April 13, at 12 A. M.
WYOMING..........April 27, at 10 A. M.

For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $80 or $65, gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

L'AMERIQUE, Pouzols..........SATURDAY, April 3
PEREIRE, Danre..........SATURDAY, April 17
FRANCE, Trudelle..........SATURDAY, May 1

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine.)
First Cabin, $100; Second, $65; Third $30.
Return tickets at reduced rates.
Steerage, $22, with superior accommodations, and including all necessaries without extra charge.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 55 Broadway.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:

STATE OF LOUISIANA..........Wednesday, April 7.
STATE OF INDIANA..........Wednesday, April 21.
STATE OF GEORGIA..........Wednesday, May 5.

and every Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway. Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT

AND
PASSENGER LINE
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST,
SAILING EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY,
AT 3 P. M.,
from Pier No. 29 North River.

CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. Lockwood, SATURDAY, Apl. 3.
GEORGIA, Capt. S. Crowell, WEDNESDAY, April 7.

Superior accommodations for passengers.
☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information, can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. Hazard, SATURDAY, April 3, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

ASHLAND, Capt. Whitehurst, WEDNESDAY, April 7, from Pier No. 12, North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. Nickerson, SATURDAY, April 10, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. Bulkley, WEDNESDAY, April 14, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

Insurance by this line ONE HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodation for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLUMBIA.

First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.

NASSAU, KINGSTON, and COLUMBIA.
ANDES..........April 3.
ATLAS..........April 17.
HAYTI, VENEZUELA and CURACOA.
ALPS..........April 9.
ETNA..........April 26.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall and No. 59 Pine st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships at MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship MERRIMACK, Capt. Wm. Weir, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on FRIDAY, A[illegible], at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210 and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

SHIPPING.

EAGLE LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIPS
TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.

The elegant Clyde-built iron Steam-ships will sail from New-York as follows:
KLOPSTOCK, Capt. Fischer, April 6.
GOETHE, Capt. Wilson, April 13.
from Eagle Line Pier foot of 1st st., Hoboken.

RATES OF PASSAGE:
PLYMOUTH, LONDON, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG, Cabin, first saloon, $100 gold; second saloon, $60, gold. Steerage, $24, currency. Prepaid steerage tickets from Hamburg, $24, currency. For freight apply to FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William st. For passage apply to KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, General Agents, No. 113 Broadway.

INMAN LINE.—FIXED SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF BROOKLYN......Saturday, April 3, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK......Saturday, April 10, at 9 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND......Saturday, April 17, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL......Saturday, April 24, at 8 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER......Saturday, May 1, at 2 P. M.

CABIN PASSAGE, $80 and $100, gold.
STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.
Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.
Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship ODER, Capt. K. v. Oterendorp, will sail on SATURDAY, April 3, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 2d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship NECKAR, Capt. W. Ladewigs, on SATURDAY, April 10.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN.
First cabin..........$100 gold.
Second cabin..........60 gold.
Steerage..........24 currency.

For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........Thursday, April 8
CITY OF MEXICO..........Tuesday, April 20
CITY OF VERA CRUZ..........Thursday, April 22

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
CALLING AT HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHE, TUSPAN, AND TAMPICO.
CITY OF MEXICO..........Tuesday, April 20
CITY OF HAVANA..........Tuesday, May 11

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.
Steamers will leave New-Orleans April 3 and April 24 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA.
Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River, for Aspinwall, via Savanilla.
COLON, Tanner, April 15, at 12 M.,
Connecting for all Central American and Pacific ports.
From San Francisco for Japan and China
GREAT REPUBLIC, May 1.
For freight or passage apply at Pier No. 42 North River.
H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:
COLUMBUS, Capt. B. C. Reed, Tuesday, April 6.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. Curtis, Thursday, April 15.
For freight or passage (having unsurpassed accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
McKellar, Luling & Co., Agents in Havana.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

STEAM-BOATS.

SEA BIRD,

Capt. H. B. Parker, for Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, April 1, 2:30 P. M.	Friday, April 2....2:00 P. M.
Saturday, 3d.......3:00 P. M.	Monday, 5th.......7:00 A. M.
Monday, 5th.......3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 6th.......7:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 6th.......3:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 7th...8:00 A. M.
Thursday, 8th....9:00 A. M.	Friday, 9th.........8:00 A. M.
Saturday, 10th..10:30 A. M.	Monday, 12th.......9:30 A. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

FINANCIAL.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK, on Saturday, the 27th day of March, 1875:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$503,359 63
Overdrafts	1,093 57
Due from Banks	51,772 01
Due from Directors of the Bank....$7,000	
Real Estate, (Banking-house, $90,000; other real estate, $7,500.)	97,500 00
Cash Items, viz.: checks and drafts on other Banks received on deposit the day previous	43,944 47
Stock, $16,000, promissory notes, $....; U. S. indebtedness certificates, $....	16,000 00
Bonds and mortgages	30,000 00
Bills of solvent banks, and United States Legal-tender notes	50,393 37
Assets not included under either of the above heads, viz.: Money deposited with Bank Department to secure circulation	5,975 00
Total	$800,038 05

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$200,000 00
Circulation, registered	5,975 00
Profits	12,625 02
Due depositors on demand	577,763 03
Amount due, not included under either of the above heads, viz., unpaid dividends	3,675 00
Total	$800,038 05

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.: JAMES E. KELLEY, President, and GEORGE F. VAIL, Cashier of BULL'S HEAD BANK, a banking association located and doing business at New-York, in said county, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself saith that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said bank before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 27th day of March, 1875, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief, and that the business of the said bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.
JAMES E. KELLEY, President.
GEORGE F. VAIL, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 1st day of April, 1875. ALBERT S. CALDWELL,
Notary Public, New-York County.

Office of the United States Rolling Stock Co.,
Nos. 74 and 76 Wall street,
New-York, March 8, 1875.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company will be held at its offices, Nos. 74 and 76 Wall-street, at noon of WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of April, 1875, to receive the report of the committee appointed at the meeting of Feb. 4, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.
WM. H. GUION, Chairman.
A. Hegewisch, Secretary.

Park Fire Insurance Company,
No. 170 Broadway,
New-York, March 22, 1875.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN (15) Directors of this company will be held at the office on MONDAY, 5th April next. Poll open from 12 M. until 1 P. M.
WILLIAM VALENTINE, Secretary.

$11,000.—$6,000 CASH AND $5,000 to remain on first mortgage, will buy a handsome home in the country, well furnished; gas, range, &c.; cost owner $13,000 to buy and furnish during past year; picture furnished. Address OWNER, Lock-box No. 28, Sing Sing, N. Y.

THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY COMPANY are requested to call at or communicate with the office of the company, No. 74 Broadway, in relation to the proposed plan of funding the coupons as recommended by the Committee of Bondholders.
F. E. TROWBRIDGE, Secretary.

7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT. CHOICE CITY BONDS and other A1 investment securities our specialty 23 years, paying 10 to 15 per cent.; interest promptly paid; for sale below par by ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
Stock Brokers and Auctioneers,
No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

WALL ST. OFFICES

TO LET OR LEASE, SUITABLE FOR BANKERS OR BROKERS.—Three light offices on the second and three on the fourth floors of No. 56 Wall st. Apply at No. 59 Pine st., Room No. 3, third floor.

Office of the Spanish Hill Mining Company,
No. 65 Broadway, New-York, March 31, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY, April 14, 1875, at 2 o'clock P. M.
R. C. LIVINGSTON, Secretary.

DEFAULTED RAILROAD BONDS A SPEcialty, and bought by the old-established house of ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
Stock Brokers and Auctioneers.
No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

C. C. & I. C. BONDHOLDERS ARE REQUESTED to communicate promptly with HASSLER & CO., No. 7 Wall st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, DONALD MACKAY, LATHAM A. FISH

FISK & HATCH,

Bankers,
No. 5 Nassau st., New-York.

U. S. Government Bonds of all issues and denominations bought and sold direct at current market rates, in large or small amounts, to suit all classes of investors and institutions, and for immediate delivery; and all business connected with investments in Government Bonds, transfers of Registered Certificates, exchange of Coupon Bonds for Registered, collection of interest, &c., attended to on favorable terms.

All other marketable Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission; Gold Coupons and American and foreign Coin bought and sold; approved deposit accounts received.

FISK & HATCH.

THE SUNDAY EDITION OF THE TIMES.

NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES
WILL CONTAIN
THE CONTINUATION OF MR. WILLIAM BLACK'S NEW STORY,
THE MARRIAGE OF MOIRA FERGUS.

THE BEST PAPER FOR ADVERTISERS.

TREASURY OF GEORGIA.

HOLDERS OF OVERDUE BONDS OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA,

which matured prior to the 1st day of January, 1872, are notified by the publication of the following act of the General Assembly, lately in session, that unless presented for examination and registration on or before the 1st day of August next they will become null and void, and be debarred from payment forever thereafter, in terms of said act, as follows:

AN ACT TO PROTECT THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA AGAINST THE PAYMENT OF PAST DUE BONDS.

Whereas, Divers bonds of the State of Georgia, which matured prior to the 1st day of January, 1872, are now in circulation; and, whereas, it is believed that all of said bonds have been paid, and have been illegally and fraudulently reissued and negotiated, and the extent and amount of said bonds, so reissued and negotiated, is unknown to this General Assembly:

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Georgia, That all persons holding bonds of the State of Georgia which matured prior to the first day of January, 1872, are hereby required to present the same to the Treasurer of the State, for registration, on or before the first day of August, 1875; and, upon the failure so to present said bonds, and to submit the same for registration, the same shall be deemed prima facie to have been paid, and to have been illegally or fraudulently reissued and negotiated.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Treasurer of the State to provide and keep a suitable record book in which to register the bonds required to be registered under this act; and it shall be his duty to record the same thereon, and to require that the persons presenting the same shall establish continuous ownership for the last five years by the affidavit of each bona-fide holder, through whose hands they shall have passed, showing from whom the bonds were bought, and to whom they were sold, giving number of bond presented, date of issue, when due, denomination, time, amount, by whom presented, when presented, character of issue, and the reason for having delayed their presentation for payment so long after maturity, and such other information as will enable the General Assembly fully to identify the same.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That the Treasurer be, and he is hereby, prohibited from paying any of the bonds of the State which matured prior to the first day of January, 1872, or any interest thereon, except as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, That at the expiration of the time mentioned in this act for the registration of the bonds aforesaid, to wit, the first day of August, 1875, it shall be the duty of the Treasurer to present the record-book, thus kept, to the Governor, who is hereby authorized to allow and direct the Treasurer to pay such past due bonds, so recorded, as shall appear to him, from all the circumstances connected therewith, to be properly chargeable to the State and entitled to payment.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Treasurer, immediately upon the passage of this act, to give notice of the provisions, thereby publishing the same at least two months in two newspapers published in the City of Atlanta, and two in the City of New-York.

Sec. 6. Repeals conflicting laws.

Approved March 2, 1875.

JOHN JONES, Treasurer.

AGENCY OF Merchants' Bank of Canada,

NO. 62 WALL ST.

Capital..........$9,000,000 Gold
Paid up..........7,907,706 Gold

BILLS OF EXCHANGE BOUGHT AND SOLD, COMMERCIAL CREDITS GRANTED, DRAFTS ON CANADA ISSUED, BILLS COLLECTED, AND OTHER BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

WALTER WATSON, WM. J. INGRAM, } Agents.

LONDON AGENCY, NO. 32 LOMBARD ST.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,
No. 21 Broad st., New-York.
Issue Letters of Credit for Travelers,
PAYABLE IN ANY PART OF EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, AND AMERICA.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OF MONEY ON EUROPE AND CALIFORNIA.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,
NOS. 9 AND 11 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK,

Issue CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT for TRAVELERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST, available in all the principal cities; also for use in the United States, West Indies, &c. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS to LONDON, PARIS, CALIFORNIA, HAVANA, MEXICO, CHINA, JAPAN, &c.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers, and others received.

Office of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, No. 52 William st.,
New-York, Feb. 1, 1875.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD PREFERRED FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot thirty-four bonds numbered as follows: Nos. 489, 182, 407, 399, 117, 518, 553, 523, 175, 438, 426, 103, 157, 510, 74, 554, 137, 449, 120, 106, 409, 478, 58, 470, 521, 95, 582, 40, 535, 354, 9, 541, 200, 326, of $1,000 each, for redemption. According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease May 1, 1875. The undersigned are ready to pay them, with interest so far as accrued, upon presentation and surrender.
S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall st.
L. H. MEYER, No. 21 Nassau st.

Office of the Second Avenue Railroad Company,
New-York, March 19, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Second Avenue Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held on MONDAY, April 5, 1875, at the office of the company, corner of 2d av. and 63d st.

Polls open at 12 M. and close at 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed March 25, and be reopened April 6.
HARVEY H. WOODS, Secretary.

MARIPOSA LAND AND MINING COMPANY.

Persons holding certificates of the Preferred and Common Stock in the Mariposa Land and Mining Company will please take notice that an assessment of one dollar per share has been levied, payable on or before April 14, 1875, at the principal office in San Francisco, or at No. 9 Nassau st., New-York; indorsement will be made upon the certificates when paid. For full particulars inquire at the office.
MORRIS H. SMITH, Assistant Secretary.
New-York, March 23, 1875.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL ST.,
Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

MONEY TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE IN New-York City, in sums of $20,000 or upward by LESPINASSE & FRIEDMAN, No. 3 Pine st.

ATLANTIC, COMMERCIAL, UNION, NEW-York, and Orient Marine Insurance [illegible] wanted by WILLIAM C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

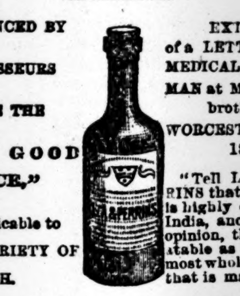
SAUCES.

TRADE-MARK

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED



PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE "ONLY GOOD SAUCE," And applicable to EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras to his brother at WORCESTER, May 1851.

"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

Worcestershire Sauce.

Sold Wholesale and for Exportation by the Proprietors, LEA & PERRINS, Worcester, England; and Retail by Dealers in Sauces generally throughout the world.

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

At the BREAKFAST TABLE it imparts the most exquisite relish and zest to Hot or Cold Meat Fowl, Fish, Broiled Kidney, &c.

At the DINNER TABLE, in Soup, with Fish, Hot Joints, Game, and in all Gravies, it gives a delightful flavor.

At the LUNCHEON AND SUPPER TABLES it is deemed indispensable by those familiar with its estimable qualities.

From New-York Times.

There is no relish in the world which is so universally liked as Lea & Perrins' famous Worcestershire Sauce.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,
NEW-YORK.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

THE SUNDAY EDITION OF THE TIMES.

NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES
WILL CONTAIN
THE CONTINUATION OF MR. WILLIAM BLACK'S NEW STORY,
THE MARRIAGE OF MOIRA FERGUS.

THE BEST PAPER FOR ADVERTISERS.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANT GIRLS ready; competent cooks, house-workers; German, English, and others, for City or country, at reduced wages; also male help, and Chinamen for all work. Ready at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

AT BONGRAND'S FRENCH OFFICE, NO. 1,233 Broadway, near 30th st., is daily found the most select help of all nationalities, their references being thoroughly investigated.

AT JACQUIN'S BUREAU, NO. 621 6TH av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor, select servants, of all nations, males and females, City and country.

A LADY DESIRES TO DO WRITING IN AN office, book or publishing house. Address Miss B., Box No. 243 Orange, N. J.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young girl as chamber-maid, or would take care of grown children; no objections to a short distance in the country. Call or address No. 367 West 15th st., corner 9th av., for two days.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as chamber-maid, and will do plain sewing; understands her business thoroughly; is willing and obliging; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 525 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL LATEly landed as chamber-maid or waitress in a small private family, or would do general house-work; good reference. Can be seen at 493 8th av.; ring third bell.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMan as chamber-maid and waitress; will assist with washing and ironing; best City reference. Call or address No. 764 6th av., one door from 54th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT WOman as chamber-maid and waitress; has the best City reference. Can be seen at No. 739 7th av., between 49th and 50th sts., in fancy store.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT YOUNG WOMAN as first-class chamber-maid; would assist with waiting, or washing, or care children; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A German young woman; is fully competent, and has excellent City reference. Apply at No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG girl, as chamber-maid and waitress; will assist with washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 130 West 20th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl, to do chamber-work and waiting or chamber-work and sewing. Call or address at present employer's, No. 117 East 34th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; City reference. Call for two days at No. 308 East 32d st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL to do chamber-work and plain sewing. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 20 East 22d st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL as chamber-maid in a private family. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 52 West 11th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NORTH GERMAN girl, to do chamber-work and sewing; City references. Call at No. 256 West 41st st., first floor, front.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as chamber-maid and waitress; best City references. Apply at No. 159 East 28th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do chamber-work and waiting, assist with the washing; City reference. Call at 308 West 41st st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK (SWEDE) FOR private family; best of reference; willing to assist with washing; soups, bread, pastry, &c.; a willing, respectable woman, whose references can be seen; City or country; understands milk and butter. Apply at 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT YOUNG woman; thoroughly respectable; is a thorough cook; meats, game, bone, lard, pastries, creams, jellies; can get up all kinds of nice side dishes; excellent baker, &c.; best testimonials and a very desirable woman. Apply at Bookham's, 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT woman, who understands her business in every branch; is a good meat cook, excellent baker and pastry cook; has best City recommendations; two years in last place. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR AS general servant.—By a neat, industrious girl; good cook and excellent washer and ironer; a reliable, economical, and respectful servant; highly recommended; City or country. Call at No. 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO RESPECTable young girls, sisters, together: one as first-class cook, the other as chamber-maid and waitress or chamber-work alone; no objection to go a short distance in the country; have the best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 309 East 11th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW WOMAN, IN a private family, as cook; understands her business thoroughly; good bread and pastry baker; country preferred. Call at No. 242 East 41st st., between 2d and 3d avs.

COOK, &c.—BY AN ACTIVE WOMAN, AS GOOD cook and baker, or would take a first-class laundress' place in a private family or boarding-house; City or country; City reference. Apply at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT WOMAN as first-class cook; understands French, English, and German cooking in all its branches thoroughly, and has best City references. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A tidy, well-tempered young girl, who is a good plain cook; makes good bread and biscuits; is also an excellent washer and ironer; has good City reference. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A COMpetent German girl; is a good cook, and a very good washer and ironer; can furnish good references. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 3[illegible]th and 37th sts., Jacquin's German Bureau.

COOK.—BY A NEAT YOUNG WOMAN, AS GOOD cook and excellent baker; would assist with coarse washing; is careful, sober, and obliging; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av.

COOK.—BY A GOOD COOK; WOULD ASSIST WITH the washing; no objection to a private boarding-house; best City reference. Apply at No. 159 East 28th st. for two days.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS first-class cook; best City reference from last place. Apply at No. 205 West 26th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS cook in a private family; good reference from last place; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days, from 10 to 4, at No. 101 West 20th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY COOK, WITH good City references. Seen until engaged at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; understands all kinds of French cooking; best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 14 West 44th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; CAN DO ALL kinds of cooking; is an excellent baker, and makes desserts; has the best of reference. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, IN A PRIVATE FAMily; will assist in washing; is a good baker, and has best of references from her last places. Call at No. 435 West 50th st.

COOK—LAUNDRESS.—BY TWO RESPECTABLE women; one as first-class cook, the other as laundress; are thoroughly competent, and have best City reference. Apply at No. 742 3d av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; best City reference from last place. Can be seen till engaged at No. 259 West 35th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, IN A PRIvate family, as first-class cook; is an excellent baker; willing to assist with the washing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 497 7th av.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, AS COMPETENT and experienced cook, in a private family; best City references; City or country. Call at No. 434 7th av., corner 34th st.; ring third bell.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as cook in a private family; can do all kinds good plain cooking; good baker; best City reference. Call at 366 West 25th st., in the candy store.

COOK—LAUNDRESS.—BY TWO RESPECTABLE women—one as first-class cook, the other as laundress; are thoroughly competent; best City references. Apply at No. 220 East 29th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A GERMAN GIRL TO COOK, wash, and iron; City or country. Call at No. 247 Bowery.

COOK OR CHAMBER-MAID.—TO GO TO California; first-class references. Address M. C. C., Box No. 187 *Times* Office.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS COOK; understands her business thoroughly; best City reference. Call at No. 225 East 35th st., near 3d av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; best City references. Can be seen at No. 214 East 38th st., second floor.

DRESS-MAKING.—EMPLOYMENT BY A FAMIly seamstress and dress-maker; can cut, fit, and trim suits, dresses, and cloaks; also, children's clothes; by the day or month. Address Dress-maker, West Side Advertising Office, No. 308 West 23d st.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker would like to make a few more engagements to go out by the day in private families. Call from 9:30 to 11:30, and from 3:30 to 5:30, at No. 110 West 20th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker wishes a few customers; will go out by the day; can cut, fit, and trim; good references. Address R.T., Box No. 255 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKING.—BY A COMPETENT DRESS-maker a few more engagements by the day; understands operating the principal machines; reference given. Call for two days at No. 346 East 13th st., top floor, front.

DRESS-MAKING.—A SWEDISH DRESS-MAKER will go out by the day or week; cuts and fits perfectly; alterations and fixing done neatly; good reference. Apply at No. 228 East 47th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker to go out by the day; references given. Address or call at No. 58 4th av.; entrance on 9th st.

GOVERNESS.—BY AN EDUCATED GERMAN PERson fully competent to teach the language in its highest branches; is willing to take entire care of young children of over three years; City or country; best references. Apply at No. 526 5th av., Friday.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN; UNDERstands all branches, graperies, flowers, fruit, and vegetables; well accomplished at the business; willing and obliging; good City reference. Address J. L., Box No. 216 *Times* Office, for two days.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A LADY WHO HAS MANY years' references from some of the first families in New-York and Washington, as housekeeper, to take entire charge. Apply at present employer's, No. 31 West 52d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG SWEDE GIRL as general servant; is a good laundress and plain cook; makes bread, rolls, &c.; wants a steady place; speaks English fluently; City or country; understands milk and butter; references. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG SWEDISH GIRL, six months in the country; speaks English; aged seventeen; is neat, willing, strong; wages moderate. Call at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do general house-work in a private family; is a good washer and ironer; has good City reference. Call at No. 822 7th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT girl; is a good family cook and first-rate washer and ironer; has excellent City reference. Apply at No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to take care of children or assist in general house-work; best reference. Call for two days at No. 238 East 59th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do general house-work in a small private family. Call or address, for two days, 208 West 20th st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT girl with most satisfactory references; does all required by first-class lady's maid; sewing; hair-dressing; will assist with children; left her place by no fault of her own. Call at Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, AS LADY'S maid and seamstress in a private family; can cut and fit children's and ladies' dresses; can be well recommended by her last employer. Address C. K., Box No. 285 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A GERMAN LADY'S MAID, who speaks French and English; no objection to travel. Call at or address No. 17 East 27th st.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A young woman as first-class laundress; flutes, puffs, polishes, &c.; can do up all kinds of ladies' fineries in a superior style; can furnish unexceptionable references; will assist with chamber-work, if required. Call at No. 106th 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SWISS PROTESTANT MIDdle-aged woman; is a thorough laundress; competent in all kinds of laundry work; speaks good English; has good City references. Call at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in a private family; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; good City reference. Address Laundress, Box No. 319 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABCE WOMAN, as first-class laundress; willing to assist with the chamber-work; understands her business thoroughly, best City reference. Call for two days at No. 525 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A VERY NEAT HAND-SEWER, work by the day or week in private families; will work for moderate wages. Call at No. 141 West 28th st., third floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS FIRST-class laundress; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 113 East 22d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; understands her business in all branches; the best City reference. Call for two days at No. 14 West 44th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A NEAT, respectable, Protestant young woman, who can take entire charge of an infant; is a good family seamstress, or can act as lady's maid; is a good hair dresser; no objection to the country or to travel; has first-class recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT SCOTCH YOUNG woman; is a good seamstress, or chamber-maid and waitress; speaks French and English; fond of children; is a good lady's maid; country or City; good references; wages moderate. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

NURSE.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL, AGED 17; HAS had experience with children; takes pains to suit; can speak English, sew, is very neat, willing, fond of children. Call at M. Lindquist's Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

NURSE.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE SCOTCH Protestant woman to take care of an invalid or sick person; is a very neat sewer; either City or country; best references from last place, and doctor's certificates. Address for three days No. 103 Clinton place.

NURSE.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED GERMAN WOMAN as capable nurse to growing children and good seamstress; will go in country or travel; can speak French and English; has good references. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS NURSE AND seamstress in a private family; is reliable in taking full charge of a baby or grown children; would do chamber-work and waiting in a small family; three years' reference. Call at No. 159 West 26th st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT young woman as thorough infant's nurse; is capable of taking sole charge, and of bringing it up by the bottle; excellent City reference given; no objection to the country. Call at No. 120 West 30th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A REspectable young woman; good operator; or would do chamber-work and sewing; best City reference. Address N. M., Box No. 296 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTANT woman as first-class infant's nurse; wears caps; has 22 years' City reference. Can be seen at No. 232 West 20th st.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS NURSE; CAPABLE of taking charge of an infant from its birth; four and a half years' reference from last place. Apply at No. 22 Gramercy Park, between 11 and 4 o'clock.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS FIRST-class nurse; can take charge of a baby from its birth; has three years' best City reference; no objection to travel. Apply at No. 159 East 28th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG AMERICAN woman as nurse or chamber-maid, and is a very neat sewer; best of references. Call at No. 374 East 8th st.

NURSE.—BY A NEAT YOUNG FRENCH PROTestant nurse and seamstress, with good City reference from her present employers. Call or address, Bongrand's French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH LADY, AS NURSE IN A private family; understands her duties thoroughly, and has the best City references. Call or address No. 394 4th av., in the store.

NURSE.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, TO TAKE charge of children; no objection to going in the country; German and English spoken. Inquire at No. 301 Bowery, stove store.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN, AS nurse, and will do plain sewing; best City reference. Apply at No. 33 West 13th st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN WHO CAN take care of baby from infancy; best City reference can be given. To be seen at No. 326 East 21st st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as good seamstress and would wait on young ladies, or would travel, or do chamber-work; good City reference. Address H. B., Box No. 304 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITRESS.—BY A VERY NEAT AND TIDY young woman as first-class waitress in a private family; understands care of silver and making salads, dressing perfectly; is capable of filling a man's place; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman; understands the care of silver and getting up salads in the best manner; very neat, tidy, willing, and obliging; very best testimonials for honesty and sobriety; City or country. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL AS waitress and chamber-maid in a private family; would go with them in the country the Summer months; first-class City references. Call at No. 469 6th av., near 28th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS waitress; understands thoroughly all the duties pertaining to the situation; undoubted references from former employers. Can be seen at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway, near 30th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS waitress or chamber-maid; is competent to fill either situation; can give first-class City references. Call or address No. 219 East 37th st.

MALES.

THE SUNDAY EDITION OF THE TIMES.

NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES
WILL CONTAIN
THE CONTINUATION OF MR. WILLIAM BLACK'S NEW STORY,
THE MARRIAGE OF MOIRA FERGUS.

THE BEST PAPER FOR ADVERTISERS.

A YOUNG, WELL-EDUCATED CHRISTIAN, who can write, read, and speak Dutch, English, French, German, and Spanish, and understands Italian and Portuguese, desires a situation. Call on S. W. V., No. 46 Madison st., City.

A YOUNG MAN WANTS A SITUATION AS short-hand clerk. Address F., No. 134 West 15th st.

BOOK-KEEPER.—FROM JULY 1; CAN GIVE good references; good writer and accountant. Address Book-keeper, Lock-box No. 28, Sing Sing, N. Y.

COACHMAN.—BY A MAN WHO THOROUGHLY understands the care and management of horses, carriages, and harness in all respects; has lived nine years in one place; has the very best recommendations for sobriety, honesty, and superior driving during the last fourteen years. Address J. H. Box No. 309 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, in City or country; sober, trustworthy, single man; safe, experienced City driver; thoroughly understands the care of horses, harness, and carriages; understands gardening; can milk; will make himself useful. Address Devies, Box No. 205 *Times* Office, for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN as coachman in a private family; is a first-class driver and groom, and thoroughly understands his business in every capacity, and can procure unexceptionable reference; no objection to the country. Call or address M. R., No. 25 East 52d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A TRUSTWORTHY, COMPEtent man of long experience in the proper care and treatment of horses; is a thorough groom, and good, steady driver; kind and obliging; highly recommended. Address L., or Coachman, Box No. 279 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A MAN OF LONG EXPErience, who thoroughly understands the proper care and treatment of horses, carriages, and harness; is a good plain gardener if required; best of references. Address J. M., Box No. 273 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN, Scotch; thoroughly understands the care of horses, carriages, &c.; can milk; willing to make himself generally useful; City or country; best City references. Address J. S., Box No. 274 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A REspectable single young man; thoroughly understands the care of cows and horses; is willing and obliging in every respect; six years' first-class reference; country preferred. Call at or address No. 225 West 30th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG, UNmarried Protestant; careful driver, excellent groom; sober, competent, and obliging; no objection to first-class country; three years' best City reference. Address D., Box No. 302 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN AS COACHman and groom; strictly temperate; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has excellent reference. Call or address Coachman, No. 109 West 39th st., for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN IN A PRIVATE family; is a good careful driver and understands the care and management of horses in every respect; can furnish best of references from his last employer. Address M. N., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN, OR COACHMAN AND GARdener.—By a young man; married; no family; is a competent man about horses, carriages, &c.; good plain gardener and general man; references. Address B. C., Box No. 221 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT MAN; WILL give every satisfaction in the way of references; has lived five years in last place; discharged on account of family going to Europe; familiar with City, town, or country. Address F. B., No. 854 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, who thoroughly understands his business in all respects; has thirteen years' very best City reference. Address P. S., Box No. 252 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN HAVING SOLD HIS horses and carriages, desires a situation for his coachman, who has served him with great fidelity, being sober, honest, and perfectly trustworthy. Refers to Frank Kellogg, 483 and 485 Broadway, for one week.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN, with no incumbrance, as coachman; willing and obliging; understands his business thoroughly; four years' reference from last employer. Apply to Thomas S., No. 139 West 38th st.

COACHMAN.—FIRST-CLASS; MARRIED; UNderstands his business in all its branches; is a good gardener, if required; has undoubted reference for sobriety, honesty, and capability. Address for two days William, No. 3 West 22d st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN WHO has ten years' reference from his former, and five years' from his last employer; perfectly understands his business. Call for two days at No. 114 West 50th st.; private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A MAN WHO IS COMPETENT and has the best of City reference from his last employer. Call or address J. B., No. 27 West 50th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A COLORED YOUNG MAN AS coachman or groom; thoroughly understands his business; can give best City references. Apply at Dickel's Riding Academy, corner of 39th st. and 5th av.

COACHMAN.—BY AN AMERICAN WHO THORoughly understands his business; can give the best of City reference. Apply or address H. D., at Smith's saddlery, No. 963 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; GOOD GARdener; eight years' City references, four from last employer; no objection to country. Address D. B. J., Box No. 211 *Times* Office, for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS COACHMAN and groom; thoroughly understands his business; best City reference. Call or address J. Quinn, private stable, No. 140 West 18th st.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS COACHman or groom; no objection to the country. Call or address No. 146 West 18th st., for two days.

FOOTMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PROTestant man as footman and second waiter; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; is willing and obliging; excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

FARMER—COOK, BUTTER-MAKER, &c. —By an experienced English Protestant man and wife, aged thirty-five years, no children; man can plow with oxen or horses, mow, reap, sow, run machinery, in fact do all parts of farm-work; wife is a first-class cook and dairy-woman; has acted as housekeeper; good recommendations. Apply at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

FARMER—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTestant man and wife, on a gentleman's place; understands farming and the care of stock; wife would do waiting or chamber-work; best of references if required. Address W. S. M., No. 219 East 37th st.

FARMER.—BY A SWEDE WITH GOOD REFERences, speaking English; strong and willing; can milk, drive horses and oxen, and do general farm work. Seen at Lindquist's Swedish Servant's office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av., over Russian baths.

FARMER.—BY A SWEDE; SINGLE, STRONG, AND willing; has been some years on farms; speaks good English, and is well recommended; honest, sober, and of good conduct. Call at Lindquist's Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

FARMER.—BY A SINGLE MAN; UNDERSTANDS all work connected with farming, horses, &c.; would prefer gentleman's farm. Address P. B., Box No. 235 *Times* Office.

FARMER.—BY A PRACTICAL FARMER AND GARdener, a Protestant, married, no children. Address G. T., No. 876 Broadway.

FARMER OR UNDER GARDENER.—BY A young man of respectability; good reference. Call or address for two days at 85 4th place, South Brooklyn.

GROOM AND COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN as first-class groom and coachman; understands keeping of carriages and harness in good style; has cared the fastest trotting and carriage horses in the City; first-class City references. Call on Andrew Foy, at Odell's Intelligence Office, corner of Broadway and 34th st.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, WITHOUT family; is experienced in gardening in all branches, including greenhouse, grapery, fruits, lawns; also kitchen gardens; has good knowledge of making improvements, roads, &c., on a gentleman's place; satisfactory references. Address Florist, Box No. 285 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER.—A GENTLEMAN CAN HIGHLY recommend a Protestant married man that lived with him over three years; he is a good vegetable and flower grower; understands greenhouses, and the care of horses, cows, &c. Address Reliable, Box No. 224 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE PROTESTANT MAN; is a good vegetable and flower gardener, seven years' good reference from last employer. Address S. E., Box No. 304 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER.—BY A SWEDISH PROTESTANT single man, who is a practical gardener in all branches; greenhouse, graperies, vegetable gardening, fruits, flowers, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 188 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER.—BY A SOBER, INDUSTRIOUS MAN; four years in last place; can drive and care horses; can be highly recommended. Address H. M., No. 536 East 14th st., Room No. 5.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

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WILL CONTAIN
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THE BEST PAPER FOR ADVERTISERS.

PORTER.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS LIGHT PORter, or to do any light work; can make himself generally useful. Address Useful, Box No. 310 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

USEFUL MAN—HOUSE-WORK.—BY A Swedish man and wife aged twenty-six; one child, twenty-six months old; man can care fine carriages, harnesses, horses, and cattle, drive, milk, do gardening, &c.; wife is a good plain cook, washer, and ironer, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, AGED twenty-four years, who is a good groom and coachman; can also work in garden, milk, mow lawns, keep walks in order, care cattle, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

VEGETABLE GARDENER, OR COACHMAN or Farmer.—By a good man, Protestant; not afraid of work; strictly temperate; two children; don't use tobacco; willing and obliging; dairy minded, if required. Address D. C., Box No. 234 *Times* Office.

VALET.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; WELL EXPERIenced; age twenty-eight; would travel; excellent City reference. Address Farmer, No. 303 East 11th st.

WAITER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED FRENCH Protestant man, as waiter in a private family; would make himself generally useful; best City references can be given. Address Rev. H. L. Grandlienard, No. 46 Greenwich av.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT man as waiter in a private family; understands his business thoroughly; can give the best of City reference, and can refer to his last employer. Call at Macy & Co.'s, No. 319 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A SWISS PROTESTANT YOUNG man as first-class waiter; has good City references; is a good table-waiter; dress salads excellently; is sober and trustworthy. Call at Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY BY A THORoughly competent, honest, sober man, one who understands the care of silver and the duties belonging to his position; has the best City references. Address M. X., No. 162 East 35th st.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG SWEDE, AGED TWENty-one, as waiter and useful man in a private family; speaks good English; is very neat, willing and industrious; small wages accepted. Call at Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH WAITER in a private family; speaks English; first-class references. Address Daniel, Box No. 299 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG FRENCHMAN AS waiter; good reference. Address G. W. Q., Box No. 316 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

HELP WANTED.

DRESS-MAKER WANTED.—NONE BUT first class need apply; also Grover & Baker operator. MME. WARING, No. 42 East 12th st.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED INTELLIGENT PROTestant woman to take entire charge of two young children, one an infant, in a small family living at Snug Harbor, Staten Island; also to assist in sewing and a few light duties; to a suitable person good wages will be paid. Address S. W. E., Post Office Box No. 465.

WANTED—A GERMAN PROTESTANT GIRL, TO take care of growing child; must be a good seamstress; also to do light chamber-work, and have a knowledge of hair-dressing. Apply at No. 419 Madison av., with best City references.

WANTED—FOR A SHORT DISTANCE IN THE country, a respectable Protestant woman as waitress, and to assist with chamber-work and plain sewing. Apply to-day between 12 and 3 o'clock at No. 191 Church st., up stairs.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN OR ENGLISH WOMAN as competent cook to go to Tarrytown for the season. Inquire of Dr. Dusenbury, No. 153 Schermerhorn st., Brooklyn, or No. 27 Union square, City. Handy man about the house also wanted. Inquire as above.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN GIRL TO DO GENeral house-work in a very small family; none but thoroughly competent need apply; good home; references. Call at No. 113 East 19th st.

WANTED—A STRONG, CAPABLE GIRL TO ASsist in the kitchen and make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 175 2d av., between 2 and 3 o'clock.

WANTED—A WAITRESS; BEST CITY REFERences required. Call at No. 106 5th av., from 10 to 12.

WANTED—A FRENCH OR GERMAN MAID, WHO understands dressing hair and sewing. Apply at No. 13 West 16th st. for two days.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED, HIGHLY-RECOMmended female to tend a bakery. Inquire for Mr. BROWN, No. 31 3d av., corner 9th st.

WANTED—A COOK IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, AND to assist in the washing and ironing, for Harlem. Call at No. 112 East 18th st., between 11 and 3 o'clock.

WANTED—YOUNG MEN TO LEARN THE RETAIL dry-goods business. Apply to LORD & TAYLOR, corner Grand and Chrystie.

DIVIDENDS.

Office Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey, No. 119 Liberty st.,
New-York, March 29, 1875.

DIVIDEND.—THE USUAL QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of Two and a Half Per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on Tuesday, April 20, next, at this office.

The transfer-books will be closed from Saturday, the 3d, to Thursday, the 22d prox.
SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer.

Office of the New-York, Providence and Boston Railroad Company, (Stonington Railroad,)
New-York, March 25, 1875.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO AND A Half per Cent. out of the earnings of the last three months will be paid at the office of Messrs. M. Morgan's Sons, No. 39 William st., on the 10th day of April next. Transfer-books will be closed from the 5th to the 12th of April.
F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company, New-York, March 18, 1875.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. HAS this day been declared, payable at the office of the company on the 27th day of April, to the shareholders, or their legal representatives, who shall be registered as such on the closing of the transfer-books.

The transfer-books will be closed on the afternoon of Monday, the 5th day of April next.
FRANCIS H. TOWS, Treasurer.

Office of the Singer Manufacturing Company,
No. 34 Union Square,
New-York, March 30, 1875.

DIVIDEND.—THE USUAL QUARTERLY DIVIdend of Two and a Half per Cent., together with an EXTRA DIVIDEND of like amount, has been declared payable on and after April 1, prox.
A. F. STERLING, Secretary.

Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, New-York, March 26, 1875.

THE ANNUAL QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF Two and a half per cent. will be paid by this Company, April 20. The transfer books close March 31 and open April 21, 1875.
FREDERICK H. GIBBENS, Treasurer.

Corner Wall and Broad Sts.,
New-York, March 27, 1875.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS.—Coupons from above bonds due 1st of April prox. will be paid upon presentation at our office on and after that date.
DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.
Assets, Over Eleven Million Dollars.
Surplus, One Million Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED. Deposits on or before April 10 will draw interest from April 1.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.
Money deposited now draws interest from April 1.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
Vanderbilt L. Buxton, Secretary.

BOND STREET SAVINGS BANK,

ORGANIZED 1860.
BOND ST., corner BOWERY, OPEN DAILY.
Deposits from $1 to $5,000 received.
Money deposited now will draw interest as from April 1.
HARRISON HALL, President.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
Joseph P. Cooper, Secretary.

DRY GOODS.

CANTRELL'S BOOTS AND SHOES

AT REDUCED PRICES.
LADIES' BUTTON BOOTS, $4.
Gentlemen's Congress Boots, $4.
No. 241 4th av.

CARPETS, &C.

CARPETS AND MATTINGS IN GREAT VARIety for family use.
ANDREW LESTER & CO., No. 371 Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHLORODYNE.—THE MOST WONDERFUL REMedy ever discovered. Caution and advice to invalids. Beware of spurious imitations of Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, the original and only genuine; the best, safest, and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Consumption, Asthma, Diarrhea, Colic, Cramp, Neuralgia.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is publicly acknowledged by the most eminent physicians of London to be the most effectual remedy ever discovered. To prevent fraud, the Government have authorized a stamp with the words Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, without which none can be genuine. Sold in bottles at 65 cents, $1 40, and $2 15, by all chemists. Sole manufacturer, J. T. Davenport, London. Agents in New-York, W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & Co. and J. C. WELLS.

VERGNES' ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATHS, administered by Vergnes, the Discoverer.—The greatest health restorer. No connection with any other establishment in the City. No. 12 East 16th st., between Union square and 5th av.

MR. BEECHER ON TRIAL.

THE DEFENDANT'S SKETCH OF HIS LIFE.

Continued from Fourth Page.

ing there; I do not recollect ever being there afterward when it was not there.

Q.—Those presents that you brought from Europe were not confined to your own family? A.—Oh, no, Sir.

Q.—Extended to—? A.—I presented, I suppose, thirty or forty.

Q.—Yes, among your acquaintances? A.—Yes, among the children of the families where I had been intimate, and among those persons I had frequently met, and with whom I had in various ways labored.

HIS VISITS TO TILTON'S HOUSE.

Q.—Now, during the period of the residence of this family at their present house in Livingston street, what was the manner of your visits there, Mr. Beecher—say up to this year of 1870? A.—I could not exactly tell the manner, because I do not know as there was any special manner one way or the other; I know that the Post Office used to be on the corner—near the corner—of Washington street and Court, and that my habit was then to go down and take my letters; after I had got through my morning study I took my letters in my hand and read them as I went along, and dropped in there for a half hour of a morning, or longer—if it was longer—and then make any little calls I wanted to make; frequently went over the ferry to New-York and came back home to my dinner; it was a little exercise walk after my literary work of the morning.

Q.—It was your habit, then, to complete your work in the morning? A.—I have always been an early riser, and an early worker.

Q.—And completed your literary work—? A.—By 10 o'clock I am usually done with my study.

Q.—And then went out for recreation—exercise? A.—For exercise, recreation, errands, editorial work, or any other.

Q.—So that, whatever calls you did make at this house were, as you understand, substantially at that time of day and in that connection? A.—In the immense majority of instances.

Q.—Now, have you no recollection, Mr. Beecher, of any habit of calling there in the evening, or of any calls there in the evening? A.—No, Sir, I do not, except when there was company, or some consultation committee; in the years 1867, 1868, 1869 I may have been there a few times, but it was certainly contrary to my habit; it was impossible; my evenings are mostly engaged in speaking or in equivalent work.

Q.—Yes, so that you had no habit of making any calls in the evening anywhere? A.—No, Sir.

A.—And your familiar calls with other families of your intimates—were they in the day time? A.—Almost always, unless I strolled up to friend Howard's with him after meeting.

Q.—Yes? A.—But the ordinary little neighborhood calls I made were made usually about 5 o'clock in the afternoon; I mean near people, near calls.

Q.—How frequently did you see Mr. Tilton at his own house, do you think? A.—I should think as often as—he was there as often as he was not there; that is, I should think, half of the time he might have been there and half the time not, just as the case might be; when he worked in his own house, wrote, as he often did, then he would be at home.

Q.—At these hours of your calls? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you remember early in the year 1870, taking Mrs. Tilton out for a drive? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And how did the first occasion of that courtesy arise? A.—I do not know how it arose; I only know I had bought a fine pair of grays, and that they were—or it was not yet time to go up to my place, and I was keeping them here for a week or two; I went down one bright morning in a buggy and took her out to the Park; the only other time I recollect about—that time was a week or fortnight later, but I had met Mrs. Morse, meanwhile, who pressed me and begged I would give Libbie a ride whenever I could—I had no idea how much good it did her—then I took her a second time, and then the horses went to the farm, and I did not take her out for a drive any more.

Q.—You went there the second time, after this conversation with Mrs. Morse? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Whom did you see there then? A.—Mr. Tilton.

Q.—And Mrs. Tilton? A.—Him first; he was—I think the windows were up, and he saw me and came out; I did not get out of the buggy; he talked with me there on various things which I do not remember, but I said to him, "I have come down to take Libbie or your wife to ride," and he called her to the door; she was in the house then, and I then spoke to her: "Mrs. Tilton, I have called to see if you would not like a ride," and she declined; he playfully reproached her, and said, "Why, go in, get your things—go in and get your things, and take a ride;" thereupon she went in and came out, and we took the ride.

Q.—Did you say at this time anything about what her mother had said? A.—I don't recollect.

Q.—Don't recollect? Now, during that year, 1870, prior to December, do you remember an occasion of being sent for to visit Mrs. Tilton? In August of that year is the time I refer to? A.—August of 1870 I was at Peekskill, and received a little note from her saying that—

Mr. Fullerton—One moment.

Q.—Have you that note? A.—No.

Q.—What become of it? A.—I don't know, Sir.

Q.—Well, is it lost or destroyed? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—It was not preserved? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Well, what was the— A.—At her request I went to see her.

Mr. Fullerton—One moment, Mr. Beecher. [Consults with Mr. Beach.] No objection.

Mr. Evarts—No objection. [To the witness.] Well, you know it asked you to call? A.—It was simply a request that being sick she wished I would come and see her.

Q.—Yes? A.—I called; I—

Q.—Did you know of her sickness before? A.—No, Sir, I don't recollect that I did.

Mr. Beach—Did he say when that was?

Mr. Fullerton—In August.

Mr. Evarts—August, 1870? A.—Yes, Sir, I think it was the 5th of August.

Q.—You were at Peekskill on your vacation? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Your vacation? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And how long since you had seen her, do you remember? A.—I don't remember.

Q.—How long had you been up at Peekskill? A.—I can't say from any positive remembrance; I only can judge from my habit.

Q.—But you know nothing to the contrary, than that it was your usual time that year? A.—No, Sir; I had probably been there a fortnight or more—or three weeks.

Q.—Did you visit her when you came to town, or did you come to town on purpose? A.—I had some other errands, but I came mainly on that ground—to see her.

Q.—And what time did you visit her, and how did you find her condition of health? A.—I found her lying in the up-stairs second-room, the receiving-room of the house, and on a sofa, and she looked very pale and sick, and seemed to be very despondent, and she made some statements to me of her—[pausing]—no, I am mistaken; I do not recall any particular conversation that we had then, except that she said that she was very much depressed in spirit, and she seemed to me like one that wanted to talk and didn't.

Q.—Yes.

Mr. Beach—I must object, Sir, to such remarks as that. I move to strike that out.

The Court—I think that last remark may be stricken out.

Mr. Evarts—Well, did she confer with you? A.—She conferred with me not at any very considerable length, and I then prayed with her and cheered her the best way that I could—

Q.—And left? A.—And left.

Q.—Did you call again? A.—I called the next day.

Q.—Well, did you see her? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—What occurred in respect to—A.—I sent my name up, and the girl brought down a little bit of paper, a scrap, in which she said something like this: "That it was best that she should not see me to-day, but that she believed that the future"—that all would be right, or something in the future.

Q.—And that piece of paper you did not keep? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Now, during that Summer and Fall, prior to December, had you any—did you make any visits, or anything leading to—or any interviews—meeting with Mrs. Tilton prior to December, 1870, after this August? A.—Prior to December?

Q.—Prior to December? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—What time did you return to the city then—the usual time? A.—I suppose so.

Q.—That would be about— A.—October.

Q.—You have spoken of your coming back after your hay fever in October. Do you recover entirely from your malady when you return, or how long does it— A.—Nobody is said to be themselves again until after they have had a very hard frost, but I got so that I could preach the last of September; but I was through the month of October so much invalided that I, as a general thing, refused lectures until I went to the White Mountains—refused to do September work.

Q.—And does this remain upon you during the month of October? A.—Yes; it was all I could do to go through my Sunday service, though gaining slightly all the week. After November set in I always felt that I was myself again.

THE INTERVIEW ABOUT THE SEPARATION OF MRS. TILTON FROM HER HUSBAND.

Q.—Now, in December—at or about or before the middle of December, 1870—did you have an interview with Mrs. Tilton, and if so, where and under what circumstances? A.—I don't know; I have an impression that I didn't see Mrs. Tilton after my return; I have an impression she was out of town; but the first distinct recollection that I have of seeing her is somewhere about the middle of December, and in consequence of a request from her mother.

Q.—What message, and by what messenger were you advised of her wish to see you? A.—Bessie Turner came to my house.

Q.—And did you learn where Mrs. Tilton then was? A.—I did, that she was at her mother's.

Q.—Did you know it before? A.—I did not.

Q.—Had you, before that, heard or known of any disposition or purpose of her separating from her husband? A.—Never had.

Q.—Then, what Bessie Turner said to you then was the first intimation and information on the subject that you had? A.—A revelation; I never dreamed of it before, that I know of.

Q.—What did Miss Turner say to you on that occasion?

Mr. Beach—Wait one moment.

[Mr. Beach then consulted with Mr. Fullerton.]

Mr. Beach—We object to this, Sir.

The Court—How is that evidence, Mr. Evarts?

Mr. Evarts—My learned friends were in considerable doubt whether they would object, if your Honor please.

Mr. Fullerton—We have no doubt about the validity of the objection.

Mr. Evarts—No, of course not, nor the validity of the evidence.

Mr. Fullerton—Yes, if we consent.

Mr. Evarts—Your Honor holds that that is not admissible?

The Court—Yes.

Mr. Evarts—I suppose it is admissible, at least to the extent that, in consequence of what was said to him by Miss Turner, he made a visit—

The Court—Oh, yes.

Q.—Well, Mr. Beecher, the details of that message not being allowed to be given us, was the consequence of it that you visited Mrs. Tilton? A.—It was.

Q.—Did you before going confer with any one else on the subject, or take any one with you? A.—Not that I recall; I don't think I spoke to any one of it, and I know I took no one with me.

Q.—Then you went and found Mrs. Tilton? A.—I went to Mrs. Morse's, and found Mrs. Tilton.

Q.—And Mrs. Morse also? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you see them together, or did you see Mrs. Tilton? A.—Both.

Q.—Eh? A.—On this first visit I think I saw them together.

Q.—And not Mrs. Tilton apart? A.—That is my impression, Sir.

Q.—Now, what was the interview between Mrs. Tilton and yourself on that occasion?

Mr. Beach—One moment, Sir.

[Mr. Fullerton and Mr. Beach then consulted.]

MR. BEACH OBJECTS TO THE EVIDENCE.

Mr. Beach—We object to this evidence.

Mr. Evarts—I suppose, of course, whatever occurred between the defendant and Mrs. Tilton is a matter at issue in this cause, concerning which any witness who saw them together could testify. And by the same necessity, Mr. Beecher himself, being a witness to what passed within his hearing and under his own eyes, can testify to any intercourse between Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton during their acquaintance, and before the period of this accusation in the end of December, and afterward, I suppose, also; certainly before then, as a direct matter of proof in this case.

The Court—Even to the extent of their conversation?

Mr. Evarts—Yes; that is, if a witness had heard it, of course he could testify; and he can testify what he saw.

Mr. Beach—Well, Sir, that's a proposition we dispute.

Mr. Evarts—It has no relation, as we understand it, to the question of hearsay evidence. It proves the intercourse between this defendant, who is accused of improper relations with this lady, and the lady herself, and we have a right, I suppose, to prove every single act and word that passed between them.

The Court—You have a right to prove every act, and you could therefore prove that this witness was called there, and saw Mrs. Tilton, with or without her mother, upon the subject of a separation, or any other, and could add to that whatever did not occur. It seems to me that is the extent of the interrogation.

Mr. Evarts—The definite way of showing what did occur affirmatively, and what did not occur, is by showing all that did occur; and I suppose all that comes in this conversation, so far as I know or understand. The matters to which your Honor has referred are all that is substantially material. Mrs. Tilton's statement to this witness, no more than to any other witness, can be evidence against Mr. Tilton, or her husband, against a third person.

The Court—My only difficulty is conversation between the parties.

Mr. Evarts—Whatever occurred between Mrs. Tilton and this defendant being matter of affirmative proof in the relations between them, at this interview or any other interview, it seems to me to be proper in all its circumstances, all its interchange of words, as well as of conduct.

The Court—Can it be done without conversation? Can it be done by conversation? It seems to me not.

Mr. Evarts—Conversation is substantially the action of these two parties toward one another.

Mr. Beach—I understand the gentleman to concede, Sir, that the declarations made by Mrs. Tilton to the defendant at that time would not be competent evidence of the truth of the facts alleged. If not, upon what principle is it that her declarations are receivable? Why does the gentleman say that all the intercourse between these two parties, by the nature of this litigation, becomes competent evidence unless that evidence of such intercourse proves the fact which it covers? Now, I deny, Sir, the proposition that the nature of this act, or any rule of evidence, authorizes the defendant to give proof of his intercourse, conversations, or acts as connected with Mrs. Tilton. We may give them in evidence; it is admissible upon our part as a portion of our accusing case, but they can give no part of that intercourse; especially no part of the conversations that occurred between these parties in the absence of Mr. Tilton. Unless the gentleman can favor us with some authority or can present to your Honor some principle upon which your Honor can see that this general intercourse and these general conversations may be given in proof in violation of the ordinary rule, why, we submit to your Honor that they should be excluded. Certainly, the ordinary principles of evidence will exclude them, and I can see nothing in the nature of this action, as yet at least, which will justify a defendant accused of adultery, to exonerate himself by showing conversations he may have had with the victim of his adultery, and produce here declarations in exoneration of himself, if they happen to have been made. Now, I am not disposed to deny, Sir, that where an accusation of this kind is made, the general associations of the accused parties—their habits of intercourse, wherever met—may be given in evidence, because their acts, which, to a very great degree, might enable one to draw inferences in regard to the nature of their intercourse or the fellow-feeling which existed between them; and that, I think, is a very considerable concession in favor of the defense, and I should not be inclined to deny the admissibility of evidence to that extent; but beyond that, I submit to your Honor, it is not competent.

MR. EVARTS CONTENDS FOR THE ADMISSION OF THE EVIDENCE.

Mr. Evarts—If your Honor please, upon the grounds I have stated I cannot see that my learned friend answers my proposition. If all the conduct between Mr. Beecher and this lady that could be portrayed by a witness, from the time of their first knowledge of each other down to the period of which I am now inquiring, could be portrayed before your Honor and the jury as bearing upon the question, that every act, every word being disclosed, then the conclusions are to be drawn whether there was guilt or whether there is innocence. Now no one would doubt that, if that were possible in human evidence, we should have a perfect means of determining what the relation was between this defendant and this lady and has been from the first time he saw her until the last moment when he was accused. That is not possible; but it is possible, and the present rule of evidence that permits parties to interviews, although they may be parties to suits, to be witnesses to what occurred under their own observation, and their own action at interviews in which they took part, would bring to the court and jury whatever human memory can remember and human language can reproduce. And I apprehend that there never has been a doubt since this trial was commenced that what did occur between this defendant and this lady during the period of their acquaintanceship, was the very matter out of which was to be drawn the conclusion of the jury, whether or no there had been at any moment a guilty act, a guilty word, or a guilty purpose. Now, I produce this interview as under that common and general head, and I have heard nothing in the observations of my learned friend that tends to shake my confidence in the proposition. Of course, counsel would not produce anything, unless they thought it had some signification either for or against the charge of guilt; either to occupy time or to spread trivialities before the jury. But, in an entirely different relation this evidence is admissible. We are entitled to show, or else justice never can be administered in respect to this defendant toward this plaintiff, unless his declarations in invoking their intervention on the direct pale of accusation, such as it may have been, or regret, or explanation such as it may have been, the actual dealings between this defendant and this lady known to this plaintiff, are also spread before this jury so that when you come to the crisis of determining what conclusion shall be drawn from what passed on the 30th of December, the 31st of December, or the 1st of January—the attitude and relation, moral, intellectual, actual between these three persons may be in your Honor's mind and in the jury's mind and before their eyes, as it was in the mind and before the eyes of this defendant, and formed the subject and the inspiring cause of whatever he said or did, or whatever he lamented or whatever he regretted. Now, if the matter that passed in the action of this wife, resenting her husband's treatment and in applying to her Pastor; her relations to him and her husband, and then what passed between the Pastor and the wife, cannot be brought into evidence, why, then, they who are to judge from both Mr. Tilton, in what he knew and what he did, and Mr. Beecher in what he knew and what he did are to have excluded from their minds and their intelligence, and their power of appreciation, their power of analysis, their power of logical conclusion, what enters into the very marrow of the matter that they are to determine. Now, I have said, and it is familiar, that what is recited to a person in the absence of another person does not bind that other person, but it is nevertheless just as distinct a fact in itself, being stated to him, and producing upon his mind impressions and results, whether it binds third persons or not. If a messenger from the street rushes into the parlor of a peaceable citizen and accosts him by saying that he has seen his neighbor coming out of his store with a sword, red with the blood of the son of the man to whom he is talking, and that man rises and goes out with a pistol and meets this neighbor with the bloody sword and slays him—it may have been all a lie in respect to the information that was conveyed, or all a mistake, but upon the mental or moral fact of the conduct of the man in going into the street and meeting and slaying the supposed enemy whose sword is red with the blood of his son, is not to be given in evidence, and has nothing to do with the question of hearsay evidence as affecting third persons. The question is, on what statements and in what conclusions, or actions from those statements, is the conduct which is the subject of inquiry based. Now, your Honor and the jury are sufficiently familiar with the general nature of this important fact—stage—of the relations between Mr. Beecher and this lady at which we have now arrived, and every one sees that the conduct of the wife in thus voluntarily making an issue and a separation from her husband, and resenting with complaints against him to the advice of the Pastor, who stood in the relation to both of friend and Pastor, is a fact of great import as bearing upon the conclusions that rational men will draw upon the evidence that bears on the question that at that time this wife was conscious of continued criminality on her part as toward her husband, and continued criminality on her part as with Mr. Beecher. Now, if the fact is an important fact, why, then, this is a clear mode of proving that fact; to wit, it is the justest to Mr. Beecher and it is the justest to Mr. Tilton, because it shows exactly what the situation was and what its impression upon his mind, and his desire to have a due plan of operation upon which all subsequent interviews between Mr. Beecher and Mr. Tilton, in which the whole matter of the general relations between Mr. Beecher and the wife of Mr. Tilton forms the whole subject, and gave all the interviews and everything antecedent to that night of the 30th of December that has significance in respect to the intercourse between Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton and between Mr. Beecher and Mr. Tilton in relation to his family and his interests, whatever they may be, in his family or in his business, is necessarily a composite part of the affair, concerning which the interview of the 30th of December is held and under which it is to be judged. And I confess I am quite surprised at hearing the objection on the part of this plaintiff and his counsel to spreading out the facts which are operative upon Mr. Beecher's mind and operative upon Mr. Tilton's mind in this family crisis of Mr. Tilton, and Mr. Beecher's relation to it and Mr. Tilton's resentment at it, that would exclude that from a trial which has for its purpose to get at the truth without fear and without favor as to whether there has been a great crime committed on the part of Mr. Beecher, or whether there has been either a combination of errors and delusions or of malignant purpose that set up a show and appearance of criminality for the purpose of the prosecution. Now, just give us the facts—and no man feels that he can justly deal with the situation between these parties as it is presented on the night of the 30th of December, when they came together, without being put in possession of what constitutes in the minds of each and the relations of each to the other in respect of the family of Mr. Tilton.

[Mr. Abbott here handed Mr. Evarts the following authority, which he read.]

Gilchrist vs. Ball, 8 Watts, 355 (Penn. Supreme Court, 1839. Opinion by Rogers, J.) In an action for enticing plaintiff's wife from him, defendant, to disprove the allegation in the declaration that she deserted her husband by their advice and solicitation, offered to prove by her physician that about ten days before she left her husband she complained of his ill treatment, and showed marks on her arms which she said she received from his beating her, and asked her what she should do, and he advised her to leave her husband. Held that those declarations of the wife were admissible in connection with the advice given by the witness. The general rule that the declarations of a husband and of a wife cannot be received in evidence against each other either civilly or criminally cannot be extended to all possible cases, for where no confidence has been violated the law admits of some exceptions. The ill conduct of a husband to his wife cannot be shown except by her declarations, made at the time to her relatives and friends.

Mr. Evarts—Now, then, you have the precise situation.

Mr. Fullerton—The doctor was not the defendant there, I believe.

Mr. Evarts—That makes no difference.

Mr. Fullerton—It does make quite a difference.

Mr. Evarts—What difference does it make?

Mr. Fullerton—We will tell you soon.

Mr. Evarts—No, not in the least. Here is a witness—here is a good witness; whatever he knows he can swear to. The argument for allowing him to testify in that he is the party out of whose lips and from whose pen is to be drawn inferences compatible only with guilty relation, when the actual situation of this party to this wife, and this husband to this wife, is to constitute the determining gauge as to what the relation was, only adds to the importance, and is an independent ground why this defendant should be heard.

Mr. Evarts directed attention to the following authorities on the subject:

Bennett vs. Smith, 21 Barb., 439, (Supreme Court, 1856, opinion by F. R. Strong, J.) In an action for enticing away plaintiff's wife; held that the main question being whether the defendant prevented the return of the wife to her husband at a certain period within a few days after the marriage, the declarations of the wife then made expressing her wishes in relation to living with the plaintiff as his wife were admissible as part of the *res gestæ* in connection with the other circumstances tending to prove that she was under constraint.

Hadley vs. Carter, 8 N. H. 4, (1835, opinion by Upham, J.) Action by master for enticing away a servant; held that though the declarations of the servant generally would be inadmissible as hearsay, yet when they were made at the time of his leaving plaintiff's employ, and expressive of motive for so doing, they were part of the *res gestæ*, and inadmissible. In this case his declarations were his communications to the witness of his design to leave, stating his reasons and asking advice."

Mr. Evarts—I don't myself see the force of the other objection. A party can testify like any other witness anything that he knows, I suppose.

MR. BEACH STRONGLY OPPOSES MR. EVARTS' PROPOSITION.

Mr. Beach—I should have been content to have left this question to your Honor's decision, and without any argument, had it not been for the labored effort of my learned friend and for the general reflections which he has made in the address to your Honor. Let us first see, Sir, what is the principle announced by the counsel, and what would be the effect upon the general rule of evidence; because, except so far as the doctrine of contemporaneous complaints referred to in the last authorities produced by my friend, this question is to be determined in this application to this case precisely the same as to any other issue. My friend says, Sir—and I agree with that proposition—that if we could spread before your Honor, as by a vivid picture of art, all the intercourse between these parties from the time of its commencement to its iniquitous consummation, your Honor and the jury would be able more accurately to judge of the truth of the accusation made by this issue. Well, Sir, that same remark may be made in regard to any issue, no matter what the controversy may be between parties; if it could be presented in all its ramifications and incidents with the clearness and vividness of high pictorial art, why, a court and jury could judge, perhaps, with more accuracy than under these rulings which the wisdom and the experience of the past have established. Now, Sir, that vague and dreamy general way of arguing a legal proposition does not belong to this place and occasion. We are acting under fixed and established rules. It is impossible for us to get that perfect conception of any case, which the gentleman supposes, and he admits the impossibility. We must get, then, our conceptions of this case in subordination to those rules and principles established for the administration of justice. And applying these rules, what part of my friend's address has any application to the question before your Honor? They propose to give in evidence the declaration of this gentleman upon the stand and his alleged mistress, the wife of this plaintiff, in hostility to him. He was not present. They were not repeated to him; in no form have they received his approbation or acknowledgment. Yet the accused party will be, if my friend's proposition succeeds, permitted not only to give the conferences and confidences between himself and his alleged mistress in opposition to the husband, and in violation of a known and acknowledwed principle of evidence. What more, Sir? This is to be done, Sir, after, under this proof, the fact of this seduction is established. They propose to give these communications between these guilty parties six months after the wife made her confession of the adultery. They are to be given in evidence two years after the witness upon the stand made that confession, or a confession of adultery committed two years before. And what is your Honor asked to authorize and approve? The parties against whom this evidence of adultery has been given—sufficient to carry this question to the jury, and upon which your Honor must judge—they shall be permitted to give in proof the conferences and confidences as between the guilty parties in the absence of the accuser to answer the charge. Well, now, my friend may be surprised that an objection should be made to testimony of this character on the part of the plaintiff; but, Sir, the proposition appears to me to be astounding. On what principle will you do it? Are all the interviews and is all the spoken intercourse between these parties open to examination upon this issue, as different from any other issue as between the parties? Does a different rule of evidence apply to cases of this kind, except in the particular to which the authorities presented by my friend allude? That is contemporaneous complaints; where the wife has has been enticed from her husband or deserts her husband, I admit them to be competent; but this class of evidence now offered, Sir, falls under no such exception; and in the cases presented by my learned friend, the declaration is made that these communications between the parties and the declarations of the wife are not to be admitted, generally, but only with the limitation of the particular circumstance to which they are applied. Now, your Honor has been appealed to, Sir, upon the ground of truth and justice, and my friend makes loud-sounding interrogatories as to why he should be opposed in presenting to this court and jury all the facts. It hardly becomes the counsel, Sir, after the history of this trial, to indulge a reflection of that character. There has been very little effort upon the part of this plaintiff to exclude facts. There have been very persistent and continual attempts upon the part of this defense to accomplish that object. We seek not, Sir, to exclude facts. We are perfectly willing that they should prove the fact of this visit to Mrs. Tilton. If he chooses—if he chooses—he may prove any other fact which may be competent, which may be material to this issue, which will enlighten the jury in their deliberations. What we object to, Sir, is that these antagonistic parties, standing together in communion and confederacy in this court, cooperating against this plaintiff, shall be permitted to give their own declarations, made in our absence, in antagonism to us. And we ask your Honor to reflect whether that will be either in the pursuit of law or in the pursuit of truth or justice. I object to this evidence. [Subdued applause.]

DECISION OF THE COURT.

The Court—There is no doubt that the defendant can testify in this matter precisely as any other witness could testify, and that it is competent for him to state the occasions of the visits, what called him there, other circumstances connected with them, whom he saw, what occurred, and finally, to add anything, upon an interrogatory, that did not occur, and to give the jury, so far as that will enable him to do so, the character of the interview and of the intercourse. My only doubt from the first has been about receiving evidence of independent conversations, conversations that do not form a part of any act. I was aware that there had been cases where, on the occasion of a wife's deserting her husband, her declaration assigning the cause was to be received, because it was a part of the act. And the cases cited are quite of that character. I should be very sorry, indeed, to make an extreme ruling in this matter; but I think it leaves you free to prove what occurred, to prove the visits and sufficient to indicate their character, sufficient to meet the imputation that anything wrong occurs, and all that, without giving the conversation. That is the way I feel about it at present.

MR. BEACH WITHDRAWS THE OBJECTION.

Mr. Beach—I now withdraw the objection, Sir, and permit the conversation to be given.

The Court—Very well, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—Now, Mr. Beecher—

The Court (alluding to a murmur in the crowd)—The audience will please be quiet.

Mr. Evarts (to the witness)—You were down at the house, and saw Mrs. Morse and Mrs. Tilton, and you were alone with them, I suppose? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Very well; now, will you please state what occurred there? A.—The conversation was very little with Mrs. Tilton; it was almost entirely on the part of Mrs. Morse, in Mrs. Tilton's presence; it consisted in a general representation to me of the great unhappiness of that family.

Q.—Of Mr. Tilton's family? A.—Of Mr. Tilton's family—of his treatment of his wife, which she had been bearing, as her mother thought, with angelic patience, until it was no longer tolerable, and that at last she had been driven to the resolution of leaving him, and they wished counsel of me as respects the propriety of such an act as that; I made comparatively few remarks; the interview was not long; I said, "This is a case in which I feel that a man cannot give the best counsel; it is a case, it seems to me, where a woman is needed, and if you will allow me, I should be glad to bring my wife and let her hear, for I think much of her judgment about such things"; Mrs. Morse—they both seemed quite excited pleasurably; Mrs. Morse said, "Will she come? I would bless her, if she would, as long as I live;" I said, "Surely she will come, if I wish her;" and that consisted of about that—the first interview.

Mr. Beach—If your Honor please, I ought to say that having withdrawn my objection and permitted this conversation to be given, that the same principle of action will lead me to withdraw the objection which I made to the interview between the witness and Miss Bessie Turner. I do withdraw that objection, and offer the counsel the privilege of proving all that was said at that interview.

Mr. Evarts—Now, Mr. Beecher—

Mr. Fullerton—One moment. The relation of what took place ought to be stated with particularity, and not in general terms, that Mrs. Morse made great complaints against Mr. Tilton.

Mr. Evarts—Well—

Mr. Shearman—Oh, we will do that.

Mr. Evarts—You have the right to cross-examine; we have no objection, however— [To the witness]—Can you state more particularly, Mr. Beecher, that conversation? A.—I do not think I can; I have only a general recollection of it.

Q.—Now, when did you next see Mrs. Tilton in connection with this subject, and with whom and what occurred there? A.—I think it was the next day that with my wife I visited them.

Q.—You communicated to your wife all that had happened? A.—I did.

Q.—And then you went together? A.—We went together.

Q.—And whom did you see? A.—Mrs. Morse and Mrs. Tilton.

Q.—What occurred then? A.—I am not clear as to the whole. The two circumstances that I recall are that after a few general remarks—and what they were, I do not remember—Mrs. Tilton went up-stairs with my wife, and they had an interview by themselves; Mrs. Morse stayed with me and repeated—

Q.—No matter— A.—The charges and so on, and then after, I should think, half an hour, Mrs. Tilton came down and Mrs. Morse—

Q.—Mrs. Beecher came with her? A.—No, Mrs. Morse went up to see her by herself.

Q.—Went up to see Mrs. Beecher? A.—Yes, and Mrs. Tilton was with me; I have only a recollection of one single thing I said to Mrs. Tilton when alone.

Q.—When alone? A.—When alone; I said, "How is it, I have been so long with you, and you never alluded before to me of distress in your household?" and she said that she—her general answer—I cannot give you her words—was that she sought to conceal it in the hope that the difficulty would pass away; but then I talked to her in respect to the household relations; I recollect giving her some counsel as to bearing with continuing patience—let patience have her perfect work—and I joined with her in prayer, and most of the time that I was with her I was praying with her.

Q.—On this occasion? A.—While my wife and Mrs. Morse were together—their interview was not a prolonged one—up stairs.

Q.—Well, did they return—did your wife and Mrs. Morse return to the room? A.—I do not remember about Mrs. Morse; my wife came down stairs, and after some few general remarks we said—I said in behalf of myself and wife we would think this over and in a very short time we would give them some final word—that we would see them again.

Q.—Then you left? A.—Then I left and the day following, after we had talked it over between ourselves—

Q.—That is Mrs. Beecher and yourself? A.—Mrs. Beecher and I, and we agreed very substantially in regard to the whole duty of the household and the relations of husband and wife, and I said to her—

Mr. Beach—To whom did you say—? A.—The relation of husband and wife.

Q.—To whom did you speak? A.—I was talking with my wife at home.

Mr. Beach—We had better not have that conversation.

Mr. Evarts—That I admit.

Mr. Fullerton—Not in detail.

The Witness—After the conversation with my wife, who was to go down again—and she went down while we were in company—

Mr. Evarts—That is, you had company at your house? A.—Yes, Sir; I was talking with several; she had her things on, and she came and asked me—told me she was going down; I could not allude to the subject without betraying it; I went to my table and wrote a little scrap, saying—

Q.—Where is that?

Mr. Beach—That has been put in evidence.

Mr. Evarts—I think so.

Mr. Fullerton—I don't think it has been put in evidence.

Mr. Shearman—It has not yet been put in evidence—

Mr. Fullerton—Of course not.

Mr. Evarts—It has slipped our minds; it is only a mistake.

The Witness—I wrote her this, [pointing to the scrap.]

Mr. Evarts—You gave that to your wife to take to— A.—I gave that to my wife, not to read to them, but as my judgment to her as to what I thought best to be done; in that sense sent to them.

Mr. Beach—Do not you know whether this was presented to Mrs. Tilton from your own knowledge? A.—Only from my wife's statement.

Q.—You did not go with your wife, Mr. Beecher? A.—I did not.

Q.—Were you detained by your company or— A.—No, Sir, not altogether; I was by my company, but I felt as though—

Mr. Beach—One moment, now.

Mr. Evarts—I will ask whether you would have gone but for your company, or was Mrs. Beecher—

Mr. Beach—One moment; I object to the question.

Mr. Evarts—Did you give this to your wife as your conclusion upon the— A.—I did.

Q.—The right and duty of Mrs. Tilton? A.—I did.

Q.—And this expresses your conclusion that you then gave to her? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Just state if as far as this [pointing to a line on the paper] expresses the conclusion you came to and the advice you gave, so far as "the action," without reference to the latter part of it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—That was the conclusion and advice as to what ought to be done? A.—That was the conclusion, and the balance is the reasons I gave.

Q.—The conclusions and advice as to what was best to be done, was that—

Mr. Beach—Now, you can read that part of it.

Mr. Evarts then read as follows:

"I incline to think that your view is right, and that a separation and a settlement of support" [settlement of support underscored] "will be wisest."

Mr. Evarts—By your view you mean Mrs. Beecher's view? A.—I do—did.

Mr. Shearman—Is it marked?

Mr. Beach—No; it is not marked; you read it as evidence.

Mr. Evarts—And this is a memorandum of the conclusions and advice you then came to? A.—It is.

Mr. Fullerton—It ought to be understood—

Mr. Evarts—And it was given to her? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton (continuing)—That the paper is only in evidence as far as it was read.

Mr. Beach—The paper is not in evidence at all.

The Court—Let it be on the minutes; that will answer the purpose; you have a copy of it there.

The court then adjourned.

THE COLORED WITNESS WOODLEY.

The Petersburg (Va.) *Index and Appeal* of Wednesday says: "Happening to meet Mr. E. H. Osborne yesterday, one of the reporters of this paper made inquiry of that gentleman with respect to the negro witness J. B. Woodley, who recently figured prominently in the Beecher trial in Brooklyn. Woodley gave in testimony that he worked in this city with Messrs. Osborne & Chieves, and having accumulated a considerable sum of money he went to New-York because the interest on money there was ten per cent., while here it was only six per cent. Mr. Osborne says he remembers the fellow well. He was, while living with him, a polite, well-dressed, and well-behaved negro, scrupulous in his address, and in every way plausible and clever. Mr. Osborne says also that the boy was well educated for a negro, and was of more than ordinary intelligence. He adds, however, that Jim was one of the most thorough-paced rascals he ever knew; fundamentally false in his statements, an accomplished and ingrained liar, and smart enough to make his lies pass current for honest statements. Two statements explicitly sworn to by Woodley are as explicitly denied by his former employer. Woodley stated that his object in going North was to invest his money to better advantage. Mr. Osborne says he knows that Jim had no money. He went North to get work and not to invest money, of which he had none. Jim told Mr. Fullerton that he was not married. Mr. Osborne says he not only had a wife here, but one of the females of whom Solomon had 600. To identify the man in his mind beyond all chance of mistake, Mr. Osborne remembered that he used to come to Petersburg to vote, even after his removal to New-York, on the ground that his wife lived here and that this was his home. Finally he took his wife away with him, and never came back any more.

DEATH OF THE CELEBRATED RACE-HORSE THORMANBY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having seen in several New-York papers statements regarding this celebrated horse, (who was perhaps the most successful as a racer and sire of any horse whose record has any clear history,) I am desirous to correct some inadvertencies, which probably by accident crept into said statements, being myself the owner of Flodden, sired by Thormanby, now en route to the "Victoria Stock Farm," in Kansas.

One paper states that Thormanby was sire of the winner of the Derby in 1860, whereas it was Thormanby himself who won that race, the writer being present on that occasion. It was also stated that only two horses sired by Thormanby ever came to America, one of which went to Peru. The writer of that article evidently was not aware of the importation of Flodden, who arrived here in October last. (See NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES of Oct. 28, 1874.) Having been familiar with the thoroughbreds of England for the last twenty years, my judgment has led me to give a decided preference to the Thormanby stock. In fact, to quote from a description of Thormanby, made some time before his death, which said: "He is so truly shaped and well put together that his strength is properly distributed over the parts most in need of it. In fact, he is every inch horse without an ounce of superfluous lumber throughout his entire frame. Nearly all his stock I have seen are amazingly like him." I have selected him, as I have the other breeding animals in cattle, sheep, &c., for my stock farm at Victoria with a view to improving the various breeds of animals to a higher standard than it has been the custom heretofore to practice, especially in the far West. I am, dear Sir, yours very truly,

GEORGE GRANT,
Founder of the Victoria Colony,
Victoria, Ellis County, Kan.

COLORED CONVENTION IN VIRGINIA.

A call has been issued by colored members of the Legislature for a delegate convention of colored men of Virginia, in Richmond, on the 19th of August next. The call says:

"The undersigned, State representatives, beg leave to represent to you the urgent expediency of holding a convention for the purpose of considering and adjusting all political, financial, and other questions touching your interests and prosperity as freemen and members of a great Commonwealth. The following startling facts should be sufficient to inspire you with hope, and at the same time prove that your own hands, your own energies, and your own genius, must eventually lift you from the difficulties and embarrassments with which you are surrounded. You constitute five hundred thousand (nearly one-half) of the population of your State. You have no press! and whatever sentiments you may hold, or whatever emotions may burn in your bosoms, are almost totally unknown to your own fellow-citizens, to say nothing of the outside world. Many problems present themselves, and it is as clear as sunshine that you yourselves, and not others, are competent to offer a beneficial and natural solution. You will at once see the wisdom in reflecting your own views and your own policy, to the end that human rights may be secured and preserved, and the glory and prosperity of Virginia enhanced by the labor and sacrifices of its citizens. It is therefore suggested that each city and county elect twice the number of delegates now provided for in the Constitution for the House of Delegates, and that said delegates convene in the City of Richmond on Thursday, the 19th day of August, 1875, at the hour of 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of considering questions above indicated and all other matters which they may deem right and proper. And upon our purposes and desires we invoke the favorable consideration of all good citizens."

CHINA.

THE NEW EMPEROR A BOY THREE OR FOUR YEARS OF AGE.

Hong Kong papers to Feb. 15, received by steamer at San Francisco, contain the following:

The *North China Daily News* says: We have at last definite information as to the course of events in Peking since the death of the late Emperor, and learn that a boy named Tsia-tien, a son of the seventh Prince, is the new ruler of China, under the style and title of Kwang-su. The death of the young Emperor, who had reigned since August, 1861, under the style of T'ung Che, took place at about 5 P. M. on the 12th of January, in the nineteenth year of his age. Early in the morning following it was rumored in Peking that the grandchild of his eldest uncle, the Prince of Tun, had been selected for the succession, in the absence of a direct heir; but in the course of the day it became known that the two Empresses, *i. e.*, the Empress Dowager and the Empress Mother (of T'ung Che), the well-known regents during the late minority, had selected the only son of the Prince's second brother, the Prince of Ch'un. This child, who is at present, it is said, between three and four years old, was designated as successor to the throne in a decree of the empresses, to which sanction was declared in the valedictory manifesto of the departed sovereign. The selection of this candidate is popularly attributed to the choice of the Empress Mother, who is a sister of the Princess Ch'un, and consequently aunt by blood as well as marriage to the child. These two august ladies are said to be daughters of a Mancho functionary formerly in office as Taotai of the Kwe-sui Circuit in Shansi, named Cheng-lin. The result shows that the Empresses have known how to maintain and exalt the position gained by their *coup d'état* in 1861, when they seized the reins of power after the death of Hien-fung; and we cannot but admire the vigor and determination with which they dominate the rival parties and bend Princes and Ministers to their will. The effect of the present selection is to make them again ex-officio regents, and among the Peking *Gazettes* which we publish elsewhere will be found an edict appointing them to that office. The youthful sovereign elect was conveyed to the palace from his father's residence at about 4 A. M. on the 13th. The decrees published in the Peking *Gazette* on that and the following days record the successive official stages of this historical episode. The adoption of the Kwoh Hao or style of the coming reign of the new Emperor was announced in the *Gazette* of the 16th of January. The characters chosen are Kwang Su, which may be translated Continuation of Glory. They appear to have been selected from a sentence occurring in a State paper of the Sung dynasty, by Ts'ui Yung, entitled, "Memorial requesting the bestowal of a title of honor [on an Imperial person.]" The sentence is as follows: *i. e.*, gloriously renew the great dynastic continuation.

The Hong Kong *Press* says: The claims of the grandsons of Prince Tun and Prince Kung have been set aside in favor of a child, whose possession of the dignity will confer power and dignity on two old, but ambitious, women. The father of the Emperor is reported to be a foe to progress, an enemy to foreigners, and an adherent of the foolish and exasperating policy which attempts to effect their exclusion from China. Furthermore, he is said by the Shanghai *Evening Courier* to entertain a personal antipathy to the French, and to "have been no stranger to the agitation which, not long after his well-known encounter with Count De Rochechouart, spread over a large portion of China, and in 1870 culminated in the massacre of Tientsin." His position as President of the Military Council will undoubted give him great influence at court, which there is too good reason to believe, from his antecedents and known opinions, will be exerted in a direction hostile to foreigners.

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

STATE TREASURER SOOY'S BONDS AND JOINT MEETING—THE HUDSON RIVER TUNNEL BILL AMENDED—OTHER BUSINESS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TRENTON, N. J., Thursday, April 1, 1875.

The Democrats of the New-Jersey Legislature are very much chagrined because of State Treasurer Sooy's success in securing, as required by the resolution of both Houses, competent bondsmen to guarantee the faithful performance by him of his official duties. The bond reached the House this morning, and, on motion of Mr. Fitzgerald, of Essex, was referred to a special commitee of five, with instructions to send for persons and papers, and to examine under oath the gentlemen upon the bond, and to examine the Treasurer's accounts. Mr. Morrow said that the resolution showed the "rottenness of the Democratic Party," and Mr. Youngblood denounced the resolution as an insult to the bondsmen and the Senate. It is scarcely probable that the House will refuse to approve the bonds, for then the responsibility of having left the funds of the State in the hands of an irresponsible Treasurer will rest upon it; but the debate on the resolution this morning indicated that such a refusal is within the range of possibilities. The Speaker appointed as such committee Assemblymen McGill, Dod, French, Hendrickson, and Toffey.

Senator Abbett's bill, which provides that the priests of every denomination shall be admitted to the State penal institutions for an hour every Sunday, to instruct those of their own faith confined there, is objectionable. Though introduced seemingly for the benefit of all religious sects, it was yet introduced at the instance of a few Catholic agitators, and is solely for the benefit of that Church. The general ground on which objection is urged is that the State ought not to interfere with any religions at all, whether one or many.

The amendments made in the Senate yesterday to the Hudson River Tunnel bill empower the company to go on with the building of the tunnel, but preclude the company from carrying eastward-bound freight over the river. Senator Abbett, who introduced the bill, states that the construction of the tunnel without the restriction imposed by the amendment will break up the storage business of Jersey City and destroy the value of the city's water front. The bill passed its second reading and will now undoubtedly pass.

In the House to-day Gov. Bedle's vetoes of special laws were sustained by unanimous vote. The bill giving each ward in the City of Newark two freeholders was defeated, and Mr. Doyle introduced another bill for the same purpose.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

DECREASE OF $3,681,210 DURING THE MONTH OF MARCH.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The following is a recapitulation of the public debt statement:

Debt Bearing Interest in Coin.	
Bonds at six per cent	$1,149,135,900 00
Bonds at five per cent	574,252,750 00
Principal	$1,723,388,650 00
Interest	28,688,160 29
Debt Bearing Interest in Lawful Money.	
Certificates of indebtedness at four per cent	$678,000 00
Navy Pension Fund at three per cent	14,000,000 00
Principal	$14,678,000 00
Interest	107,480 00
Debt on which Interest has Ceased since Maturity.	
Principal	$7,973,650 26
Interest	233,834 61
Debt Bearing no Interest.	
Old demand and legal-tender notes	$379,298,882 50
Certificates of deposit	43,045,000 00
Fractional currency	44,343,209 42
Coin certificates	24,191,900 00
Principal	$490,878,991 92
Unclaimed interest	18,944 84
Total Debt.	
Principal	$2,236,919,292 18
Interest	29,048,419 74
Total	$2,265,967,711 92
Cash in the Treasury.	
Coin	$84,105,520 72
Currency	5,182,412 66
Special deposit held for redemption of certificates of deposits as provided by law	43,045,000 00
Total	$132,332,933 38
Debt Less Cash in the Treasury.	
April 1, 1875	$2,133,634,778 54
March 1, 1875	2,137,315,989 17
Decrease of debt during past month	$3,681,210 63
Decrease of debt since June 30, 1874	9,453,462 62
Bonds Issued to Pacific Railway Companies, Interest Payable in Lawful Money.	
Principal outstanding	$64,623,512 00
Interest accrued and not yet paid	969,352 68
Interest paid by the United States	26,264,102 34
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, &c	5,943,748 04
Balance of interest paid by the United States	20,320,354 30

NAVIGATION ON THE HUDSON.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., April 1.—The steam ferry-boat at West Point commenced running to-day. Everywhere south of here shows signs of an early breaking up. The steamer John L. Hasbrouck is announced to leave New-York for Newburg on Saturday.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

END OF HOLY WEEK—FIELD NOTES.

CELEBRATING THE CLOSE OF THE LENTEN SEASON IN HAVANA—STREET SCENES—NOTES FROM THE INSURRECTIONARY DISTRICTS—A PROCLAMATION FROM GEN. VALMASEDA—HE WILL PROBABLY TAKE THE FIELD IN PERSON.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, March 27, 1875.

With the rumpus and racket caused for half an hour this Saturday morning by the mule-carts, "omnibii," hackney coaches, and all other vehicles as they rumble over the pavements and resume the traffic and occupation interrupted by the solemnities of Holy Week, the quiet which has reigned over the city for two days, making the streets as still as those of a New-England village on a Sabbath, is broken up. To fitly celebrate the end of the solemn days reminding us of the Saviour's passion and death, this Saturday of glory, *(Sabado de Gloria,)* bell-ringing, fire-crackers, pistols, cannot shot, noise generally, the yelping of curs unwillingly dragging tin pails after them, the shouting and screaming of the street *pilluelos*, the gamins of Havana, as they drag about effigies made of an old suit of clothes stuffed with straw, and surmounted by a battered plug hat, which is supposed to be a correct representation of Judas Iscariot, all these noises and a thousand others are for a half hour indulged in, and the change from the peaceful calm and quiet of the past two days devoted to religious exercises is striking indeed. On Thursday and Friday of Holy Week it is the Havana custom for the streets to be filled with well-dressed crowds who visit in succession the various churches of Havana—making the "stations"—and in the evening the Plaza de Armas, in front of the Captain General's Palace, is packed with an almost immovable crowd, to listen to the music of the bands, which, on this occasion, play selections of sacred music. To-morrow morning (Easter Sunday) will be the procession of the resurrection of our Lord, and will attract large numbers of the devout, the ladies on this day dressing like humming birds, of course for the glory of religion, and not at all to please the male sex, who turn out in strong force, more attracted by the display of feminine charms than by any religious ceremony of the day.

INTELLIGENCE FROM THE INSURRECTIONARY DISTRICTS.

Not much has been heard lately from the insurrectionary districts, but the latest official reports regarding affairs in the Villas are to the effect that the positions recently taken up by several of the Spanish columns have prevented the insurgents from carrying out their plans of further destruction of the plantations, &c. The insurgent band which on the 24th entered the District of Las Lajas, was at once pursued by five of the columns nearest at hand, and obliged to retreat. Their rear was overtaken and attacked on the 25th at the estate "Caridad Rodriguez" by the Libertad Battalion with some little loss. Lieut. Col. Leon, with a cavalry force of the Pizarro Battalion, also overtook the enemy on the afternoon of the same day at the "Delgado," and completely defeated them, they leaving behind five dead, two rifles, ammunition, seven horses, while the Spanish confess only to a loss of four soldiers and Lieut. Col. Leon wounded. The insurgents have succeeded only in doing damage on several estates where no resistance was made, and many of the negroes carried off with them have been recovered, as well as part of their plunder, which, on account of the active pursuit by the Spanish forces, they were forced to leave behind them.

A PROCLAMATION FROM VALMASEDA.

I translate the proclamation dated on the 20th of this month, which Count Valmaseda has addressed to the inhabitants of the districts of Sagua, Villa Clara, Cienfuegos, Remedios, Trinidad, Sancti Spiritus, and Colon:

To the Districts of Sagua, &c.:

The great belief entertained by all, that peace was an accomplished fact in the Villas, not only because there were no more of the enemy's forces there, but because the good sense of their inhabitants was opposed to war, caused the military Trocha, from Jucaro to Moron, to be considered not so necessary to guard as hitherto, and the enemy, cunning and destructive, saw in this confidence a means of gratifying his cruel instincts, penetrating into the rich districts where agriculture and industry had reached their greatest development to reduce them to ashes, as has happened with the Central and part of the Western Departments.

It is sad to relate and horrible to witness! In these departments but a few towns, which from the first were defended by our troops, can alone give an idea of their former culture and wealth; the rest have been consumed by the flames, as well as the coffee estates, sugar plantations, rich farms, and even the humblest plots of cultivated ground. The former inhabitants, fleeing from so much devastation, found shelter in the mountains, only there to meet a certain death, brought on by famine, exposure, sickness, and want of medicines and attendance.

Groups of twenty and thirty corpses, of wounded, old men and cripples, women and defenceless children, have often been found by our troops in the midst of the highest mountains; and such horrors now desire to come into these villas, which can so easily be made happy and prosperous by peace, industry, and commerce. Behold what has already passed before your eyes in the short space of two months—forty estates have been completely destroyed, a number of farms and even isolated villages have been the prey of the insurgent flames; your hearths violated, your families without a roof to shelter them, and the means which your labor earned for their support rendered useless.

Between the picture which I hold before you of the past years of the insurrection and that at this moment before your eyes, there is no difference, nor can there be any. It is the struggle of civilization against barbarism. It is wealth against poverty. It is the scales of justice against the assassin's dagger and the incendiary's torch. It is, in short, a group of perverse and wicked men, who wish to conquer the good and well-behaved, in order to raise up a society repugnant and abject.

It is the duty of all to watch and save threatened society; some with their personal efforts, others with their property and teaching; some to give notice to the troops of the points and places where the enemy is to be found, and whither he goes in order to make his pursuit easier; others to carry their means to the Government, to be used; and even the women at the domestic hearths, making lint and bandages for the care of the sick and cure of the wounded, will contribute also to the comfort of our soldiers.

Let a supreme effort be made by all, to exorcise the evil which threatens all, and society will in a brief period see the decrease of the evils which now beset it, and the rebellion will flee to the rugged mountains, where famine and our active prosecution will finally give it its death blow.

The repentant insurgent can even now obtain pardon for his offenses, but death will some day surely overtake him who persists in his criminal course.

Both the loyal and the insurgents have had occasion to be acquainted with my system of command in Cuba; prompt to give protection and aid to the loyal, and untiring in the persecution of the evil one; thus shall I continue while I hold command in the name of his Majesty King Alfonso XII.

COUNT VALMASEDA.

HAVANA, March 20, 1875.

THE CAPTAIN GENERAL TO TAKE THE FIELD IN PERSON.

It is assured that the Captian General will soon take the field in person, and will himself examine into the conditions of Las Villas. If such be the case, we may look for a repetition of the energy he showed against the insurgents in the first years of the insurrection—Alva-like energy.

CONVENT DESECRATION BY THE COMMUNE.

The London *Echo* remarks that another sad episode of the Commune is now before the court-martial sitting in Paris. The affair relates to the desecration of the convents in the Rue Picpus. The prisoners are nine in number. It may not be remembered that in April, 1871, the Communists took possession of the convents of the Sacred Heart and the Fathers of Picpus. In both places the Communists committed all kinds of atrocities. The nuns and monks were arrested and sent to prison; four of the latter were shot as hostages in the Rue Haxo, and the others would have suffered the same fate but for the timely arrival of the troops. In the Convent of the Sacred Heart everything was pillaged, and a great noise was made by the Communist papers over the discovery of human remains in the convent grounds. They ignored the fact that the convent was built on the site of an old cemetery, and insisted that the bones were those of children, begotten and killed by the nuns and monks; in addition, the discovery of two or three imbecile nuns led to fierce denunciations of the cruelty and immorality of the convent system, in which Rochefort himself took part. These poor nuns and the human remains, or rather bones, were exhibited to the public, as was the case with the skeletons found buried, according to old custom, under some of the churches, with the object of exciting the indignation of the passers by.

A DETERMINED SUICIDE.

NORWICH, Conn., April 1.—Henry A. Leffingwell, of this city, committed suicide to-day. He swallowed an ounce of laudanum, and, finding it was an over-dose, he held his head under water in a well in his cellar until he was drowned. He was of unsound mind at the time.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—APRIL 1.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

1500 Western Union.. 78⅜
2400 do 78½
1300 do 78⅜
1500 do....s3. 78¼
1250 do 78¼
200 do....c. 78⅛
1000 do 78⅛
600 do 78
1200 do 77⅞
500 do....b3. 78
800 do 77⅞
200 do 77¾
500 do 77⅞
200 do 78
800 Pacific Mail 44
500 do 44⅛
2000 do 44¼
4400 do 44⅛
300 do....s3. 44
1800 do 44
1100 do 43⅞
2100 do 43¾
1200 do 43⅝
200 do....c. 43⅝
400 do 43½
100 do 43⅜
1800 do 43¼
600 do 43⅛
1900 do 43¼
700 do 43⅛
200 do....c. 43⅜
10 N. Y. C. & Hud.. 101
100 do 100¾
100 Han. & St. Jo. 26
100 do 26⅜
600 do 26½
100 do 26⅝
400 do 26½
200 Lake Shore 73⅞
100 do 73¾
200 do 73⅝
500 do 73½
500 do 73⅜
300 do 73¼
200 do 73⅜
100 do 73½
100 do....c. 73½
200 St. Paul 38⅛
1500 do 38¼
1000 do 38⅜
800 do 38
300 Union Pacific 64
1000 do 64⅜
500 do....s30. 63¼
700 do 64¼
200 do 64⅛
100 do....c. 64
500 do 63¾
400 do 63⅞
600 North-west 45
200 do 44⅞
400 do....s3. 44¾
1100 do 44¾
1300 do 44⅝
100 North-west Pfd. 57½
900 Erie Railway 30⅛
500 do 30¼
1300 do 30⅛
1300 do 30
1200 do 29⅞
800 do 29¾
200 do 29⅞
100 Rock Island....c.106
100 do 106
100 Panama 121½
10 Toledo & Wab. 15¼
150 do 15⅛
100 do 14⅞
200 do 14¾
100 do 14⅝
500 do 14½
100 do 14¾
300 do 15
700 do 14¾
200 do 14⅝
1300 do 14½
400 do 14⅝
500 do 14¾
100 do 14⅞
100 Ohio & Miss....c. 28⅝
200 do 28¾
400 do 28⅞
100 do 28¾
200 do....c. 28⅝
200 do....s3. 28½
300 do 28⅜
500 do 28½
500 N. J. Southern 8¾
100 do 8⅝
100 C. C. & I. C....s3. 5⅞
100 do 6
500 At. & Pac. Tel. 25

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, N....b. c.119
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.120
5,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67....12.119⅞
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65....b. c.116¼
$50,000 U. S. 5s 10-40 R....12.113¾
2,000 do 114
18,000 U. S. 5s, '81 R.114¾
16,000 do 114⅝
65,500 do....12.114⅝
10,000 U. S. 5s,'81, C.114¾

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$3,000 Mo. 6s. L. bs. 97½
1,000 do 97¾
1,000 do 97⅞
4,000 Tenn. 6s, new, ex cou....b. c. 49
5,000 C. & N. W. C. Con. G. bs. 83½
5,000 do 83⅝
4,000 C., B. & Q. C. 7s. 104½
1,000 Erie 2d 101
5,000 M. & E. C. bs. 99¾
1,000 B., H. & E. 1st. 24¾
6,000 Mich. Cen. 7s. 104
11,000 N. Y. C. 1st. C. 112¾
25,000 Cen. Pac. G. bs. 98½
2,000 C. Pac. 1st, San Jos. Br., x int. 85½
6,000 Un. Pac. 1st. 97¼
2,000 Un. Pac. 7s. L. Gt., ex int. 96¼
4,000 Un. Pac. S. F. 91⅝
15,000 L. S. 2d, C. C. 93
2,000 C., C. & I. C. 52½
2,000 do....b. c. 51½
1,000 T. & W. 1st. St. Louis Div. 62½
2,000 Gt. West. 2d. 58
19,000 Har. 1st, 7s, C. 110¾
1,000 do 111
3,000 Cl. & P. C. S. F. 105½
30 F. Nat'l B'k. b. c. 99
25 Metropolitan B'k. 135
50 Del. & Hud. Can. 114
200 Quick. Min..b. c. 26
200 At. & Pac. T. b. c. 25¾
150 do 25¾
2200 W. U. Tel. 78
100 do....s3. 78
500 do....c. 78
1400 do 78⅛
100 do 77⅞
800 do....c. 77⅞
600 do....b3. 78
100 do 78
300 do....s10. 77¾
800 do 77⅞
100 do 78
2600 do 78⅛
500 do....b3. 78¼
500 do....b3. 78⅛
100 do....s3. 78
100 do 78⅛
50 U. S. Express 61
25 do 60½
5 Amer. Express 64
10 W. F. Ex....b. c. 88
25 N. Y. C. & H....b. c. 101
100 Panama....b. c. 120
100 Pacific Mail....b. c. 43½
500 do 43⅝
900 do 43½
1100 do 43⅜
500 do 43¼
400 do....s3. 43⅜
400 do 43⅜
600 do 43⅜
500 do....s3. 43¼
800 do 43¼
1100 do 43⅜
1100 do 43½
1500 do 43⅝
1000 do 43¾
300 do 43⅝
300 do 43½
200 do 43⅝
100 Kan. Pac....b. c. 7
200 C. & R. I....b. c. 106
45 do 106½
45 do 106⅛
100 do 106⅛
17 N. J. Central 112⅝
100 Illinois Central 102
45 do 102¼
100 do....b. c. s3. 102
200 Erie....b. c. b3. 30
500 do 30⅛
200 do....s3. 29⅞
200 do 30
80 do 30⅛
1900 do 29⅞
100 do....c. 29⅞
700 do 30
200 do 30⅛
2100 do....b3. 30¼
1900 do 30⅜
900 do 30¼
10 do....s3. 30¼
300 do....s3. 30⅛
400 do 30⅛
2000 do 30¼
300 L. S. & M. S....b. c. 73⅝
500 do 73½
300 do....s3. 73½
500 do 73⅜
100 do 73⅝
100 do 73¾
500 T., W. & W....b. c. 14⅞
200 do....c. 14⅞
200 do 14⅝
100 do 14¾
100 do 14⅞
300 Union Pac....b. c. 64
100 do....b3. 64⅛
600 do 64
200 do 63⅞
400 do 63¾
400 do 63⅝
100 do 63¾
200 do 63⅞
1300 do....b3. 64
200 do....c. 64
100 do....s60. 63
100 do....s60. 63⅛
300 do 64⅛
1100 do 64¼
300 do....c. 64¼
800 do 64⅜
100 do....b10. 64½
700 do 64½
200 do 64⅝
300 do 64¾
200 do 64⅞
500 do 65
900 do 65⅛
300 do 65¼
400 do 65⅜
30 Chi., Bur. & Quin. 113¼
50 Chi. & Alton. b. c. 103
2000 C. & N. W....b. c. 44¾
600 do 44⅞
100 C., M. & St. P. b. c. 38⅛
1500 do 38¼
2500 do 38⅜
400 do 38¼
100 do....s60. 38
38 do 38
200 C., M. & St. P. Pf. b. c. 56¾
26 Warren....ex div. 95
46 do 95½
200 D., L. & W. ex d. 110½
50 do....b. c. b3. 110½
30 do....s3. 110⅝
10 A. & T. H. Pf. b. c. 26
300 do 27
100 H. & St. Jo. 26½
77 P., F. W. & C. G'd. 97
10 do....b. c. s20. 96½
200 Ohio & Miss. b. c. 28¾
100 do....s3. 28⅜

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

200 Spring Mt. Coal 70
100 Quicksilver Pref. 32½
2800 Western Union 78⅛
100 do....b3. 78¼
800 do 78⅛
900 Pacific Mail 43⅜
600 do 43¼
70 N. Y. C. & Hud. 100¾
30 do 100¾
25 do 101
100 Lake Shore....b3. 73⅞
200 do 73¾
1400 Erie Railway 30⅛
2400 do 30⅛
1600 do 30½
200 do....b5. 30⅛
1100 do 30⅜
400 do....b3. 30⅜
100 North-western 44⅞
100 do 45
100 Rock Island 106⅛
100 St. Paul 38⅛
100 Ohio & Miss. 28⅜
200 do 28½
200 Tol. & Wabash 15⅛
300 do 15⅛
100 Del. Lack. & W. 110½
500 Union Pacific 65½
400 do 65⅛
1400 do 65½
100 do 65⅜
500 do....s3. 65¼
2000 do 65½
1300 do 65⅜
100 do 65⅝
400 do 65⅝
100 do 65¾
600 do 65⅞
300 do 65¾
200 do 65⅞
800 do....b3. 65⅝
1050 do 66
200 do 66⅛
100 C., C. C. & Ind. 62
100 New-Jersey Cen. 112½
50 do 112¼
100 Han. & St. Jo....b3. 27
100 H. & St. Jo. Pf. b3. 33
100 C., C. & I. C. 6
100 Pac. R. R. of Mo. 50
100 do 49¾
100 Atlantic & Pac. Pf. 14¾
800 do 15

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$6,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, N....b. c.119
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, N....119⅛
500 do 119
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R. '67....b. c.119⅛
$500 U. S. 5-20 C., '67, small 119⅝
5,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '68....b. c.119⅞
5,000 U. S. Cur. 6s.119¼
10,000 do 119¾

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,000 Mo. 6s. L. bds. 98
2,000 Mo. 6s H & St. Jo. Is. '76 100¼
8,000 Cen. P. G. bds. 98½
2,000 do 98¾
1,000 Union Pac. 1st. 97¼
1,000 Union Pac. S. F. 91½
1,000 do 91⅜
11,000 Chi. & N. W. Con. C. G. bds. 83⅝
6,000 do 83¾
1,500 L. S. D. bds. x.i.100
1,000 P., F. W. & C. 1st.110
5,000 Tol. & Wab. 1st. 83
3,000 H. & St. J. 8s, C. 84¾
5,000 M. & E. Con. bds. 100
7 Hanover Bank 95
100 Con. Coal of M. b. c 46
100 Canton Co....b. c. 62½
100 At. & Pac. Tel. b. c. 24⅞
100 W. Union....b. c. s5. 78¼
600 do....s3. 78¼
500 do 78⅛
2300 do....s3. 78
1300 do 77⅞
1000 do....s3. 77⅞
700 do 77⅞
2000 do 78
30 American Ex. 64
100 Pac. Mail..b. c. s3. 43¾
300 do 43⅝
200 do 43⅝
600 do 43⅝
1700 do 43½
1000 do 43⅝
900 do 43½
300 do 43½
100 do....b5. 43⅝
100 do 43⅝
200 Lake S. & M. S. b. c. 73¾
100 do 73⅝
500 Ill. Cen....b. c. 102
100 Cle. & ... G'd....b. c. 92
25 Del., L. & W....b. c. 110⅜
50 Chic. & Alton....b. c. 103½
20 do....b. c. 103½
400 Erie Railway. b. c. 30⅛
1000 do....s3. 30¼
700 do 30⅛
300 do 30⅛
1100 do 30
800 do 29⅞
500 do 29¾
400 do 29⅝
300 do 29¾
2300 do 29⅞
500 do 30
300 do 30¼
1900 do 30¼
100 Chi. & N. W....b. c. 44⅞
200 do 45
800 do 44¾
200 Chi. & R. I....b. c. 106
100 Chi. & N. W. Pref. 57⅜
100 do....s3. 57½
800 Union Pacific. b. c. 66⅛
700 do 66¼
300 do....c. 66⅛
600 do....c. 66¼
300 do 66⅛
800 do 66½
500 do 66⅝
300 do 66½
300 do 65⅞
400 do 66¼
100 do 66⅜
300 do 66
100 do 65⅞
800 do 65¾
100 do 65½
200 do 65⅝
300 do 65¼
100 do 65
100 do 64¾
800 do 65⅛
100 do 65¼
100 do 65⅞
200 do 65⅝
100 do 65½
300 do 65¼
100 Chi., M. & St. P. b. c. 38¼
1000 do....s3. 38
100 do 38⅛
100 do....b3. 38¼
500 At. & P. Pref. b. c. 15
100 do....b3. 15
100 Tol., W. & W....b. c. 15⅛
300 do 15¼
200 do 15⅛
100 do 15
100 do 14⅞
100 do 14¾
600 do 14⅝
100 do 14¾
100 do 14⅞
200 do....c. 15⅛
200 Ohio & Miss....b. c. 28⅛
100 do 28⅜
100 do 28¼
100 do....b3. 28½
400 Han. & St. Jo. b. c. 27¼
100 do 27½
100 do....b3. 27½
100 Pac. R. of Mo....b. c. 49⅝
300 do 50

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$21,600 Bk'n 6s, W. L. I. 2¼
1800 Western Union 78⅛
500 do....b3. 78¼
900 do 78⅛
1300 do 78
33 American Exp. 63⅝
200 Lake Shore 73¾
500 Erie Railway 30⅛
700 do 30
500 do 30⅛
700 do 30⅛
200 do....b3. 30⅜
1300 do 30⅜
600 do 30½
300 do 30⅜
100 do....s3. 30¼
1200 do....b3. 30¼
100 do 30¼
900 Union Pacific 65¾
300 do 65⅞
300 do 66
300 do 66⅛
300 do 66¼
100 do 66⅜
100 do 66½
100 do 66¾
200 do 66⅝
600 do 66½
200 do 66⅜
100 North-west Pref. 57½
200 North-western.s3. 44¾
100 do 44⅞
100 do 45
500 do 45⅛
100 do....b3. 45
100 do....s3. 44⅞
300 Han. & St. Jo. Pref. 35
100 Han. & St. Jo..s3. 27¾
100 do....u.r. 25⅞
100 do....s3. 27⅝
100 do....b3. 28
100 do 28¼
200 do 28⅛
200 do 28¾
600 do 28⅞
300 do 28⅝
300 do 28½
200 do 28⅞
200 do 29
100 do 28¾
100 do 28⅝
100 do 28½
100 do 28¼
100 do 28⅛
400 do 28¼
400 do 28⅜
100 do 28½
100 do 28¼
100 do 28
500 Union Pacific 66¾
500 do 66⅞
3000 do 67
500 do 66⅞
1100 do 66¾
1400 do 66⅝
1000 do 66½
200 do 66⅝
700 do....b3. 66⅝
200 Toledo & Wabash. 15⅛
300 do....b3. 15¼
500 do 15¼
400 do 15
200 St. Paul 38⅛
200 do 38¼
100 Han. & St. Jo..b3. 28¼
500 do 28⅜
300 Pacific Mail....s3. 43⅝
500 do 43½
400 do 43⅝
400 do....b3. 43¾
100 do....u.r. 43¾
1500 do 43¾
200 do....b3. 43⅝
1300 do 43⅝
300 Ohio & Miss. 28⅜
200 do 28⅝
100 do 28½
100 Panama 120

THURSDAY, April 1—P. M.

The general tendency of affairs in financial circles to-day was toward improvement on the Stock Exchange, depression in the Gold Room, and higher rates for exchange. The situation, so far as stocks and gold are concerned, was temporarily reversed in the afternoon by cable announcements of a panic on the Bourse at Berlin. This news was seized upon with avidity by the few remaining disconsolate bulls in the Gold Room to advance the premium about ½ ₩ cent., while the bears in the Stock Exchange sold the market down from ⅛ to 1⅞ ₩ cent. Before the close of business, however, it became known through private telegrams to the bankers that the trouble on the Berlin Bourse was a bear panic, and that a number of operators for a fall in securities were unable to make good their contracts in consequence of the large appreciation in values which has been going on for some time past at the principal financial centres of Europe. This put an entirely different face on the matter, and in the late dealings stocks rallied, and in some instances the highest prices of the day were made, while gold dropped off and closed weak.

The stock market opened firm, and in some cases an improvement took place, as compared with the closing quotations last evening. Shortly before the first call there was a decline of ¼ to ⅛ ₩ cent., Pacific Mail dropping from 44¼ to 43⅛, Union Pacific from 64⅜ to 63¾, Western Union from 78½ to 77¾, and Wabash from 15⅜ to 14½. This decline was subsequently recovered, and shortly before and at the second board Union Pacific rose to 66⅝, Pacific Mail to 43⅞, Western Union to 78¼, and Wabash to 15¼. Hannibal and St. Joseph common advanced 3 ₩ cent., and the preferred 2 ₩ cent.—to 29 and 35. Erie rose from 29¾ to 30½, and Lake Shore from 73¼ to 73⅞. Union Pacific afterward declined from 66⅝ to 64¾, and the other shares dropped off ¼ to 1 ₩ cent. on the advices from Berlin. When, however, the true character of the financial disturbance there was ascertained there was a sharp reaction, and Union Pacific advanced, amid much excitement, to 67, the improvement also communicating itself to the other shares. The entire market closed firm. Panama sold to-day at 121½@120, against 122, the closing quotation yesterday. The telegraphic advices from London in regard to the movements of the steamship Faraday imparted firmness to Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph, which sold at 24¾@25.

The public debt statement for March is favorable, showing a decrease in the debt of $3,681,210.

The money market exhibited great ease to-day, and the offerings of capital were largely in excess of the demand. All the business in call loans was at 4@6 ₩ cent. on ordinary stock collaterals, with the supply superabundant at the lower rates during the afternoon. Prime mercantile paper was quoted at 5 to 7 ₩ cent.

The foreign advices reported a quiet market for securities at London. Consols for money closed at 92⅞@93; do. account at 93; 1865s, old, at 107½; 1867s at 107¼@107⅜; 10-40s at 102⅞@103, and New 5s at 103¼. The bullion in the Bank of England decreased £82,000 for the week, and £77,000 to-day. The proportion of reserve to liabilities is reported at 34¼, against 38½ ₩ cent. a week ago. The rate of discount was not altered at the regular weekly court of the Bank Managers to-day, and remains at 3½ ₩ cent. The specie in the Bank of France decreased 1,919,000 francs during the past week. The sterling exchange market was firm early in the day, and rates were marked up to $4 84 and $4 88 for bankers' long and demand bills. Upon the advance in gold, however, there was a reduction to $4 83½ and $4 89½, the closing rates for business having been $4 83 and $4 87. Gold declined from 114¼ to 114⅛, but advanced to 114¾ on reports of financial troubles at Berlin. Toward the close a reduction to 114⅜@114½ ensued. There was no important change in the gold loan market. At the opening 1-32 ₩ cent. was paid for borrowing, but loans were afterward made at 1-64, 1, and 3 ₩ cent., and finally free of interest.

Government bonds were steady on small transactions. The principal business was in registered 5s of 1881, which sold at 114⅝@114¾. Registered 10-40s sold at 113¾, against 114 at the close yesterday. In railroad mortgages there were no new features of interest. As a general rule prices were steady, C., C. and I. C. Firsts being the only marked exception, selling at 52½@51½, in consequence of the default on the interest due to-day, although this was not generally unexpected. The various Pacific issues were almost unchanged. Sales of Union Pacific Land Grants were made at 96¼, ex interest, and Sinking Funds at 91⅝@91¼, closing at 91⅜ to 91⅝. Chicago and North-western consolidated gold coupon rose to 83¾. State bonds were quiet, but Missouri Long 6s advanced to 98, and Tennessee new ex coupon to 49.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, April 1, 1875.

Gold receipts	$630,591 20
Gold payments	71,229 85
Gold balance	54,770,646 41
Currency receipts	492,980 49
Currency payments	1,132,002 99
Currency balance	42,970,339 54
Customs	415,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—APRIL 1.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States 6s, 1881, coupon	114⅞	114¾
United States 5-20s, 1862, coupon	117⅜	117⅛
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupon	120⅛	120
American Gold	114½	114½
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 83	$4 83
New-York Central	100¾	100¾
Rock Island	106⅛	106⅛
Pacific Mail	43¾	43⅝
St. Paul	37⅞	38¼
St. Paul Preferred	56¾	56¾
Western Union	78¼	78⅛
Union Pacific	63⅞	66⅝
Lake Shore	73¾	73¾
Wabash	15⅜	15
North-western	44⅞	44⅞
North-western Preferred	57¾	57¾
Delaware and Lackawanna	112¾	*110½
New-Jersey Central	112½	112½
Panama	122	120
Erie	29⅝	30¼
Ohio and Mississippi	28⅜	28½
C., C. and Indiana Central	6	6
Harlem	130½	130½

*Ex dividend.

The extreme range of prices and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	100¾	100¾	145
Erie	30½	29⅝	40,100
Lake Shore	73⅞	73¼	4,600
Wabash	15⅜	14½	8,500
North-western	45	44⅝	9,200
North-western Preferred	57¾	57½	400
Rock Island	106⅛	106	345
Fort Wayne	96½	96½	100
Milwaukee & St. Paul	38⅜	38	10,400
Milwaukee & St. Paul Pref.	56¾	56¾	200
Pittsburg	92	92	100
Del., Lack. & Western	110½	110½	530
New-Jersey Central	112½	112½	150
Illinois Central	102	102	645
Union Pacific	67	63¾	56,000
C., C. & Indiana Central	6	5⅞	400
Hannibal & St. Joseph	29	26	8,000
Hannibal & St. Joseph Pref.	35	33	500
Ohio & Mississippi	28⅞	28¼	3,000
Missouri Pacific	50	49⅝	600
Panama	121½	120	300
Western Union	78½	77¾	44,000
Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph	25	24¾	1,000
Pacific Mail	44¼	43⅛	42,300
Quicksilver	26	26	200
Quicksilver Preferred	32½	32½	100
New-Jersey Southern	8⅝	8⅝	700
C., C., C. & I.	62	62	100
Atlantic & Pacific Preferred	15	14¾	1,500
Canton	62½	62½	100
Consolidation Coal	46	46	100
Total sales			234,310

The following were the closing quotations of Government Bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
U. S. Cur. 6s	119	119½	5-20s, '65, n., c.	119⅛	119¼
6s, '81, r.	119¾	120	5-20s, '67, r.	119¾	120
6s, '81, c.	120⅝	121	5-20s, '67, c.	119⅞	120⅛
*5-20s, '62, r.	114	114½	5-20s, '68, r.	119¾	120
5-20s, '62, c.	116¾	117¼	5-20s, '68, c.	120	120⅛
*5-20s, '64, r.	114¼	114½	10-40s, r.	113¾	114
5-20s, '64, c.	118	118⅛	10-40s, c.	114½	114⅝
*5-20s, '65, r.	116	116¼	5s, '81, r.	114⅝	114⅞
5-20s, '65, c.	120	120½	5s, '81, c.	114⅝	114⅞
5-20s, '65, n., r.	119	119¼			

*Ex interest.

The Sub-Treasury disbursed in coin $17,000 for interest, and $25,500 for called bonds.

The day's business at the Gold Exchange Bank to-day covered:

Gold cleared	$77,349,000
Gold balances	2,063,361
Currency balances	2,458,154

Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$105 806,605
Currency balances	3,682,022
Gold exchanges	7,327,983
Gold balances	1,278,653

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, '83	37	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '77	110
Alabama 5s, '86	37	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '78	110
Alabama 8s, '86	40	N. Y. 5s, G. L., '75	110
Alabama 8s, '88	40	N. C. 6s, old, J. & J.	20½
Ark. 6s, Funded	27	N. C. 6s, April & O.	20¾
Ark. 7s, L. R. & Ft. S. is.	9	N. C. 6s, N. C. R., J. & J.	50
Ark. 7s, Memp. & L. R.	9	N. C. 6s, N. C. R., A. & O	50
A. 7s, L. R., P. B. & N. O.	9	N. C. 6s, N. C. R., C. off, Jan. & July	37
A. 7s, Miss., O. & R. R.	9	N. C. 6s, N. C. R., C. off April & Oct.	37
Ark. 7s, Ark. Cen. R.	9	N. C. 6s, F. Act, '66	10
California 7s	113	N. C. 6s, F. Act, '68	11
Connecticut 6s	106	N. C. 6s, Sp. Tax, cl. 1.	3¾
Georgia 6s	86	N. C. 6s, Sp. Tax, cl. 2.	3¾
Ga. 7s, new bonds	96	N. C. 6s, Sp. Tax, cl. 3.	3¾
Ga. 7s, indorsed	90	Ohio 6s, 1875	101¼
Ga. 7s, gold bonds	87	Ohio 6s, 1881	104
Ill. Coup. 6s, '77	101	Ohio 6s, 1886	106
Ill. Coup. 6s, '79	101	Rhode Island 6s	105
Ill. War Loan	101	South Carolina 6s	31
Kentucky 6s	101	S. C. 6s, Jan. & July.	30½
Louisiana 6s	30	S. C. 6s, April & Oct.	30½
La. 6s, new bonds	30	S. C. 6s, F. Act, 1866.	30
La. 6s, new F. Debt.	30	S. C. 6s, L. C. 1889, J. & J	30
La. 7s, Penitentiary.	30	S. C. 6s, L. C. 1889, A & O	30
La. 6s, levee bonds	32	S. Car. 7s, 1888	30
La. 8s, lev. bds. of '75.	32	S. Car. Non-F. bds.	5½
Mich. 6s, '78-79	104	Tennessee 6s, old	67
Mich. 6s, '83	104	Tenn. 6s, old, ex C.	50
Mich. 7s, '90	107	Tenn. 6s, new bds.	68
Mo. 6s, due in '75	100	Tenn. 6s, n., ex C.	49
Mo. 6s, due in '76	100	Tenn. 6s, new series	49
Fd'g bds. due in '94-5.	95	Texas 10s, 1876	97
L. B. due '81 to '91 in.	97¾	Virginia 6s, old	32½
Han. & St. Jo. due '75.	100	Va. 6s, new bds, '66.	32½
Han. & St. Jo. due '76	100	Va. 6s, new bds. '67.	32½
Han. & St. Jo. due '86.	95¾	Va. 6s, Con. bds.	59½
Han. & St. Jo. due '87.	95¾	Va. 6s, ex matu'd C.	54½
N. Y. Reg. B. Loan.	106½	Va. 6s, Def. bds.	8½
N. Y. Coup. B. Loan.	106½		
N. Y. 6s, C. L., '75.	110		

And the following for Railway Mortgages:

Alb. & Susq. 1st	108¼	Cleve. & T., new	100
Alb. & Susq. 2d	102¾	Clv. P. & Ash., old b.	102
B. H. & E. 1st	24½	C. v. P. & Ash., new b.	100
Ches. & Ohio 6s, 1st.	44	Detroit, M. & T. bds.	100½
Chic. & Alt. 1st	110¼	Buff. & E., new bds.	100
Chic. & Alt. income.	100¼	Buff. & State Line 7s.	102
La. & Mo. 1st, guar.	91	Lake Shore div. bds. x	99¼
St. L., J. & Chic. 1st.	100	Lake S. con. coup, 1st.	102
C., B. & Q. 8 ₩ c. 1st.	113	Lake S. con. reg., 1st.	101
Chic., R. I. & Pac.	107⅜	Lake S. con. coup, 2d.	92¾
Cen. R. of N. J. 1st, n.	110½	Marietta & Cin., 1st.	104
Cen. R. of N. J. 1st, con.	104	Mich. C. con., 7s, 1902.	103¾
Cen. R. of N. J. con. c.	108½	M. C., 1st 8s, 18e2, S. F.	110x
Am. Dock & Imp. bds.	102½	Mich. C. Equip. bds.	103½
M. & St. P. 1st, 8s, P. D.	108	N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883.	100
M. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10 P. D.	90	N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887.	99
M. & St. P. 7s, g., R. D.	83½	N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E.	95
M. & St. P. 1st, La. C. D.	85	N. Y. Cen. 6s, sno'n.	95
M. & St. P. 1st, I. & M. D.	74	N. Y. C. & H. 1st cou.	112½
M. & St. P. 1st, C. & M.	81¼	N. Y. C. & H. 1st reg.	110½
M. & St. P. 1st, con.	73	Harlem 1st 7s, cou.	110½
M. & St. P. 2d....x	75	Harlem 1st 7s, reg.	110¾
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	103	Ohio & M. con., S. F.	98
Chi. & N. W. Int. bds.	100	Ohio & M. con.	96
Chi. & N. W. Cons. bds.	90½	Ohio & M. 2d. con.	x78
Chi. & N. W. Ext. bds	85	Cen. Pac. gold bds.	98½
Chi. & N. W. 1st	99	C. P., San Joaquin Br.	x85
Chi. & N. W. C. G. bds.	83½	C. P. Cal. & Or. 1st.	86¼
Chi. & N. W. R. G. bds.	82	West. Pac. bds.	90¼
Gal. & Chi. Ext.	106	U. P. 1st Bonds	97¼
Gal. & Chi. 2d	102¾	U. P. L. G. 7s.	x96¼
Pen. 1st Conv.	95	U. P. S. Fund	91½
Chi. & Mil. 1st	94	P. R. of Mo. 1st.	89½
C., C., C. & I. 1st, 7s, S. F.	107	P. R. of Mo. 1st C. B.	x70
Del., L. & W. 2d	108½	P. R. 7s, g'd by Mo.	100
Del., L. & W. 7s, Conv.	111½	P. Ft. W. & C. 1st.	109½
Mor. & Es. 1st	112½	P. Ft. W. & C. 2d.	105
Mor. & Es. 2d	103	C. & P. Cons. S. F.	105
Mor. & Es. 7s of '71.	101¾	C. & P. 4th	96½
Erie 1st Ext.	106⅛	C. C. & I. 1st	21½
Erie 2d, 7s, '79	101	C. C. & I. 2d	18
Erie 3d, 7s, '83	99	St. L. & I. M. 1st	86½
Erie 4th, 7s, '80	x96⅝	A. & T. H. 1st	104
Long Dock bds	95	A. & T. H. 2d Inc.	77
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77.	90	B. & S. I. R. 1st 8s	x95
B., N. Y. & E. L. bs.	87	T. & W. 1st Ex	83⅛
Han. & St. J. L. G.	102½	T. & W. 1st St. L. D.	62
Han. & St. J. 8s, C.	84	T. & W. 2d	56
Ced. F. & M. 1st	82½	T. & W. Cons. Co'ble	39½
Ind., B. & W. 1st	31	H. & Naples 1st	45
M. So. 7 ₩ c. 2d	102¾	Gt. West. 1st, 1888.	79
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₩ c.	107⅛	Q. & T. 1st 1890	55
Cleve. & T. S. F.	105	P. L. & D. 1st	60

And the following for City Bank shares:

America	152	Hanover	90
American Exchange	118¾	Importers' & Trad'rs'	195
Butchers' & Drov'rs'	132	Irving	127
Chemical	1600	Manhattan	150
City	300	Market	121
Citizens'	125	Mechanics'	142
Commerce	118	Merchants'	120
Continental	93½	Metropolitan	135
Corn Exchange	128	N. Y. Nat. Exch'ge.	97⅝
First National	200	North America	99½
Fourth National	98⅞	Oriental	172
Fulton	163	Pacific	165
German American	87	Park	142
Greenwich	215	Peoples'	140
Grocers'	100	State of New-York	112

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—APRIL 1.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	102	102⅛
City 6s, new	105⅛	105¼
Camden and Amboy Railroad	130¾	130⅞
Pennsylvania Railroad	55⅝	55¾
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad	57⅝	*57⅝
Lehigh Valley Railroad	62¾	62⅞
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	21⅝	21¾
Northern Central Railroad	33	33⅛
Lehigh Navigation	51	51¼
Lehigh Gold Loan	101½	101¾

*Ex dividend.

The following is a statement of the gross earnings and expenses of the Union Pacific Railroad Company for the month of February, 1874, and 1875:

	1874.	1875.	Increase.
Gross earnings	$607,990 28	$620,307 24	$12,316 96
Expenses	374 956 13	272,188 02	......
Net earnings	$233,034 15	$348,119 22	$115,085 07

The March earnings to the 30th, inclusive, show an increase of $168,440 over the same days for March, 1874.

The Singer Manufacturing Company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of *two and a half ₩ cent.*, together with an extra dividend, payable on and after April 1.

In another column will be found a notice to the holders of overdue bonds of the State of Georgia, setting forth that, in pursuance of an act passed by the Legislature of that State, March 2, 1875, all bonds which matured on and prior to Jan. 1, 1872, will, unless presented for examination and registration before August next, be declared null and void.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ MERCANTILE AGENCY BRANCH OFFICE.

Messrs. DUN, BARLOW & CO. beg to notify their subscribers that the down-town Branch Office of the Mercantile Agency has been removed to No. 80 Wall st., corner of Pearl, under the Marine Bank. This office is connected by telegraph with the main establishment at No. 335 Broadway, and is maintained purely to enable subscribers in the lower part of the City to obtain immediate responses to their inquiries.

☞ HOLDERS OF COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY first mortgage consolidated bonds are invited to meet at No. 50 Wall st., Room No. 6, second floor, on TUESDAY, April 6, at 1 o'clock, for the purpose of hearing a statement by Mr. Charles F. Southmayd, of Messrs. Evarts, Southmayd & Choate, of the present condition of the C., C. & I. C. Railway Company, and what is proposed to be done for the protection of the first mortgage consolidated bonds.
JAMES MILLIKEN, ADRIAN ISELIN,
WM. WHITEWRIGHT, WM. H. GEBHARD,
FRED. J. DE PEYSTER, Committee.
NEW-YORK, April 1, 1875.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

SAVANNAH, April 1.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15⅞c.; Low Middling, 15⅜c.; Good Ordinary, 14⅝c.; net receipts, 712 bales; gross, 786 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 1,052 bales; to the Continent, 2,112 bales; coastwise, 735 bales; sales, 749 bales; stock, 41,198 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 1.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15⅞c.; net receipts, 794 bales; gross, 1,257 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,424; to the Continent, 1,400 bales; sales, 3,650 bales.

GALVESTON, April 1.—Cotton dull; Middling, 15½c.; net receipts, 737 bales; gross, 763; exports, coastwise, 295 bales; sales, 90 bales; stock, 56,224 bales.

MOBILE, April 1.—Cotton steady; Middling, 15¾c.; net receipts, 54 bales; exports, coastwise, 513 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 40,137 bales.

CHARLESTON, April 1.—Cotton flat; Middling, 16c.; net receipts, 443 bales; exports, coastwise, 742 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 29,550 bales.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, April 1, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last has been as follows:

Ashes, pks	42	Hides, bdls	1,166
Beans, bbls	70	Leather, sides	18,061
Cotton, bales	831	Moss, bales	54
Flour, bbls	5,966	Lard-oil, bbls	55
Meal, bbls	806	Beef, pks	64
Wheat, bushels	35,980	Pork, pks	1,345
Corn, bushels	26,082	Cut-meats, pks	601
Oats, bushels	6,575	Lard, tcs	1,314
Malt, bushels	1,900	Lard, kegs	200
Peas, bushels	3,200	Butter, pks	2,577
Grass-seed, bags	523	Cheese, pks	2,327
Copper, bbls	81	Red Oil, bbls	50
C. S. Oil, bbls	30	Spelter, pcs	1,211
Candles, pks	125	Starch, pks	2,354
Dried Fruit, pks	17	Sugar, bbls	691
Eggs, bbls	1,656	Tow, bales	49
Grease, pks	40	Tobacco, hhds	63
Flax-seed, bags	171	Tobacco, pks	134
Hops, bales	10	Wool, bales	157
Hides, No.	240	Whisky, bbls	763

ASHES—Have been in some request, with Pots quoted at $6, and Pearls at $7 87½@$8 ₩ 100 ℔.

BEES-WAX—Has been in very good demand and quoted firm at from 33c.@35c. for Yellow, on restricted offerings.

COFFEE—A brisk demand prevails for Rio at a further advance of ½c. ₩ ℔., making the rise since Tuesday ¾c. ₩ ℔., the market closing strong at the improvement, with the stock in first hands materially reduced, being this evening here down to 67,749 bags. Sales have been made here to-day of 13,053 bags, including 7,500 bags by the Halley, in lots, at full rates; 3,500 bags by the Ontario at 17¼c.; 1,053 bags by do. at 17½c.; 500 bags by the Lidador at 17c.; 500 bags by the Copernicus at 17¾c., gold. And at Baltimore, 3,000 bags by the Ithuriel at 17c.; 2,058 bags by the David Stewart at 16c., gold; and 1,000 bags by the Campanero, (a resale,) on private terms. The stock of Rio and Santos at the outports this morning was 60,004 bags, with 43,800 bags reported as afloat and loading for the United States, of which 22,400 bags were for New-York....The business in other kinds has been also increasing, on a firm market, with light supplies available. The recent movements in other than Rio and Santos (part previously reported) have been summed up thus: 14,400 mats Java, ex Jason; 1,807 bags Maracaibo, ex Sea Bird, sold before arrival on private terms; 718 bags Laguayra, 645 bags Costa Rica, 1,245 bags San Domingo, 325 bags Savanilla, sold in lots for consumption, within our range; 1,600 bags San Domingo are going forward to Europe from first hands. The stock of other than Rio and Santos in first hands here this morning was 15,668 bags, including 4,312 bags Porto Rico, 3,010 bags Costa Rica, 1,836 bags Laguayra, 1,712 bags Jamaica, 1,494 bags Mexican, 1,130 bags Maracaibo, 1,100 bags Java, 800 bags San Domingo, 169 bags Savanilla, and 105 bags Manila. We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 16c.@16¼c.; fair, 17c.@17¼c.; good at 17¾c.@18c.; prime, 18¾c.@19c., gold, ₩ ℔., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 16¼c.@20c., gold; Java invoices, 25c.@27½c.; Maracaibo, 18c.@20c.; Laguayra, 18c.@18½c.; Jamaica, 17c.@18c.; Costa Rica, 17c.@19c.; Mexican, 18c.@18½c.; Ceylon, 18c.@20c.; Savanilla, 17½c.@18½c.; San Domingo, 15¾c.@16¼c. ₩ ℔., gold.

COTTON—Has been very quiet for early delivery at nominally unchanged quotations....Sales have been officially reported since our last for early delivery of 616 bales, (of which 507 bales were on last evening,) including 324 bales to spinners and 292 bales to speculators. Short notices were offered quite freely and quoted weak as to price, with equal to about 3,000 bales reported as taken by export buyers at about 16 7-16c. ₩ ℔. For forward delivery, the movements have been fairly active, opening 1-16c. ₩ ℔. lower, influenced in part by the depression in short notice business, but closing with more firmness, under the more favorable reports from Liverpool, and the very light arrivals at the shipping ports. Sales have been reported since our last of 22,200 bales, of which 2,400 bales were on last evening, and 19,800 bales to-day, with 1,500 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with April options closing at 16½c.; May at 16 29-32c.@16 15-16c.; June, 17 9-32c.@17 5-16c.; July at 17 9-16c.@17 19-32c.; August at 17 21-32c.@17 11-16c.; September at 17 9-32c.@17 5-16c.; October at 16 21-32c.@16 23-32c.; November at 16 13-32c.@16 15-32c.; and December at 16 7-16c.@16½c. ₩ ℔....The receipts at this port to-day were 831 bales, of which 360 were at the shipping ports to-day. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 4,412 bales, against 7,839 bales same day last week; and thus far this week 33,614 bales, against 39,886 bales last week. The receipts at all the ports since Sept. 1, 1874, have been 3,177,584 bales, against 3,410,282 bales same time previous year. Consolidated (five days') exports to Great Britain, 20,472 bales; to the Continent, 19,766 bales. Stock in New-York, 203,166 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 626,251 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	14	14	14⅛	14⅛
Good Ordinary	15⅛	15½	15¾	15¾
Low Middling	16¼	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
Middling	16⅝	16¾	17	17
Good Middling	17⅛	17¼	17½	17½
Middling Fair	17⅝	17¾	18	18
Fair	18¼	18⅜	18⅝	18⅝

FIRE-CRACKERS—Have been moderately sought after on the basis of $2 30@$2 42½, currency, for short to full count.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A moderately active business has been reported in State and Western Flour, for shipment and home use, at generally unchanged prices. The dealings have been mainly in low grade stock. The sales since our last have been 14,700 bbls., of all grades, including No. 2 Flour, at $4@$4 40, the latter an extreme; ordinary to choice State and Western at $4 45@$4 75, chiefly at $4 55@$4 75, with very fancy Minnesota (for Bakers' use) at $4 80@$4 90; inferior to very good Extra State at $4 85@$5 20, chiefly at $5 10@$5 15; very good to fancy do. and City Mills Extra at $5 20@$5 80, chiefly at $5 50@$5 80; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $4 85@$5 20; very good to fancy do., $5 20@$5 65; poor to very good round-hoop Ohio at $4 85@$5 20; poor to choice Minnesota Extra shipping at $4 90@$5 70, Western Trade and Family Extra Spring Wheat stock at $5 10@$6 50; fair to very choice Western Trade and Family Extra Red and Amber (Winter) Wheat stock at $5 20@$6 50; Western White do., Extras, $5 40@$7 50; St. Louis Extras, $5 20@$7 75; Extra Genesee, $5 25@$5 50; Minnesota Extras, patent stock, $5 65@$8 50, with some very fancy brands quoted much higher in exceptional instances. Included in the sales have been 6,450 bbls. shipping stock, in good part Minnesota and City Mill shipping Extras, within our range....Southern Flour has been in light demand at about former figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 700 bbls., in lots, at $4 60@$5 90 for very poor to very good shipping and trade Extras, and $5 90@$7 50 for ordinary to very choice Family Extras....Canada Flour continues inactive and nominal....Rye Flour has been in fair request at former quotations, ranging from $4@$5 10 for fine to very choice Superfine. Sales, 390 bbls., chiefly at $4 80@$5 10 for Superfine ₩ bbl....Corn-meal has been fairly active, within the range of from $3 90@$4 45 for very poor to choice Yellow Western; $3 90@$4 10 for Jersey, and $4 75@$4 80 for Brandywine. Sales have been reported of 1,650 bbls., including 600 bbls. Brandywine at $4 75@$4 80 ₩ bbl....Corn-meal, in sacks, continues in request at from $1 35@$1 85 ₩ 100 ℔....Oat-meal inactive at from $7 25@$8 25 ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been in quite active request, mostly on export account, at an improvement of 1c.@2c. a bushel, closing firmly. Winter Wheat has been offered sparingly at about former rates, and has been quiet. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 217,000 bushels (part to arrive) at $1 22@$1 28 for poor to very choice No. 1 Spring, chiefly at $1 27 for choice old Milwaukee, in store, and $1 25 for hard Minnesota, also in store, and $1 27 for choice do., afloat; $1 18@$1 22 for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, in store and afloat, chiefly at $1 18½@$1 20 for stock in store; $1 18½ for No. 2 do., to arrive, (16,000 bushels;) $1 16½@$1 19½ for No. 2 North-west Spring, in store and afloat; $1 16@$1 18½ for No. 2 Chicago Spring, in store and afloat; $1 12@$1 15½ for No. 3 Spring; $1 12@$1 26 for ungraded Spring, car lots; $1 28@$1 30 for Amber Western; $1 24@$1 28 for fair to very choice Red Western, odd lots, and $1 29@$1 40 for poor to extra choice White Western....New Corn has been actively sought after, in good part for export, at an advance of about ½c.@1c. a bushel, with sales reported of 97,000 bushels at 85c.@86½c. for poor to choice new Mixed Western, chiefly at 86c.@86½c. for the best samples, afloat; 86½c.@87c. for new Yellow Western....Old Mixed Western has also been quoted stronger, on a better demand; 8,000 bushels, afloat, reported sold at 91c. ₩ bushel....Rye quiet within the range of 90c.@$1 ₩ bushel....Barley in slack demand and quoted weak in price, with sales reported of only 3,500 bushels two-rowed State at $1 20, and 5,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago, to arrive, at $1 22; with 10,000 bushels Western (rumored) on private terms....Malt and Peas nominally unchanged....Oats have been in unusually brisk demand, partly on speculative account at a further decided improvement in prices, closing buoyantly. The bulk of the business has been in prime Mixed Western, in store and afloat. White have been relatively in less request. Sales have been reported since our last of 112,000 bushels at 69c.@72½c. for poor to prime Mixed Western, chiefly at 72½c. for prime, afloat, and 70c.@71c. for prime to choice, in store; 71c.@74c. for poor to very choice White do., chiefly at 72½c.@73c. for good to prime, and 72c.@73c. for White State. Also 14,000 bushels Mixed Western, May delivery, at 72c....Hay, Straw, and Feed essentially unaltered.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been in light demand, but held with firmness: Domestic Cloth quoted at 12¼c.@12½c.; Calcutta Bags at 11¾c.@12c.; Calcutta Bagging at 9c.@9½c. ₩ ℔.

HEMP—Manila has been firm, and in moderate demand; sales, 700 bales at 7¾c., gold. Jute Butts have been in good request at full prices; sales 1,000 bales at 2¾c., currency, time. Other kinds inactive. We quote: Manila Hemp at 7½c.@8c.; Sisal at 5½c., gold, ₩ ℔.; clean Russian at $220@$225, gold, ₩ ton; Dressed American, $240@$285; Undressed do., $180@$190, currency, ₩ ton. Jute, 4c.@5¼c.; Jute Butts, 2⅝c.@2¾c., currency. Prime North River Flax, 15c.; fair to prime Canada do., 14c.@16c.; Western, 14½c.@15c. ₩ ℔....Stock here, as made up by Messrs. H. H. Crocker & Co., includes 92,808 bales of Manila Hemp, 15,000 bales Jute, 24,000 bales Jute Butts; and at Boston, 13,402 bales Manila Hemp, 3,700 bales Jute, 700 bales Jute Butts, and 1,900 bales Jute Rejections. The sales of Jute here in March were small at current rates; of Jute Butts, here, and in Boston to arrive, 30,000 bales at 2⅝c.@2¾c., currency, on the spot.

HIDES—Have been in request at about previous prices; sales, 5,000 Montevideo at 23½c., gold, four months; and 350 Texas Kips on private terms.

MOLASSES—Refining stock has been very scarce, and wanted. Holders have been claiming a further advance. A cargo of 572 hhds. and 55 tcs. Sagua, and another of 504 hhds. and 50 tcs. Matanzas, of recent arrival, were imported by refiners. A cargo of 540 hhds. and 46 tcs. Cardenas, and an invoice of 6 hhds., 286 pchs., and 50 bbls. Barbados, just received, not yet marketed. The cargo of Matanzas, previously mentioned as under offer at 42½c., with 41½c. bid for 50 test, was finally placed at equal to 42c. for 50 test, ₩ gallon. Grocery grades have also been offered very sparingly, the supply in first hands having been limited, and recent arrivals having been unimportant. The invoice of new crop St. Croix, (338 hhds. and 50 bbls.,) recently reported as having been received here, (the first arrival, of this description, this season,) has been purchased for jobbing purposes, on private terms. In the jobbing line foreign goods are meeting with a readier sale, at generally buoyant prices, the current movements being mostly in Porto Rico and Demerara. New crop New-Orleans has been quoted stronger as to values, with a moderate inquiry noted for the more desirable grades. The stock of foreign in first hands here this morning was 723 hhds., (of which — hhds. Cuba Muscovado, 378 hhds. English Islands and 345 hhds. Porto Rico,) against 2,682 hhds. same date last year, (of which 848 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, 699 hhds. English Islands, and 1,135 hhds. Porto Rico.) And of New-Orleans, 1,400 bbls., against 1,100 bbls. same time in 1874. ....We quote: Porto Rico, 44c.@60c.; Barbados, new crop, 44c.@46c.; Demerara, 40c.@50c.; new crop Cuba, grocery qualities, 42c.@45c.; new crop Cuba, refining grades, 42c. for 50 test; do., Centrifugal, 32c.@35c.; St. Croix, 50c.@55c.; New-Orleans, new crop, 60c.@75c. for fair to very fancy....Syrups have been more sought after, especially the lower grades, at firm prices, with Sugar Syrup within the range of 38c.@70c., the latter for very fancy, and Molasses do. at former rates. Some 4,000 bbls. California, mostly to arrive, have been recently marketed here on private terms....Sugar-house Molasses has been offered reservedly, and has been in good demand, on the basis of 31c.@32c. for hhds. and 34c.@35c. for bbls., for new product, and 37c. for extra heavy.

Stock of Molasses in New-York April 1.

	1874.	1875.
Cuba Muscovado, hhds	848	....
English Islands, hhds	699	378
Porto Rico, hhds	1,135	345
Total, hhds	2,682	723
New-Orleans, bbls	1,100	1,400

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been very moderately inquired for, and quoted easier in price, within the range of $2 05@$2 10 for Strained to good Strained; $2 25@$2 50 for No. 2; $2 62½@$4 50 for No. 1; and $5@$8 for Pale to Extra Pale ₩ 280 ℔. Sales have been reported of 400 bbls. Strained to good Strained at $2 05@$2 07½; and 200 bbls. No. 1 at $2 75@$3 ₩ 280 ℔....Of Wilmington Tar, 100 bbls. sold at $2.... Tar quoted weak at $2@$2 25....City Pitch, $2 25 delivered....Spirits Turpentine sold to the extent of 260 bbls. merchantable at 35½c., and 250 bbls. in shipping order at 37c. ₩ gallon; market easier.

PETROLEUM—Crude, in bulk, dull at 7c.@7⅛c.... Refined quiet and depressed; quoted here at 14¼c., and at Philadelphia at 14¼c.@14⅜c. for early delivery, ...Refined, in cases, 19c.@20½c....City Naphtha, 9¾c. ₩ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more urgently sought after at decidedly better prices, with sales reported for early delivery of 2,800 bbls. new Western Mess at $21 50@$21 75; 340 bbls. Prime Mess at $19; with Extra Prime quoted at $16 25@$16 50. And for forward delivery, of new Western Mess, 1,000 bbls., May options, at $21 50@$21 60, closing at $21 50; and 500 bbls., June, at $22, subsequently offering at $21 80, showing a decline on forward delivery contracts....The stock of Pork in the packing-yards to-day was 63,424 bbls., (including 372 bbls. old and 63,052 bbls. new,) against 62,445 bbls. March 1, 1875, and 61,239 bbls. April 1, 1874. The receipts of Pork in March were 16,208 bbls. The stock here to-day included 226 bbls. of old Mess, 19,122 bbls. new Mess, 3,162 bbls. Prime Mess, 3,473 bbls. Prime, and 35,783 bbls. of uninspected new Pork. ....Dressed Hogs in less demand, and, with more liberal offerings, quoted easier in price; City, 9⅝c....Cut-meats quoted firm, with a fair inquiry noted; sales 2,000 pieces fresh meats, including Shoulders at 8½c., Hams at 11¾c., and Bellies at 11c.; 1,100 Pickled Shoulders, in bulk, at 8⅝c.@8¾c.; 2,000 Pickled Hams at 11⅝c.@11¾c.; 500 Smoked Shoulders at 9¾c.; 750 Smoked Hams at 13½c.@13¾c.; 300 tcs. Western choice Pickled Hams at 12½c.; 100 bxs. Boston Backs at 12½c.; with dry-salted Shoulders, in bxs., quoted at 8⅜c.@8½c.; and dry-salted Hams at 11½c.@12c.; 12,000 ℔. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, at 10⅞c. for 12 ℔. averages; and 75 bxs. Bellies, 20 ℔., at 10¾c. ₩ ℔....Bacon inactive, but held firmly: stock light; sales include 100 bxs. Cumberlands at 11c.; 85 bxs. City Long Clear at 11½c.@11⅝c., with Western Long Clear quoted at 11⅝c.@11¾c.; Short Clear at 12c., and Long and Short Clear at 11¾c. ....A more confident inquiry has been noted for Lard, at an improvement of ⅛c. ₩ ℔., but the latest dealings indicated a decline of about 1-16c. ₩ ℔. from the best prices of the day. Sales have been reported for early delivery of 825 tcs. Western Steam at 14⅜c.@14 11-16c. for fair to strictly prime; 30 tcs. City at 14⅜c.; small lots of No. 1 City at 13½c.; 550 tcs. Refined, for the Continent, on private terms, held at 14⅞c.@15c. for the best samples; with West India stock quoted at 14¼c. And for forward delivery, of Western Steam, 2,000 tcs., April options, at 14 9-16c.@14 11-16c., closing at 14⅝c.; 4,000 tcs., May, at 14⅝c.@14 13-16c., closing at 14¾c.; and 1,000 tcs., June, at 14⅞c. ₩ ℔....Beef steady, but trade in barreled stock confined to job lots. We quote at $10 50@$12 for Extra Mess, $9 50@$10 50 for Plain Mess, uninspected and inspected, and $15@$15 50 for Packet ₩ bbl....Tierce Beef quoted at $20@$21 for Prime Mess, $22@$24 for India Mess, and $29 for City Extra do. ₩ tierce. Sales, 400 tcs....Beef Hams quiet at $18@$20 for good to very choice. Sales, 75 bbls....Stock of Beef in the packing yards to-day, 13,288 tcs. and bbls., (including 270 tcs. and bbls. Old, and 13,018 tcs. and bbls. New,) against 13,537 tcs. and bbls. March 1, 1875, and 11,170 tcs. and bbls. April 1, 1874....The receipts of Beef in March were 2,512 pks....There has been a moderate inquiry noted for Butter, chiefly for the better grades, within our revised range. We quote firkins, tubs, and pails from 16c.@26c. for ordinary to choice State and near-by products; 26c.@32c. for choice to very fancy do.; 12c.@22c. for poor to choice Western; 12c.@18c. for rolls; and new State, in tubs, at 23c.@31c. for fair to choice....Cheese has been more sought after, partly for export, and has been held firmly. State Factory quoted firm at 13c.@16¾c. for fair to fancy; State Dairy, 7c.@15½c.; Western, 8c.@15½c. ₩ ℔....Eggs have been in less demand within the range of from 21c.@24c. for fair to fancy fresh, chiefly on the basis of 22c.@23c. for very good to prime marks.

RICE—Has been attracting rather more attention in the jobbing line, and has been held with more firmness, with Carolina, ordinary to very choice, quoted from $6 75@$8 50; Louisiana, $6 25@$7 75; Rangoon, free, at $6 37½@$6 62½, and in bond at $2 75@$3; and Patna, free, at $7 25@$7 50, and in bond at $4@$4 25 ₩ 100 ℔. Stock of Rangoon, 4,000 bags.

SALT—Has been quiet and weak in price, with Liverpool Ground quoted at 85c.@90c.; Liverpool Fine at $1 60@$2 80, from store; Turk's Island, in bulk, &c., 26c.@28c.; St. Martin, 30c.@35c.

SALTPETRE—Has been inactive and nominal, with Crude quoted nominal at 5½c., gold, free. Stock here, 12,000 bags; and at Boston, 3,500 bags.

SEEDS—Clover has been steady, but quiet since our last. Demand almost wholly for home trade purposes. Sales include 100 bags good State at 11¼c. ₩ ℔. Other Grass-seeds, dull within our range....Calcutta Linseed inactive, at $2 10, gold, ₩ 56 ℔. Stock of Calcutta Linseed here 14,000 bags, and of Bombay, 21,719 bags. At Boston none.

SUGARS—Raw has been quoted quite firm in price, with a fairly active inquiry noted, almost wholly for refining purposes. Sales have been made to-day of 1,924 hhds., 280 bags and 550 bxs., including 550 hhds. good refining Cuban at 8½c.; 140 hhds. fair to good fair do. at 7⅞c.@8c.; 90 hhds. good do. at 8½c.; 323 hhds. good fair do. at 8c.; 210 hhds. about fully fair do. at 7 13-16c.; 462 hhds. Centrifugal at 8⅞c.@9⅛c.; 112 hhds. refining Porto Rico at 7⅝c.@8c.; 37 hhds. St. Croix at 7¾c.@8¼c.; 110 bxs. Centrifugal at 9c.; 368 bxs. Molasses Sugar at 7½c.@7⅝c.; 280 bags and 72 bxs. Mexican at 7¾c.@8⅜c. And, last evening, 916 baskets and 1,498 bags East India at 8¼c.; 6,804 bags Bahia at 7½c.@7⅝c. ₩ ℔. We quote fair Refining strong at 7⅞c.; good do., 8⅛c.; prime do., 8¼c.; fair to very choice Grocery, 8⅜c.@9c.; No. 12 Clayed stock at 8½c.@8⅝c.; Centrifugal stock at 8½c.@9⅛c.; Manila Bags, 7⅜c.@7¾c.; Molasses Sugar, 6¾c.@7¾c.; Melado, 4¾c.@6¾c. ₩ ℔. Refined Sugars have been in better demand, with Crushed quoted up to 10⅝c.@10¾c.; Powdered at 10½c.@10⅝c.; Granulated at 10½c.@10⅝c.; A's at 9½c.@10⅛c., and Yellows at 8⅜c.@9⅜c. ₩ ℔.... The receipts of Raw Sugars here in March were 59,462 hhds., 33,926 bxs., 92,048 bags, (and 3,156 hhds. Melado.) Sales since March 1, (to this morning,) 39,501 hhds., 43,709 bxs., and 104,294 bags, (and 4,629 hhds. Melado.) Stock in first hands here this morning, 57,969 hhds., 34,794 bxs., 130,597 bags, (with 1,603 hhds. Melado,) against 35,306 hhds., 39,888 bxs., and 129,073 bags, (with 3,707 hhds. Melado,) March 1, 1875, and 38,969 hhds., 41,048 bxs., and 176,476 bags April 1, 1874.

Stock of Sugars in New-York, April 1.

	1874.	1875.
Cuba, hhds	36,024	54,361
Porto Rico, hhds	1,259	1,906
Martinique, hhds	566	849
English Islands, hhds	1,057	816
St. Croix, hhds	....	37
New-Orleans, hhds	63	....
Total hhds	38,969	57,969
Total bxs	41,048	34,794
Total bags	176,476	*130,597
Melado, hhds	....	1,603

*Included in the stock of bag Sugar were 82,299 bags Manila, 27,913 bags Bahia, 15,980 bags Cuba, 3,465 bags Java, 596 bags San Domingo, &c., and 344 bags Beet-root Sugar.

TALLOW—Firm at 8¾c. for strictly prime; sales equal to 130,000 ℔....Of Stearine, 500 tcs. Western, April and May deliveries, sold on private terms; quoted for early delivery at 14⅝c. for strictly prime, with choice City, in hhds., held at 15c. ₩ ℔.

TEAS—Have been in better jobbing demand at steady prices. The invoice trade has been dull. Sales, 1,200 half chests Green on private terms. The auction sale showed a better tone, although no advance was obtained on late sales. There were 1,800 half chests Moyune Green placed at from 22c.@$1 07; 425 half chests Amoy Oolong, per North America, 24½c.@40c.; 746 half chests do., per Killarney, at 24½c.@33c.; 240 half chests Formosa Oolong, ex Tartar, at 40c.@55½c.; 330 half chests Foochow Congou, ex Taitsing, at 14½c.@24½c.; 216 half chests Japan, 40c.@58c.

TOBACCO—Has been comparatively quiet at unchanged prices. Messrs. M. Rader & Son make the receipts of Domestic Leaf here, 1,273 hhds. in March; deliveries from the inspection warehouses here 2,866 hhds.; stock in the inspection warehouses here to-day, 40,661 hhds., against 11,945 hhds. April 1, 1874. Exports of Tobacco from this port in March, 2,305 hhds. Leaf, 2,252 cases Seed Leaf, 3,174 bales, 987 ceroons, and 118 pks. of other kinds. And of Manufactured, 616,-655 ℔. Of the 1,850 hhds. Kentucky Leaf sold in February, 1,200 hhds. were for export. The receipts of Spanish Tobacco at this port in March were 6,492 bales; deliveries, 4,300 bales; stock April 1, 9,070 bales, (of which were 8,683 bales Havana, and 387 bales Yara, against 27,855 bales same time last year.

WHISKY—Lower and dull; 50 bbls. sold at $1 13¾ ₩ gallon. And of Alcohol, 50 bbls. on private terms.

FREIGHTS—The general market has been less active to-day. Rates, however, have not varied materially. The inquiry for accommodation on berth was mostly for Grain, Flour, and Provisions, chiefly for British ports. The chartering movement was quite moderate at about late figures. Tonnage for Petroleum and Grain was in most demand....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by steam, 8,000 bushels Grain at 7d.; 16,000 bushels do. (re-let room) at 7d. ₩ bushel; 900 pks. Provisions, mostly Bacon, at 30s. ₩ ton; and 850 bales Cotton (through freight) at ¼d. ₩ ℔....For London, by sail, 40,000 bushels Wheat, including 24,000 bushels from store, at 8d., and 16,000 bushels, afloat, at 7½d. ₩ bushel. Also, a British ship, 1,069 tons, placed on the berth hence for general cargo; and another, 838 tons, hence with Walnut and other Wood, on private terms ....For Glasgow, by steam, 500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d. ₩ bbl....For the United Kingdom, direct, a Norwegian bark, 455 tons, with about 2,500 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, at 5s. 6d. ₩ quarter....For Cork and orders, a Norwegian bark 334 tons, hence, with about 2,500 quarters do., at 6s.; and another, 448 tons, with about 3,000 quarters do., from Baltimore, at 5s. 6d. ₩ quarter....For Bremen, by steam, from Savannah, 600 bales Cotton, (via Baltimore,) reported at 1⅛c. ₩ ℔....For Hamburg, by steam, 1,300 bags Coffee (taken some days since) on private terms; 8,000 bushels Grain at 7d. ₩ bushel; 850 pks. Provisions, part at 28s. 9d. ₩ ton; 100 pks. Seed, 1,000 Sides Leather, and 1,400 bbls. Resin, reported on private terms....For Cette, a British brig, 224 tons, hence with hard Residuum at 28s. ₩ ton, in full....For Exeter, a Norwegian brig, 277 tons, hence with about 1,650 bbls. Naphtha at 5s. 3d. ₩ bbl....For Gibraltar and orders, an Italian brig, 362 tons, hence with about 2,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 4s. 9d. for the Mediterranean, or 5s. 9d. for the Adriatic. ....For the West Indies, tonnage for Lumber from Savannah was in some request, and quoted at $7@$8. ....For the Baltic, a Norwegian bark, 420 tons, with about 2,700 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Baltimore, reported at 4s. 6d. ₩ bbl....For Sagua, a brig, from Philadelphia (out in ballast) and back, with Sugar, to a port north of Hatteras, at $5 50, vessel paying port charges....For Cardenas, an American brig, 365 tons, placed on the berth, hence for general cargo....For South America, some demand was noted for Lumber vessels from Savannah, with $17, gold, reported as bid, and $18@$19, gold, asked....For a port north of Hatteras, an American ship, 1,140 tons, with Sugar, from Mantanzas at $5 25. ....For a Sound port, a schooner, with Lumber, from Savannah, at $8....For Philadelphia, a schooner, with Lumber, from Savannah, at $6.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 1.—Cattle—Receipts to-day 680 head, making the total supply for the week thus far, 8,551 head or 503 cars, against 574 cars same time last week, 464 cars same time last year. There was no market to-day for want of stock; last receipts through consignments. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 200 head, making the total supply for the week thus far, 8,800 head, against 10,600 head same time last week, 17,000 head same time last year. Market dull and drooping; prices same; run light; 1,100 head disposed of; sales of 184 Michigan Sheep, averaging 86 ℔., at $6 25; 985 Ohio Sheep, ranging from 81 to 98 ℔. and 118 ℔., at $5 75, $6 90, and $7 30; 5 cars of good quality unsold. Hogs—Receipts to-day 2,100 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 11,300, against 10,300 same time last week; 17,000 same time last year. Market dull, flat; sales of 400 head; light demand for Yorkers; heavy Hogs entirely neglected; 3 cars unsold; Yorkers, $7 30@$7 50; heavy Hogs holding at $7 75@$8.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 1.—Cattle—The market has been generally slow the past week, but the best grades are a shade higher. Very best, 6¼c.@7¾c.; first quality, 5⅛c.@6¼c.; medium or good fair quality, 4⅝c.@5⅛c.; ordinary thin Steers, Oxen, and Cows, 3½c.@4⅝c. Most of the sales were from 5c.@6c.; receipts, 1,292; sales, 999. Hogs have been steady and prices at the close show considerable firmness; fair to good, 10½c.@11c.; extra, 11½c.; receipts, 5,752. There is an over-supply of small Bacon Hogs coming in, which sell down 9¾c. Sheep are less active but steady, at a range of from 4½c.@7½c.

CHICAGO, April 1.—Cattle dull and nominally, lower, except for choice, which are easy. Receipts, 4,000 head. Sales chiefly common to choice shipping at $4 75@$6 25. Shipments, 2,400 head. Live Hogs active and firm at full prices. Receipts, 10,000 head. Sales, Light, $7 35@$7 70; Heavy, $7 60@$8 25; Extra Heavy, $9. Shipments, 5,000 head. Sheep dull; entirely nominal. Receipts, 2,000 head.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, April 1.—Flour in good demand. Wheat active and higher: No. 1 Spring $1; No. 2 Spring Fresh, 96½c., spot; 94⅝c., April; 99c., May; 99⅞c., June; No. 3 Spring, 91½c.@91¾c.; Rejected, 84½c. Corn advanced and in fair demand; No. 2 Mixed, 68c., spot or April; 74¼c., May; 75¼c. bid, June; Rejected, 65½c. Oats steady; No. 2, 55⅝c. bid, spot or April; 60¼c. bid, May. Rye, $1. Barley—No. 2 Spring, $1 05, spot; 99c., May. Seeds dull and unchanged. Pork excited and prices higher; $21 50, spot; $21 40, April; $21 70, May. Lard advanced and in fair demand at $14 40, spot; $14 60, May; $14 80, June. Bulk Meats advanced, and in fair demand; Shoulders, 8c.; Short Rib Middles, 11⅜c.; Short Clear Middles, 11⅝c.; all loose, spot or April. Whisky—An advance asked, but none established. Receipts—Flour, 12,000 bbls.; Wheat, 70,000 bushels; Corn, 18,000 bushels; Oats, 13,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels; Barley, 4,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 10,000 bbls.; Wheat, 80,000 bushels; Corn, 15,000 bushels; Oats, 4,000 bushels. At the call of the Board in the afternoon: Wheat higher, 99½c., May; $1 01⅜@$1 01½, June. Corn firm. Oats higher, 55⅞c.@56c., April; 60c., May. Pork higher, $21 47½, April; $21 97½, June. Lard nominal.

ST. LOUIS, April 1.—Flour in good demand, scarce, and unchanged. Wheat a shade better; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 12½@$1 13, cash; $1 16¼@$1 16¾, May; No. 3 do., $1 09; No. 2 Spring, 98c.@99½c. Corn higher; No. 2 Mixed, 69½c.@71c., cash; 71¼c., April; 74c.@74¼c., May. Oats higher; No. 2, 62½c.@64c., cash; 63½c., May. Barley and Rye unchanged. Whisky steady at $1 12. Pork higher at $21 25. Dry-salted Meats higher; Shoulders, 8¼c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 11½c. and 12c.; large sales of Shoulders and Clear Sides up country, at 8c. and 11½c. Bacon higher; Shoulders, 9c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 12½c. and 13c. Lard firm; 14½c. bid. Live Hogs strong, a shade higher; Shippers, $6@$6 75; Bacon, $7@$7 50; Good to Extra, $7 60@$8 15. Cattle firm; active; Prime Native Shipping Steers, $6 25; Good do., $5 62½@$6; Fair Butchers, $5 25@$5 30; Mixed Stock, $4 50@$5 37½; Stockers, $4@$5; Texans, $3 75@$5 25. Receipts—Flour, 3,000 bbls.; Wheat, 12,000 bushels; Corn, 16,000 bushels; Oats, 19,000 bushels; Hogs, 1,000.

PHILADELPHIA, April 1.—Flour less active but firm; sales, 800 bbls.; Wisconsin and Minnesota Family, $5@$5 75; State, Indiana, and Ohio do., $5 25@$6; High Grades, $6 50@$8. Rye Flour, $5. Wheat in moderate demand; Red, $1 27@$1 28; White, $1 30@$1 37. Rye unchanged. Corn in good supply and dull; Yellow, 83½c.@84c.; Western Mixed, 84c. Oats in fair demand; White, 68½c.@69c.; Mixed, 67c. Provisions unchanged. Whisky held at $1 16 for Western iron-bound, in bbls. Clover-seed in good demand; Western, 11½c.; State, 10c.@11c. Petroleum quiet; Refined, 14⅝c.@15c.; Crude, 10c.@10⅛c. Bark; No. 1 Quercitron, $34. Butter steady; New-York State and Bradford County Extras, 28c.@30c.; do. Firsts, 25c.@27c. Western Extras, 22c.@24c., do. Firsts, 18c.@20c. Cheese firm and unchanged. Eggs firm; Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Delaware, fresh, 26c.@27c.; Western, 26c.@27c.; Southern, 25c.@26c.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 1. Receipts—Flour, 7,000 bbls.; Wheat, 45,000 bushels; Corn, 37,000 bushels; Oats, 13,000 bushels; Barley, 2,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 68,000 bbls.; Wheat, 44,000 bushels; Corn, 34,000 bushels; Oats, 13,000 bushels; Barley, 2,000 bushels. Flour quiet and steady; sales of 450 bbls. at $5 75@$6 25 for Bakers', $6 25@$7 for White, $5 25 for Rye. Wheat quiet and firm; No. 2 Chicago Spring held at $1 10; No. 2 Milwaukee Club, $1 12; White Winter, $1 25@$1 30; sale of 10,000 bushels No. 1 Hard Minnesota Club at $1 18. Corn dull; held at 79½c. for New, on the track; 80c. in store. Rye—State offered at $1; no sales. Barley neglected; held at $1 12@$1 14 for two-rowed State; $1 33@$1 40 for Canada Field. Peas held at $1 12 for Choice Canada. Pork firm at $21 50 for Heavy Mess. Lard firm at 15¼c.@15½c. Seeds easy; small sales.

BALTIMORE, April 1.—Flour quiet, unchanged. Wheat quiet and steady; No. 1 Red Western, $1 27; No. 2 do., $1 25½@$1 26; other grades unchanged. Corn steady, firm; White Southern, 87c.; Yellow do., 83c.; Mixed Western, 84½c. Oats quiet, unchanged. Rye quiet, steady at $1 05@$1 08. Hay firmer; Pennsylvania and Maryland, $17@$23. Provisions strong, buoyant. Pork firm at $21@$21 50. Bulk Meats active; Shoulders, 8¼c.@8⅜c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11⅜c.@11½c. for car lots, loose. Bacon firm, active; Shoulders, 9⅜c.@9½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12½c.; Hams, 14c.@15c. Lard firmer at 14¼c.@15c. Butter steady, in improved demand; good to extra fine Western Tubs and Rolls at 16c.@22c. Petroleum quiet at 7c.@7¼c. Coffee strong, with an upward tendency; ordinary to prime Rio cargoes, 16c.@18¾c. Whisky active at $1 15.

MILWAUKEE, April 1.—Flour firm and steady. Wheat firm; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1; No. 2, 94¼c., May, 99c., June, 99½c. Oats steady; No. 2, 54½c.@55c.; May, 59c.@60c. Corn higher and firm; No. 2 Mixed, in store, Fresh, 70½c. Rye scarce and firm; No. 1 Fresh, in store, $1 06. Barley scarce and firmer; No. 2 Spring, $1 05@$1 06; No. 3 Spring, 90c.@91c. Provisions quiet but firm. Pork—Mess firmly held at $21, cash and April. Sweet Pickled Hams, 11c.@11½c. Dry-salted Meats firm at 7⅞c.@8c., loose; Middles, 11c.@11⅛c., boxed. Prime Lard—Steam Rendered held at 14⅜c.; Kettle, 15c. Receipts—Flour, 3,800 bbls.; Wheat, 33,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 9,000 bbls.; Wheat, 57,000 bushels.

CINCINNATI, April 1.—Flour steady. Wheat firm; Red, $1 12@$1 16. Corn firm at 70c.@72c. Oats firm at 60c.@64c. Rye quiet and weak at $1 12. Barley quiet but firm. Butter dull. Clover-seed firm at 11c.@11½c. Pork quiet but firm at $21 50. Lard firm; Steam, 14¼c. bid; Kettle, 14¾c. Bulk Meats active and higher; Shoulders, $8, spot; $8 40, buyer May; Clear Rib Sides, 11¼c., spot; 11½c., seller May; 11¾c., seller June; 12⅛c., buyer August; Clear Sides, 11¾c. Bacon firm; Shoulders, 8⅞c.@9c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12¼c.; Clear Sides, 12¾c.; held higher at the close. Whisky firm at $1 11. Live Hogs firm; only low grades offering; common, $6 50@$7; fair to medium, $7 25@$8; receipts, 1,000 head.

BOSTON, April 1.—Flour in steady demand; moderate sales; Western Superfine, $4 25@$4 50; Common Extras, $5 25@$5 50; Wisconsin and Minnesota do., $5 50@$6 25. White Wheat, Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, $5 75@$6 50; Illinois, $6@$7; St. Louis, $6@$8; Fancy Minnesota, $7@$8 50; Southern, $5 25@$8. Corn firm and in fair demand; Mixed and Yellow, 89½c.@91c. Oats—Mixed and White, 70c.@73c. Rye, 95c.@$1. Shorts, Fine Feed, and Middlings, $27 50@$31. Receipts—Flour, 3,836 bbls.; Corn, 15,670 bushels; Wheat, 910 bushels; Oats, 5,600 bushels; Shorts, 3,720 bushels; Barley, 400 bushels.

OSWEGO, N. Y., April 1.—Flour steady; sales 1,300 bbls. at $6 25 for No. 1 Spring; $6 50 for Amber Winter; $6 75 for White Winter; $7 for Double Extra. Wheat firm but dull; sales of two cars No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 20; No. 1 White Michigan held at $1 30; Extra do., $1 35. Corn quiet at 87c. Barley quiet; Canada held at $1 40@$1 43. Corn-meal, $34 for bolted, $33 for unbolted, ₩ ton. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $28; Shipstuffs, $30, Middlings, $32, ₩ ton.

TOLEDO, April 1.—Flour quiet, unchanged. Wheat dull and declining; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 20@$1 20¼; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 16; Amber Michigan, $1 12¾; May, $1 15½; No. 1 Red, $1 15; No. 2 do., $1 13; May, $1 15½. Corn quiet, unchanged. Oats quiet; No. 2 and Michigan, 60½c. Clover-seed, $6 60. Receipts—Wheat, 22,000 bushels; Corn, 10,000 bushels; Oats, 5,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 1,000 bbls.; Wheat, 4,000 bushels; Corn, 18,000 bushels; Oats, 7,000 bushels.

LOUISVILLE, April 1.—Flour and Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn firm, at 68c.@70c. Oats firm at 65c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Provisions advancing, stronger. Pork, $22@$22 50. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 8c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 11⅜c. and 11¾c. Bacon—Shoulders, 9c.@9⅛c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 12⅜c. and 12¾c. Sugar-cured Hams, 13c.@13½c. Prime Lard—Steam, 14¼c.; Tierce, 15c.; Keg, 16c. Whiskey, $1 11. Bagging firm at 12½c.@13c.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 1.—Flour in fair demand at $3 75@$5 75. Wheat in fair demand; No. 2, $1 18. Corn firm, in fair demand at 69c.@71c. Oats steady at 58c.@61c. Bulk Meats steady; Shoulders, 7¾c.@8c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11c.@11¼c.; Clear Sides, 11¼c.@11⅜c. Bacon in fair demand, firm; Shoulders, 8c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 11¾c. and 12¼c. Prime Lard; Steam, 14c; Kettle, 15c.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 1.—Wheat quiet. Rye 97c.@98c. in the street. Oats dull at 70c.@72c. Corn quiet at 86c.@88c. Barley in fair demand at higher prices; sales, 1,000 bushels Canada at $1 55; 12,500 do. on private terms; two cars do. on private terms; 1,000 bushels Canada West at $1 52, and one car four-rowed State on private terms. Malt steady.

MEMPHIS, April 1.—Flour—Demand light; holders firm. Corn dull, drooping at 85c.@86c. Oats firm, scarce at 72c.@73c. Lard firm, in fair demand at 14¾c.@15½c. Bacon firm, in fair demand; Shoulders, 9c.@9¼c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 12½c. and 13c.

DETROIT, April 1.—Flour quiet, unchanged; Wheat dull, drooping; Extra, $1 20⅛@$1 20½; No. 1, $1 16¾; Amber, $1 12. Corn firm, in fair demand. No. 1 Mixed, 75c. Oats unchanged. Clover-seed dull at $6 30@$6 35.

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 1.—Spirits Turpentine strong at 32½c. Resin firm at $1 70 for Strained. Crude Turpentine firm at $1 55 for Hard; $2 50 for Yellow Dip and Virgin. Tar quiet at $1 30.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, April 1—12:30 P. M.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 1867s, 107½; 10-40s, 102¾. Erie Railway Shares, 26½.

3:30 P. M.—The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £82,000 during the past week. The proportion of the bank reserve to liability, which last week was 38½ ₩ cent., is now 34¼ ₩ cent.

4:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £77,000.

FRANKFORT, April 1.—United States 5-20 bonds, 1862s, 99.

PARIS, April 1—P. M.—The specie in the Bank of France has decreased 1,919,000f. during the past week. Rentes, 63f. 85c.

LIVERPOOL, April 1—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is firm; Middling Uplands, 7⅞d.@8d.; Middling Orleans, 8d.@8⅛d. Sales 14,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. The total sales yesterday were 16,000 bales, 2,000 of which were sold after the regular close of the market. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable April and May, at 7⅞d.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 7,000 bales were American. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Provisions—Lard, 64s. ₩ cwt. Bacon, 49s. 6d. ₩ cwt. for Long Clear Middles, and 51s. 6d. for Short Clear Middles.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable June and July, at 8 3-16d.

4:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable April and May, at 7⅞d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, deliverable May and June, at 8d.; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable April and May, at 8d.

5:30 P. M.—Provisions—Cheese, 71s. ₩ cwt. for the best grades of American Fine.

LONDON, April 1.—Produce—Refined Petroleum, 11d. ₩ gallon.

Evening—Linseed-oil, 25s.@25s. 3d. ₩ cwt.

ANTWERP, April 1.—Petroleum, 29½f. for Fine Pale American.

HAVANA, April 1.—Spanish Gold, 221@222; American, 223@224. Exchange in fair demand; on the United States, 60 days, currency, 92@93 premium; short sight, 95@96 premium; 60 days, gold, 117@118 premium; short sight, 122@123 premium; on London, 144@146; on Paris, 121@122. Sugar firm; No. 12 Dutch Standard, 14½@15 reals ₩ arroba.

THE NEWARK M. E. CONFERENCE.

THE CHARGE OF HERESY—A PROTEST TO THE LEGISLATURE AGAINST THE CATHOLIC PROTECTORY BILL.

The session of the Newark M. E. Conference was continued yesterday. The exercises were preceded by a prayer-meeting at 8 o'clock, conducted by Rev. John Scott. The business session opened at 9 o'clock, Bishop Bowman presiding. The Bishop announced the names of a committee appointed to investigate a charge of heresy preferred against Rev. W. J. Gill. Mr. Gill is the author of a book entitled *Development*, which is a sort of supplemental work to Darwin's *Origin of Man*. At this stage of the proceedings Bishop Wiley arrived and was introduced to the Conference. The seventh question, "Who shall be elected and ordained deacons?" was then taken up, and D. B. Randolph, A. J. Palmer, Thomas Hall, Samuel P. Hammond, Albert L. Wilson, Charles S. Woodruff, James Montgomery, and James Hardpence, having passed successful examinations, were elected deacons. Thomas C. Mayhem, Eleander S. Jamison, S. G. Decker, William H. Rube, G. F. Apgar, E. F. Bisco, J. W. Marshall, and A. R. Shaw were passed as deacons of the second class.

The Committee on the Catholic Protectory bill presented a report submitting the following protest:

To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey:

The Newark Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church desire to present to your honorable body their earnest protest against the bill known as the Catholic Protectory bill.

First—We believe the passage of the bill will be a dangerous step in the direction of church interference with civil affairs, and we protest against any action of the Legislature looking in this direction.

Second—We protest against any penal or disciplinary sentences of the civil authorities being handed over to denominational and sectarian organizations for execution. Such an abdication of its functions by the State, in favor of any religious denomination, is essentially wrong and exceedingly dangerous to the public welfare.

Third—We protest against the State accepting, at the hands or any church, the maintenance of its wards as the price paid to it for the privilege of training them up in the faith of that particular church.

Fourth—We earnestly protest against invoking the aid of the State to compel our youth, under pains and penalties, to accept the training which priests and parents may endeavor to force upon them. Such an abuse of State power is abhorrent to the genius of free institutions.

Fifth—We regard any act of the State by which it puts the care and training of its wards beyond its own control as essentially wrong and unwise.

Sixth—We object to invoking the special aid of the State for carrying out the benevolent enterprises of any church. The Roman Catholic Church already possesses the same facilities for its benevolent work that are accorded to other Christian organizations, and therefore we object to its being granted any special and unusual privileges by the Legislature.

The report was unanimously adopted, and Revs. Messrs. Dunn and Blain were appointed a committee to present the protest to the Legislature as soon as possible. Some routine business was then transacted, and the morning session was adjourned. In the afternoon Rev. D. W. Bartine preached the annual missionary sermon.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

A REMONSTRANCE AGAINST LEASING ONE OF JOHN B. HASKIN'S BUILDINGS—NO TREES TO BE PLANTED ON ANY SIDEWALK LESS THAN NINE FEET WIDE.

In the Board of Aldermen yesterday, Mr. Guntzer presented a remonstrance signed by over 1,000 property-owners and residents of the annexed district against the report of the Law Committee directing the Controller to take a lease of a building in Fordham, owned by John B. Haskin, for a civil and Police Court. The building, it is claimed, is situated miles away from the beginning of the Twenty-third Ward, which is a part of the district, and to use it for court purposes would necessitate the removal of prisoners from the precincts in the vicinity of Harlem Bridge and the intermediate towns to the extreme end of Fordham. Mr. Haskin's property, as described by the Law Committee, is situate at the north-east corner of King's Bridge road and College avenue, and it is proposed to lease it for a term of five years at $1,500 per annum. The report of the committee was signed by Messrs. Purroy and Shandley, the other member, Mr. Billings, dissenting.

In addition to the remonstrance, a resolution adopted by the Board of Police Justices, adverse to leasing Haskin's building—and also a communication from August Reckerfeld, the owner of the building now used for court purposes, offering it to the City at a rental of $500 a year—$1,000 less than the amount asked by Mr. Haskin—were submitted.

Mr. Strack moved to lay the matter over.

Mr. Purroy, the Chairman of the Law Committee, said that the report in favor of renting Mr. Haskin's building was a proper one. The Civil Justice, Mr. Flanagan, had written a letter stating that the building was suitable for a court. He believed that those who opposed the report were behind some jobs.

Mr. Strack promptly retaliated by asserting that there seemed to be a job in the attempt to lease Mr. Haskin's building.

The remonstrance was then referred to the Committee on Law.

An ordinance was adopted, providing that no person shall plant, or suffer, or permit to be planted any tree or shoot in any street in the City of New-York having a sidewalk less than nine feet wide under the penalty of $15 for every such offense.

The board then disposed of a number of general orders, after which they adjourned.

THE MARKET SAVINGS BANK.

Several inquiries having been made at the office as to the present condition of the Market Savings Bank, which failed Jan. 20, 1872, a reporter yesterday called on Mr. John H. Platt, the present Assignee, for information in regard to the matter. Mr. Platt said that he filed a statement of the actual condition of the affairs of the bank with the Register on Feb. 18, where it could be examined by the depositors. On the same date he sent a copy to the committee appointed to look after the interests of the depositors. The statement showed that the principal assets of the institution were a tract of land, comprising about 100 acres, located at Long Branch, N. J., on which there is a mortgage of $30,000, which is about to be foreclosed; a house and lot valued at $6,000 in Jersey City; $40,000 worth of Lake Superior bonds; notes against Aaron E. Bright, amounting to $14,540; a claim of $100,000 against William Van Name, the President of the bank at the time of its suspension; also a claim against Matthew P. Bemis of $140,000, part of which the latter offsets by a counter claim of $100,000. There are also claims against the firm of Edwin S. Conant & Co. of $40,000, and the estate of the absconding Secretary, Conklin, since deceased, amounting to $130,000. These, with some minor claims, constitute the property in possession of the Assignee. Mr. Platt stated that he was constantly in communication with the committee appointed by the depositors, whose names are as follows: Messrs. M. F. Dowley, Chairman, No. 79 Nassau street; E. M. Bent, No. 208 Eighth avenue; Henry Mumford, G. W. Parsons, and Eugene Ferris, any of whom can supply information to depositors.

CITY FINANCES.

The monthly statement of the Finance Department, showing the amount of warrants drawn against the City Treasury up to March 31, was issued yesterday. The report states that the warrants drawn in March amounted to $2,759,479 98, and that the City debt, as represented by stocks and bonds issued under various laws, was $118,869,852 34 at the close of the month. The stocks and bonds issued during the present year amounted to $7,688,200.

A MEDICAL JOURNAL ON THE INFLUENCE OF RELIGIOUS REVIVALS.

The London *Lancet* makes the following remarks on the Moody and Sankey revivals:

"The points of contact between religion and medicine vary according to the side from which their relation is regarded. Viewed from the side of religion they are many and various, as our medical missionary societies testify. Looked at, however, from a medical point of view, they touch only at one or two almost isolated places. Emotion is the motive power on which, for the most part, our religious leaders have relied to stir men's minds to effect what is termed, with more or less justice, their conversion. To effect this much force is needed, and in those whose minds are in a condition of unstable equilibrium the resulting perturbation is sufficient to disturb the normal balance of thought and feeling, and start a series of consequences which may result in pronounced insanity. That this is a frequent occurrence may be doubted. Religious illusions are common enough in the insane, but that probably arises from that region of thought and feeling presenting the most unobstructed field for excessive action. It is in periods of revivals when religious emotion is stirred in disproportionate degree that the danger of such results is greatest, and this aspect of a movement so extensive as that now commenced in London comes fairly within the range of the physician's consideration. Judging, however, from personal observations, we should say that no movement of its extent could well present less danger of excessive or perverted emotional effects than that of Messrs. Moody and Sankey. The testimony of most unprejudiced observers is to the same effect. The services are singularly free from the more objectionable element of 'revival' meetings. Sympathetic, but not overwrought music, and shrewd rough aptness—sometimes humor—of the sermon are the characteristics which mark the services from most ordinary preaching of the same theological school; and there is nothing to point to artificial stimulation of the emotions more than necessarily attends extempore worship and earnest preaching in a large concourse."

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, (Thursday,) April 1, at an executor's sale, under the direction of James Baird, Esq., B. P. Fairchild disposed of the following property: One lot, 12.9 by 75 by 24.11 by 58.11, on the Grand Boulevard, east side, 12 feet south of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street, $4,900; one lot, 25 by 75, on the Grand Boulevard, adjoining above, $4,400; two lots, each 25 by 75, with two-story and basement frame house, 50 by 25, thereon, adjoining above, $8,900, and a plot of land, 55.1 by 44.5 by 50 by 66, on One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street, south-west side, at its junction with Manhattan street, extending through to Blackberry alley, between the Grand Boulevard and Tenth avenue, $7,000. The entire property was purchased by Thomas Lang, one of the heirs to the estate. The only other sale made was one by James M. Miller, who, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, William S. Keiley, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 21 by 100.5, No. 146 East Fifty-third street, south side, 133 feet east of Lexington avenue, for $12,050, the buyer being Thomas Stokes.

The desirable residence No. 18 East Fortieth street, owned by Mr. Josiah Jex, will be offered for sale to-day at auction, instead of yesterday, as was announced.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales at the Exchange are as follows:

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., public auction sale to close joint interest of the following choice property: One four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, 30 by 66, with lot 98.9 feet deep, No. 18 East Fortieth street, south side, between Fifth and Madison avenues; four lots, each 25.2 by 100, on Fifth avenue, north-east corner of Ninety-second street; four lots, together forming a plot in size 99.11 by 100, on Fifth avenue, south-west corner of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street; and one lot, 20 by 99.11, on West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street, south side, 100 feet west of Fifth avenue, in rear of above. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George P. Smith, Esq., Referee, of a plot of six lots, together in size 75 by 199.10, on West One Hundred and Fifty-first street, north side, extending through to One Hundred and Fifty-second street, 100 feet west of Tenth avenue, with a large brick dwelling house 50 feet square and a stable thereon.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, W. L. Livingston, Esq., Referee, of one three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 16.8 by 58, on Prospect place, east side, 17.1 feet north of Forty-second street. Also similar sale, W. S. Keiley, Esq., Referee, of three lots, together in size 52.5 by 17.2 by 20 by 34.6 by 72.5 by 51.8, with buildings, on Baxter street, west side, 46.4 feet south of Hester street.

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George Waddington, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 25 by 80, on West Twenty-third street, south side, 25 feet west of Seventh avenue.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, R. F. Farrell, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 22 by 80, on Rivington street, north-east corner of Ludlow street.

By George H. Scott, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William S. Keilev, Esq., Referee, of the premises No. 23 Spring street, north side, 46.6 feet east of Mott street, comprising a lot 23.9 by 119.3 by 23.3 by 124, with a three-story and attic brick-front house upon the front thereof and a five-story brick tenement-house in rear.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, R. B. Roosevelt, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 24.9 by 100, with improvements, on Eleventh avenue, north-east corner of Thirty-ninth street; also, similar sale, O. H. Bogert, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 23 by 75.5, (rear line twenty-five feet,) on West Sixty-eighth street, north side, 99.9 feet west of Broadway.

EXCHANGE SALES, THURSDAY, APRIL 1.

NEW-YORK.

By Benjamin P. Fairchild.

1 lot, Grand Boulevard, e. s., 12.2 ft. s. of 126th st., 12.9x75x24.11x58.11 (on 126th st)	$4,900
1 lot, Grand Boulevard, e. s., adjoining above, 25x75	4,400
1 two-story and basement frame house and 2 lots, Grand Boulevard, e. s., adjoining above, lots each 25x75, house 50x25, sold in 1 parcel	8,900
1 plot, 127th st., s. w. s., at junction with Manhattan st., running through to Blackberry alley, between the Grand Boulevard and 10th av., 55.1x44.5x50x66	7,000

By James M. Miller.

1 three-story and basement brown-stone front house and lot, No. 146 East 53d st., s. s., 133 ft. e. of Lexington av., lot 21x100.5	12,050

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, March 31.

Baxter st., w. s., 46.4 ft. s. of Hester st., 17.1x52.5; Baxter st., w. s., 63.6 ft. s. of Hester st., 34.6x72.5; H. Baker to A. G. Morgan	$23,000
Charles st., s. s., No. 62, 25.1x95.7; J. Meeks, Referee, to Christina K. Martling	2,925
Henry st., s. s., 191.3 ft. e. of Scammel st., 24x100; T. Schroff to S. Windt	22,600
13th st., s. s., 356.4 ft. e. of 8th av., 23.2x39.1; also interior plot, being part of old Arden land, indefinite; R. G. Remsen to Susan Fairchild	14,750
18th st., n. s. 265 ft. w. of Avenue A, 25x92; E. D. Gale, Referee, to A. Cardozo and R. S. Newcombe	11,800
18th st., n. s., 290 ft. w. of Avenue A, 25x92; J. P. O'Neill, Referee, to A. Cardozo and R. S. Newcombe	11,250
21st st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 7th av., 25x98.9; A. Lewis and Imogene, wife of J. S. Oliver, to J. Riddle	14,000
32d st., s. s., 2 0 ft. w. of 3d av., 20x98.9; T. Hanlon to J. Kelly, ½ part	150
33d st., n. s., No. 41, 21.1x98.9; J. W. Schenck to Helen M. Graham, widow, and Helen M. Graham, the younger	35,000
39th st., n. s., 225.5 ft. w. of 3d av., 17.8x98.9; N. Jarvis, Jr., Referee, to H. Levin	12,625
44th st., s. s., 375 ft. w. of 6th av., 20x100.4; Caroline A., wife of T. H. Vultee, to Euphemia A., wife of G. P. Hawes	18,000
53d st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 3d av., 25x102.2; S. Windt to A. Hartwig	17,000
76th st., s. s., 275 ft. w. of 11th av., 100x102.2; also, interior lot adjoining above on east, at point 51.9 ft. s. of 76th st., runs e. 75 ft., thence s. 47.9 ft., thence w. 75 ft., thence n. 50.5 ft.; A. F. Eno to A. R. Eno	20,000
87th st., s. s., 366.3 ft. e. of Av. A, 18.3x62.3; J. Hillenbrand to P. Bager	12,250
87th st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 1st av., 50x100.8; G. S. Sedgwick, Referee, to S. Bache	9,700
121st st., s. s., 120 ft. w. of 1st av., 20x100.10; M. Brown to J. H. Sackett	1,500
128th st., s. s., 273.9 ft. e. of 3d av., 18.9x99.11; T. Stewart to W. H. Payne	3,000
128th st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 10th av., 300x119.11; T. Winsor to D. Tomlinson	33,769
Greenwich av., No. 39, 26.10x77.1; J. Moneypenny to J. Volihart	15,100
Madison av., e. s., 82.2 ft. n. of 79th st., 20x77; T. Winsor to D. Tomlinson	45,000
Washington av., e. s., 50 ft. s. of Talmadge st., 100.8x96; Madison av., s. w. corner of Talmadge st., 150x50; Madison av., s. e. corner of Talmadge st., 95x121x31x21x150; Madison av., n. e. corner of Talmadge st., 105x95x100x—; Fletcher st., n. w. corner of Washington av., 100x100; Railroad av., n. e. corner of Fletcher st., 50x 100; Washington av., e. s., 323 ft. n. of Quarry road, 75x105; Florine A., wife of H. Everson, Jr., to I. N. Hebbard	1,300
5th av., n. e. corner of 55th st., 50.5x100; A. F. Eno to A. R. Eno	30,000
5th av., w. s., 66.4 ft. n. of 17th st., 20.4x100; D. Cargill to D. L. Bradbury	15,000
5th av., e. s., 24.8 ft. n. of 33d st., 24.8x100; Jane Morrow, widow of Y. Morrow, John Morrow, and Sarah A., wife of J. Menair, to W. Morrow	21,000
11th av., e. s., 80.7 ft. s. of 49th st., 19.3x75; A. R. Hutcheon to R. H. F. List	10,750
11th av., w. s., extending from 72d st. to 73d st., 204.4x175; W. Richardson to H. L. Anderson, 1-10 part	100

LEASES RECORDED.

Broadway, w. s., 46.2 ft. n. of 9th st., 23.1x101.11x23.11x100.4; Sailor's Snug Harbor to J. Blackstock; 21 years, per year	$3,750
Broadway, w. s., 69.4 ft. n. of 9th st., 23.1x103.5; Sailor's Snug Harbor to J. Blackstock; 21 years, per year	3,750
Clinton place, s. s., 79.7 ft. w. of University place, 25x120; Sailor's Snug Harbor to James Blackstock; 21 years, per year	600
West st., No. 153, 1 year	3,250
13th st., s. s., 77 ft. e. of 3d av., 23x77, Mary R. Stuyvesant to P. J. Seiter; 21 years, per year	500
57th st., West, No. 405, store, basement, and third story; five years, per year	800
3d av., s. e. corner of 13th st., 25x77; Mary R. Stuyvesant to P. J. Seiter; twenty-one years, per year	1,150
3d av., e. s., 51 ft. s. of 13th st., 26x77; same to same; twenty-one years, per year	890
3d av., e. s., 25 ft. s. of 13th st., 26x77; same to same; twenty-one years, per year	890
6th av., Nos. 545 and 547, with large plot in rear; ten years, per year	8,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

THE SUNDAY EDITION OF THE TIMES.

NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES

WILL CONTAIN

THE CONTINUATION OF MR. WILLIAM BLACK'S NEW STORY,

THE MARRIAGE OF MOIRA FERGUS.

THE BEST PAPER FOR ADVERTISERS.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.

The building and machinery known as the BIRMINGHAM BLEACH WORKS, situated on the Housatonic River, near the village of Birmingham, Conn.; a never-failing water power, with easy access to New-York City by Naugatuck Railroad. Building is very substantially built of brick, and will be sold or let with or without machinery; suitable for a paper manufactory.

For terms, &c., apply to J. M. BOLTON, Agent, No. 55 Leonard st., New-York, or to OUSATONIC WATER COMPANY, E. N. Shelton, President, Birmingham, Conn.

FURNISHED.—A NEW CABINET-FINISHED four-story house, between 5th and Madison avs., near Central Park, for sale low, or to let at a moderate rent to private family for one to three years; owner going abroad in May. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st., or of E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st., or No. 35 East 17th st., or of Rev. CLARENCE BUELL, owner on the premises, No. 25 East 73d st.

ONE LEFT OF THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone dwellings, 62d st., 225 feet west of Broadway; all hardwood hall and stairs wainscotted; also, elegant dwelling, No. 308 West 58th st.; elevated cars to 59th st. about Aug. 1; going to be sold. WM. BEDELL, No. 308 West 58th st.

FIFTY-SEVENTH ST., BETWEEN 4TH AND Lexington avs.: a very handsome four-story brown-stone house, built by the owner for his own use; contains all improvements, cabinet trimmed, mirrors, &c.; will be sold at a bargain. Apply to D. SCHOONMAKER on the premises, No. 109 East 57th st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE,

No. 15 EAST 48TH ST.

ONLY SEVEN DOORS FROM 5TH AV.

First-class neighborhood in every respect, convenient and easy of access by cars and stages, on MADISON and 5TH AVS. This mansion is SUPERBLY FINISHED in CABINET, and all other work is first-class; three rooms deep, with an EXQUISITE DINING-ROOM on the Drawing-room floor; with MIRRORS, BOOK CASES, HAT STAND, CORNICES, BOUFFES, ICE-BOX, CEDAR CHESTS, &c., finished in the NEWEST and MOST IMPROVED ARTISTIC STYLES SELDOM INTRODUCED INTO THIS COUNTRY. Parties desirous of purchasing a first-class residence will do well to call and examine before buying elsewhere, as it will guide them in COMPARING OTHER HOUSES.

The builder of this property, MATTHEW BYRNES, Esq., is well known for over a quarter of a century as one of the very best, most careful, and thorough builders in the City of New-York; parties examining this house cannot but ADMIRE the CARE, NEATNESS, and in how THOROUGH A MANNER this work is COMPLETED, which CARRIES OUT and fully SUSTAINS the SKILL and ABILITY of its BUILDER, both in the WORKMANSHIP on the INTERIOR and EXTERIOR—he having an extensive factory, with dry-rooms and machinery complete in all its appointments, for producing the VERY BEST WORK, of all kinds for BUILDING PURPOSES. I take pleasure in introducing to our wealthy citizens this COMPLETELY AND MAGNIFICENTLY FINISHED HOUSE, at a PRICE SO LOW that I feel sure it is, considering the value of the lot, and actual cash cost to build the house, the best, most desirable, and REASONABLY-PRICED RESIDENCE now to be purchased in this City. Apply to

V. K. STEVENSON, JR.,
Offices No. 11 Pine st., or No. 33 East 17th st., Union square.

MADISON AV., NO. 791, CORNER 67TH ST.—For sale or to let, four-story brown-stone front, with bay window on street, giving a fine view of the Park; the house is well arranged, has all the modern improvements and is furnished with carpets mirrors, cornices, glass chandeliers, gas-fixtures, shades, burglar-alarm, &c. Apply on premises.

FOR SALE.—GENTEEL, FOUR-STORY ENGLISH basement house; all improvements; frescoed and in perfect order; with or without furniture. Inquire of owner, on the premises, No. 238 West 43d st.

A FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP BROWN-stone house, 29th st., near Lexington av.; all modern improvements; perfect order. Apply to owner, J. MOORE, No. 280 10th av., near 26th st.

MOST DESIRABLE PRIVATE RESIDENCES for sale, belonging to the North American Life Insurance Company, at prices from $15,000 to $125,000. KINGMAN F. PAGE, Manager, 33 Park row.

WATER FRONT TO LEASE.—FOURTEEN lots, foot 31st st., East River; twenty feet water at low tide. LOWTHER & BROTHER, Corner 1st av. and 30th st.

FOR SALE—NO. 408 WEST 58TH ST. AT $16,000, a three-story and basement brown-stone-front house and lot, near the Central Park entrance. Apply on premises.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR OTHER property, the superb four-story brown stone house, No 69 East 53d st., near Madison av., finished in hard wood. Inquire on premises.

FIFTY-SEVENTH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—For sale, at a bargain, the choicest lot on this street; terms easy. Address EDMUND COFFIN, No. 77 Cedar st.

FOR SALE, FURNISHED—NO. 317 WEST 51ST st.: to be seen any time; $28,500; $20,000 may remain. Three-story brown-stone front. RANDELL.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

COMFORTABLE HOME.—JUST THE KIND of place for a bank clerk, book-keeper, or professional man of moderate means; two-story and basement, brick and frame house; eight rooms; good cellar, gas, water, water-closet, stationary tubs; thoroughly drained district; fifteen minutes' walk or ride from Hamilton Ferry; thirty minutes' ride from Fulton Ferry; cars run all night; five minutes' walk from Prospect Park, Brooklyn; will be sold with or without furniture and piano; can be surrendered for occupation to suit the convenience of the buyer.

Terms easy enough to satisfy any one who has a little ready cash on hand.

Address G. H. B., *New-York Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A PLEASANT THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop brick house, 20x40 feet, lot 100, with brown-stone trimmings, basement and subcellar, with all modern improvements; location first class, high, and healthy. Price, $9,500; terms easy. BALDERSON, No. 1,161 Myrtle av., Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A four story stone-front house, three minutes' walk from Wall st. ferry, on Montague place. The house was built for the owner's occupancy; every way complete. Lot 25x100; house 25x58. Apply to J. N. KALLEY, No. 211 Montague place.

BROOKLYN WATER FRONT FOR SALE.—Twenty to thirty lots; thirty-feet water; good bulkheads; near two ferries. Address Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE SPLENDID SUMMER HOTEL PROPERTY AT SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., KNOWN AS THE UNITED STATES HOTEL.—The subscriber, a Referee for that purpose duly appointed by the Supreme Court, will sell at public auction, without reserve, the new and splendid hotel property at Saratoga Springs, known as the United States Hotel, on the 1st day of May next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, on the front piazza of the hotel. This property consists of the large plot of ground on the corner of Broadway and Division st., in said village, on which is erected the hotel. Also, the plot of ground on Division st., on which is situated the barns, wash-house, laundry, and other out-buildings, which, together with the real estate and buildings, have cost over seven hundred thousand dollars. The subscriber, as agent of the Trustees, will also sell at the same time and place the furniture, fixtures, and equipments of said hotel, which have recently cost over two hundred thousand dollars.

The whole property constitutes the most complete and magnificent summer hotel in the world, capable of accommodating over one thousand guests.

For further particulars inquire of PUTNAM & EUSTIS, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, Saratoga Springs, or of the subscriber.

JOHN WILLARD LESTER, Referee.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, March 18, 1875.

FOR SALE, OR TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNfurnished, at Montrose, N. J., the residence of the late John G. Vose; the place contains ten acres of choice land on the high ridge overlooking the Orange Mountain, and commanding an extensive view in every direction; the house was built upon the plans and under the superintendence of Messrs. Duggin & Crossman, the well-known architects, and was selected by Mr. Gervase Wheeler, the London architect, in his work entitled, "The Choice of a Dwelling," (London, 1872) as an exponent of the better class of American country residences; it contains ample accommodations for a large family, with every appointment of a gentleman's country residence, including, gas, water, burglar alarm, and electric bell connecting with coachman's house, &c. For further information apply to W. A. BREWER, Jr., Executor, No. 155 Broadway, New-York, or to L H. GERRY, No. 39 Nassau st., (office hours 1 to 3 P. M.

FOR SALE.—PAVILION HOTEL AND FURNITURE, AT ISLIP, LONG ISLAND.—This elegant house, with extensive double piazzas, handsomely furnished, large outbuildings, ice-house, (filled,) seven acres of land, now in order for immediate occupation. Photograph and diagram. Terms easy.

WILLIAM S. DUKE, No. 119 Broadway, Room No. 7.

ORANGE, N. J.—ON RIDGE, NEAR DEPOT, COMmanding magnificent views; excellent neighborhood; brick, stone, slate-roofed residence: every improvement; large stables, gardener's house, greenhouse; nearly three acres; lawns, garden, fruit; sale at sacrifice; terms suitable.

HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 30 Pine st.

AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—FOR SALE OR TO Let—Nice country house; six bedrooms, good stable; near my residence; no chills and fever nor mosquitoes; near depot. THEO. AYRES, Morristown. J. SMITH DODGE, No. 15 West 20th st., New-York.

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ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

VILLA SITES.—THE LOVELIEST SCENERY within thirty miles of New-York, conveniently situated on the Hudson River and on Rockland Lake. Apply to P. C. ANTHONY, No. 71 Broadway, Room 91.

NYACK.—FOR SALE OR TO LET.—COTTAGES TO let from $250 to $800; for sale, $3,500 to $12,000; elegant fruit and good water. Inquire of J. V. UNDERDONK, Nyack, N. Y.

ORANGE, N. J.—(SPECIALTY.)—LARGE VARIETY of real estate for sale and rent. I. H. GERRY, No. 39 Nassau st. Orange office, opposite Main Depot.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

NEW-YORK SUPERIOR COURT.—GEORGE ETTLINGER against FREDERICK STEGMILLER, CHARLES G. GOELLER, and others.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in this action on the 6th day of October, 1874, I, the Referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 29th day of March, 1875, at 12 o'clock noon, by Vernon K. Stevenson, Jr., auctioneer, the following described premises, viz.: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Tenth Ward of the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Delancey street, distant fifty (50) feet and three (3) inches westerly from the north-westerly corner of Norfolk and Delancey streets, running thence northerly and parallel with Norfolk street sixty-nine (69) feet eight (8) inches, thence easterly and parallel with Delancey street twenty-five (25) feet to the centre of a party wall, thence southerly and partly through the centre of a party wall sixty-nine (69) feet eight (8) inches to the northerly side of Delancey street, and thence westerly along said northerly side of Delancey street twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New-York, March 4, 1875.

JOHN E. WARD, Referee.

D. S. RIDDLE, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 37 Park row.

The above sale is hereby adjourned to MONDAY, April 12, 1875, at the same place and hour.

Dated March 29, 1875. JOHN E. WARD, Referee.

D. S. RIDDLE, Plaintiff's Attorney.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF DWELLING NO. 30 WEST 18TH ST.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 6, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building New-York, by order of the Trustees of the Presbyterian Church, corner of 5th av. and 19th st.:

WEST EIGHTEENTH STREET.—The valuable four-story high-stoop brick (brown-stone trimmings) dwelling and lot No. 30 West 18th st., between 5th and 6th avs.; house 24.6x50 feet, in excellent order, and contains modern conveniences; lot 24.6x87 feet. House can be seen by permit. Fifty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage. Permits and full particulars at the auctioneers', No. 3 Pine st., New-York.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

E. A. LAWRENCE & CO.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF THE ESTATE OF STEPHEN BEDELL, DECEASED.

SALE ABSOLUTE AND WITHOUT RESERVE.

On SATURDAY, April 3, 1875,

at 12 o'clock, on the premises,

AT HEMPSTEAD, LONG ISLAND,

In PLOTS of five and nine acres; fine location on the western borders of the village, and within a short walk of the three railroad depots; good neighborhood, first-class improvements.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE TO CLOSE A JOINT INTEREST—VALUABLE PROPERTY ON FIFTH AVENUE AND EAST FORTIETH STREET.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, April 2, 1875, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

FIFTH AVENUE.—Four lots, north-east corner 5th av. and 92d st., each 25.2x100 feet.

FIFTH AVENUE.—Five lots, south-west corner of 5th av. and 126th st., 99.11x120 feet.

EAST FORTIETH STREET.—The first-class extra wide four-story brown-stone dwelling and lot, No. 18 East 40th st., between 5th and Madison avs. This substantial house contains all modern conveniences, and is extraordinarily well built in every respect. Lot 30x98.9. It will be offered at an upset price and sold to the highest bidder, unless previously disposed of at private sale.

Terms will be made known at sale. Maps at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS on 64th st., between Grand Boulevard and Central Park, under direction of Coudert Brothers, attorneys.—A. J. BLEECKER & SON will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 15, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, two lots on 64th st., on the south side, 300 feet west of 8th av., (Central Park,) and about 350 feet easterly from the Boulevard, (Broadway,) each 25x100.5. Maps and particulars at No. 35 Pine st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE WAREHOUSE, NEAR THE BRIDGE.—FRIDAY, April 9, at 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room, the substantial five-story brick house and lot No. 295 Water st., between Dover and Roosevelt, now occupied by Bramhall, Deane & Co.; size, 23x25x72; covers the entire lots. Maps and particulars at the office of the auctioneers.

A. J. BLEECKER & SON, No. 35 Pine st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET.—AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED HOUSE, containing five bedrooms, reception-room, parlor, billiard-room, conservatory, fountain, &c., with six additional rooms in the attic; stabling for five horses; plenty of fruit, shade, and eighteen acres in lawn grass; everything complete, at the nominal rent of $2,400 per year, as the owner leaves for Europe in May; the above place is within easy access of Riverdale, Mount St. Vincent, and Yonkers depots on the Hudson River Railroad. Address, E. BINSSE, Yonkers, or at No. 213 West 22d st.

TO LET, FURNISHED, AT ELIZABETH, N. J., TO A PRIVATE FAMILY ONLY—A commodious dwelling, with complete and ample outbuildings, garden, lawn, and about two or three acres of ground. Located on a broad street in the centre of the city, five to ten minutes from depot. House about 40x50, with all modern improvements, drawing-room, library, and dining-room on parlor floor, ten to twelve sleeping rooms. Rent, $1,500 for the season, (May to November,) or $2,000 per annum.

Further particulars from HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

TO LET.

House No. 35 Lafayette place.
House No. 483 West 22d st.
House No. 30 West 4th st.
House No. 4 Depau row.
House No. 115 Bleecker st.
House No. 117 Bleecker st.

Inquire of A. T. STEWART'S Agent, Broadway and Chambers st., between 12 and 3 P. M.

TO RENT—AT PIERMONT, WITHIN TEN MINutes of depot, the handsome place lately owned by George A. Jones; the place has 22 acres, mansion, stable, and garden; it will be rented for one or more years at a very low rent; its situation is very fine; elegant view of the Hudson for miles; fine neighborhood, and perfectly healthy. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

TO LET AT TARRYTOWN—NEW HOUSE, 30x28, with all modern improvements; lot 90x125, with stable; splendid river views; ten minutes from station; house has parlor, dining, reception, and six bed rooms; the cheapest place on the Hudson River; rent to a prompt tenant, $800. Apply to WM. L. WALLACE, No. 29 Cortlandt st.

TWENTY-FOURTH WARD—FIVE MINUTES from Tremont Station, thirty minutes from Grand Central Depot—To let, a first-class house, sixteen rooms, and eight lots; rent to a first-class tenant, $550 a year. Apply to owner, JOHN D. OTTIWELL, No. 199 3d av.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED RESIDENCES TO LET, in choice locations.

B. W. WILLIAMS, No. 837 6th av.

ORANGE, N. J.—THIS VICINITY SPECIALTY.—We offer complete variety furnished and unfurnished residences for rent, season or year; also some decided bargains for sale, prices to suit times. Offices, Orange, opposite principal depot and No. 30 Pine st. HAMILTON & WALLIS.

TO LET, FURNISHED.—ON CENTRAL AV., near Woodlawn Depot, Harlem Railroad, a large house, with lawn, garden, carriage-house, &c., hot and cold water in kitchen, plenty of fruit and shade. Apply to S. M. VALENTINE, No. 34 Burling slip, up stairs.

FACTORY FOR RENT, REASONABLY—ON the Morris Canal, in Jersey City, near the Central and Newark and New-York Railway; building large and well lighted, and Passaic water; steam engine left in if desired. RANDOLPH BROS., No. 111 Broadway, New-York City.

TO LET, UNFURNISHED—POSSESSION AT once—The fine, desirably located high-stoop house No. 584 7th av., near 42d st. and Broadway cars; good order, all improvements; $1,500. Apply on premises or to owner, No. 723 6th av.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON.—SEVERAL HOUSES TO let, one furnished; all are near ferry; have large grounds; plenty of shade; fine view, and all improvements. A. PRENTICE, No. 202 Broadway.

NINTH WARD.—THE WHOLE OR PART of three-story high-stoop house No. 109 Bank st.; also part of house No. 774 Greenwich st.; all modern improvements; large yards, good rear. RUFUS KING, No. 67 7th av.

APRIL LIST.—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses; reduced rentals!!! On and adjoining 5th, Madison, and Park avs.

Offices, No. 11 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st.

V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

TO RENT—ON 5TH AV., NEAR 49TH ST., A desirable first-class four-story high-stoop brownstone house, 25x65x100. The house will be put in perfect order, and possession given May 1, 1875. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS FLATS, EIGHT ROOMS, all light, with all the modern improvements, near corner 71st st. and 2d av.; building ninety feet deep; rent moderate. Apply to L. J. CARPENTER, No. 26 3d av., Bible-house.

AN 8TH AV. CORNER TO LEASE—WEST side 27th st.; would lease for a term of years to a good responsible party; alterations made by owner or lessee, as per agreement. JAMES R. EDWARDS, No. 69 West 23d st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY ENGLISH BASEment house No. 117 West 38th st., between Broadway and 6th av.; rent, $1,600 to a good tenant. Apply to JOSIAH JEX, No. 18 East 40th st.

TWENTY-ONE MOST DESIRABLE PRIVATE RESIdences, belonging to the North American Life Insurance Co., rent per annum from $1,000 to $6,000, to lease for a term of years. K. F. PAGE, 33 Park row, Manager.

DWELLING-HOUSE, NO. 140 WEST 4TH ST., near Washington square, to let or lease: also, house No. 418 4th av. Apply to owner, ROBERT I. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau st.

TO RENT—THE FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH BASEment, four-story brown-stone house; in good order; 20x70x100. Apply to owner, No. 314 West 34th st.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR: FIVE ROOMS; ALL light; with wash-house and all modern improvements; rent $35. Can be seen between 10 and 4 at No. 232 West 17th st.

$1,500 RENT FOR A FINE FOUR-STORY high-stoop house, No. 50 East 74th st., or will sell at great sacrifice. FRANKFIELD, owner, No. 323 8th av.

TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK house, No. 27 East 133d st., to let or lease; also a shop at No. 196 Franklin st. Owner, ROBERT I. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau st.

TO LET—AT SCARSDALE, WESTCHESTER COUNty, near depot, frame house, ten rooms; with garden, ice-house, &c. Apply to WILLIAM H. POPHAM, No. 51 Front st.

LARGE HOUSE, LANDSCAPE, SPRING, brook, lawn, 25 acres; rent, furnished or unfurnished. Address Box No. 14, Somerville, N. J.

TO LET—A VERY CONVENIENT HOUSE TO ONE party, or would divide between two small families. Inquire after 2 P. M., at No. 125 East 31st st.

MORRISTOWN (N. J.) PROPERTY, A Specialty.—Cottages to rent furnished, or for sale. J. D. CONDICT, No. 149 Broadway.

TO LET—HOUSE 18 WEST WASHINGTON PLACE. Apply to JOHN WARREN & SON, 58 Wall st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—FOR THE SUMMER MONTHS, A moderate-sized cottage (furnished) within easy drive from City. Address with terms, Post Office box No. 160, City.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

No. 10 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, April 1, 1875.

THE FIRM OF FRANCIS T. WALKER & CO., limited partnership, expiring this day, by limitation, the business will be continued by same parties under same firm name, FRANCIS T. WALKER resuming his interest as general partner.

FRANCIS T. WALKER,
JOSIAH B. GREENMAN.

NEW-YORK, March 31, 1875.

MR. CHARLES L. RATHBORNE WITHdraws from our firm this day.

BRITTON, VAN VECHTEN & CO.

Mr. RATHBORNE'S business address will be at our office as heretofore.

BRITTON & VAN VECHTEN, No. 5 New st.

EXCURSIONS.

STEAM-BOATS AND BARGES FOR EXCURsions to Raritan Beach, Sea View, Iona Island, and Willow Hay Grove. MARTIN & KASKELL, 111 South st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

FIFTH AV. AND 44TH ST.—TO LEASE—SPAcious apartments, in suites of 3 to 8 rooms, in the Sherwood Houses, with every comfort and luxury, without the cares of house-keeping; meals supplied at table d'hote or by private table, by an experienced caterer; elevator, hot and cold water, baths, and closets in abundance. The houses have a sunny exposure, and plenty of light. Apply at No. 531 5th av., to JAMES P. COLT.

NO. 31 WEST 16TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—To let, an entire second floor, handsomely furnished, to a party of gentlemen or small family; private table or breakfast only; also, other rooms; references exchanged.

A LARGE WELL-FURNISHED ROOM, near Union Club, to let to a gentleman, without meals; house first-class. Apply to owner, No. 5 West 23d st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 294.—ONE SUITE OF HANDsomely-furnished apartments; every convenience, with board; also, front rooms for single gentlemen; terms moderate; references.

FIFTH AV., BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH STS.—Desirable suites of apartments on first and third floors, with or without private table, in the pleasantly-located double house No. 45 5th av.

NO. 102 WEST 38TH ST.—BETWEEN 6TH av. and Broadway—To let to gentlemen, without board, second-floor front alcove; also, second and third floor, sunny rooms; and breakfast in room if desired.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351.—A DESIRABLE FLOOR, newly furnished, with piano, &c.; en suite or separately; with or without private table; single rooms to gentlemen, without board.

A LARGE, COMFORTABLY-FURNISHED front room, on second floor, to let to one or two gentlemen, with breakfast, in a private French family; terms moderate. Apply at No. 339 West 31st st.

NO. 10 EAST 28TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—Pleasant third-floor room; board if desired; small, select family; satisfactory terms to agreeable parties. No moving.

A HANDSOME PARLOR FLOOR, WITH private bath and dressing-room, to let, with or without board, or private table; location central.

J. G. SANDS, No. 1,193 Broadway.

TWENTY-SECOND ST., NO. 62, WEST.—To let, with first-class board, well-furnished rooms on second and third stories; also table board; references.

NO. 44 7TH AV., BETWEEN 13TH AND 14TH STS.—To let, with board, a suite of rooms, second floor: also, two rooms for gentlemen, fourth floor; best of references.

NO. 219 EAST 12TH ST.—A FINE FURNISHED room, third story front, in private family; gas, water, ample closets, and every convenience.

NO. 111 WEST 38TH ST.—TO LET, WITH board, two rooms on second floor and four on third, furnished.

NO. 25 WEST 26TH ST., FIVE DOORS from St. James Hotel, handsome second floor to let, singly or en suite, with or without board.

NO. 107 WEST 42D ST.—TO RENT, WITH board, large second-story front room, to gentleman and wife; private family; references exchanged.

DESIRABLE ROOMS, FURNISHED, FOR gentlemen; central neighborhood; contiguous to seven lines of cars. No. 35 West 10th st.

ADJOINING GRAND HOTEL.—ELEGANTLY furnished rooms, No. 36 West 31st st.; references exchanged.

NO. 44 WEST 32D ST.—ELEGANT ROOMS ON the parlor, second, and third floors to let, with board; location, table, reference, first class.

NO. 22 EAST 41ST ST.—LARGE AND SMALL room, suitable for family of three or more, with board.

NO. 24 WEST 39TH ST.—TWO THIRD-STORY front rooms to let, with first-class board; references.

NO. 36 EAST 35TH ST.—TO LET—TWO HALL rooms; to gentlemen, with board; references.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE UNFURNISHED ROOMS with board in a private family for two; gas, bath, fire, &c.; from Washington square to 14th st.; state moderate terms; references exchanged. Address B. T., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

WELL-FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH GOOD board, wanted in a desirable location for a gentleman, wife, and child, for which $30 per week will be paid; references exchanged. Address A. B., Post Office Box No. 3,351.

BOARD WANTED—FROM THE 15TH OF APRIL, by a young couple in a private family; west side; references. Address, stating terms and location, G. W., Box No. 171 *Times* Office.

A SMALL FAMILY WANT BOARD FOR THE Summer in the country within about two hours' ride of the City; no other boarders. Address Post Office Box No. 2,371.

A SINGLE ROOM WANTED—FOR ONE YEAR, with board; fire, gas, etc. Address, with terms and full particulars, A. D. L., Box No. 299, TIMES UPTOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ASHLAND HALL, MONTCLAIR, N. J.—MRS. NICHOLS, having returned to these premises, will be pleased to receive applications for Summer board from her former boarders and from others.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—KINGS County.—WILLIAM F. MOTT, Plaintiff, against JOHN L. BURST, Hattie A. Burst, his wife; Hannah S. Chamberlain, George H. Chamberlain, Jane B. Mott, Richard H. Tucker, Lydia B. Torrey, L. Bradford Prince, Isaac N. Leonard, and Ella F. Leonard, his wife, defendants.—No. 3.—Summons for relief, (Com. not served.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the County Courthouse in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 9 Murray street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York City, Feb. 9, 1875.

NORWOOD & COGGESHALL, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in the above entitled action, was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, in the City of Brooklyn, State of New-York, on the 20th day of February, 1875.

NORWOOD & COGGESHALL, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

mh26-1aw6wF*

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES

TO LET

IN THE

DREXEL BUILDING,

BROAD AND WALL STS.

OFFICES TO LET

IN

TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

THE SUNDAY EDITION OF THE TIMES.

NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES

WILL CONTAIN

THE CONTINUATION OF MR. WILLIAM BLACK'S NEW STORY,

THE MARRIAGE OF MOIRA FERGUS.

THE BEST PAPER FOR ADVERTISERS.

TO LET—ENTIRE BASEMENT, AND OFFICES IN second story, Nos. 14 and 16 Wall st.; in third and fourth stories, No. 18 Wall st.; entire basement and offices in third and fourth stories, No. 3 Nassau st.; entire first floor and offices in second story, No. 63 Wall st.; offices in second, third, and fourth stories, No. 149 Broadway.

Apply to

W. I. PAULDING, No. 149 Broadway.

TO LEASE—THE ELEGANT OFFICES NOS. 100 and 102 Broadway, vacated by the Universal Life Insurance Company on account of their removal to Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st.; also offices of the *Independent*, No. 3 Park place; also offices in the North America Life Insurance Company Building; also offices of the Guardian Life, No. 251 Broadway.

K. F. PAGE, No. 33 Park row.

TO LET—FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES, NO. 149 West 28th st., two-story building on front, three-story on rear; low rent; will alter. Owner, No. 106 West 48th st.

TO LET OR LEASE—STORES NOS. 416 AND 418 4th av., lately altered; separately or together, with or without dwellings. Apply to owner, ROBERT I. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau st.

HARLEM.—THIRD AVENUE STORES TO LET, Nos. 2,270 and 2,278, with plate-glass fronts, with or without dwelling. Apply to ower, ROBERT I. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau st.

DOUBLE AND SINGLE LOFTS TO LET ON Vesey, Barclay, and Leonard sts., Broadway block. Inquire of J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., room No. 6.

TO LET, IN THE BIBLE HOUSE—STORE ON Astor place, and offices on second and third stories, and basement for storage purposes. Apply at office of Treasurer American Bible Society, No. 6 Bible House.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, NOS. 446, 448, and 450 Water st.; will be let singly or together, and altered to suit tenant. Apply to C. & R. POILLON, No 224 South st.

SPLENDID LOFTS TO RENT OR LEASE on Beekman st., through 185 feet to Spruce st.; excellent light; near new Post Office; power if desired. JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson st.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; five stories and cellar, 50x90. Inquire on premises.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor.......Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager.......A. M. PALMER

Begins at 8; over at 11.

101ST TO 107TH TIME of Mr. Hart Jackson's adaptation of THE TWO ORPHANS.

THE MOST BEAUTIFUL PLAY SEEN IN NEW-YORK FOR YEARS.

The success of this marvelous play is greater than that of any previous production here, and has never been equaled elsewhere.

The cast includes Charles R. Thorne, Jr., McKee Rankin, F. F. Mackay, Stuart Robson, John Parselle, W. J. Cogswell, H. W. Montgomery, T. E. Morris, W. H. Wilder, Lysander Thompson, W. S. Quigley, and others; Misses Fanny Morant, Kate Claxton, Kitty Blanchard, Maud Granger, Marie Wilkins, Ida Vernon, Roberta Norwood, Kate Holland, Cora Cassiday, and Hattie Thorpe.

THE SCENERY, BY MARSTON, IS THE MOST MAGNIFICENT EVER SET UPON ANY STAGE.

SATURDAY, April 3, SEVENTEENTH MATINEE of THE TWO ORPHANS.

Seats may be secured one month in advance.

FRONT BOXES AND BEST SEATS IN PARQUET AND FRONT BALCONY FOR THE OPERA; ALSO FOR ALL THEATRES, SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE, AT TYSON'S NEW THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, WINDSOR HOTEL.

THE SUNDAY EDITION OF THE TIMES.

NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES

WILL CONTAIN

THE CONTINUATION OF MR. WILLIAM BLACK'S NEW STORY,

THE MARRIAGE OF MOIRA FERGUS.

THE BEST PAPER FOR ADVERTISERS.

LADY WASHINGTON RECEPTION.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, APRIL 6, 1875.

IN AID OF THE FLOATING HOSPITAL OF ST. JOHN'S GUILD.

TABLEAU OF HUNTINGTON'S REPUBLICAN COURT will be presented at 10 o'clock precisely.

Followed by a TEA-PARTY, served by ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-NINE LADIES, IN COSTUMES OF A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

The Grand Ball will open at 11 o'clock.

Music will be furnished by Messrs. GRAFULLA and BERNSTEIN; Supper by Messrs. DAM & SANBORN.

The committee would be pleased if the guests who feel so disposed will appear in COSTUMES OF THE LAST CENTURY.

TICKETS, $3 EACH.

Boxes and tickets for sale at the head-quarters of the Executive Committee, Wheeler & Wilson Parlors, No. 44 East 14th st., from 10 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.

Tickets can also be procured of the following gentlemen, members of the Executive Committee:

JOHN P. FAURE, Nos. 198 and 200 Church st.
WILLIAM H. GUION, Jr., No. 63 Wall st.
GOUVERNEUR K. LANSING, Earle's Hotel.
MARLIN F. HATCH, No. 50 Liberty st., Room No. 12.
CHARLES C. CONKLIN, No. 309 Canal st.
THOMAS C. TWEDDLE, No. 44 East 14th st.
A. K. BOLAN, St. Nicholas Hotel.
GEORGE A. DENIG, No. 58 Barclay st.
HENRY C. DEWITT, No. 247 Broadway.
CHARLES SCHWACOFER, No. 66 Wall st.
C. P. KREIZER, M. D., No. 348 East 18th st.
WRIGHT BABCOCK, No. 500 Broome st.
HENRY M. WEED, No. 111 Liberty st.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

THE DOORS WILL BE OPEN AT 7 P. M. ON ACCOUNT OF THE ENORMOUS RUSH.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Until further notice, the spectacular drama, in six acts and ten tableaux, with new scenery, properties, music, and TWO HUNDRED BEAUTIFUL YOUNG LADIES, the whole produced at a cost of over $25,000, entitled

AROUND THE WORLD IN 80 DAYS.

Matinée every Saturday. Seats may be secured six days in advance.

PUNCH AND JUDY SHOW.

On SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 2:30 o'clock there will be a PUNCH AND JUDY SHOW at No. 5 Livingston place, Stuyvesant square East, three doors above 15th st., in aid of the New-York Infirmary for Women and Children. To parents who desire to take their children to some suitable place of amusement during the Easter holidays, this entertainment will doubtless commend itself. It is to be under the care of Mrs. Thomas Hicks, who will insure its being made most attractive to the little folks, whom it is earnestly hoped will patronize this effort toward relieving the sufferings of their poorer brothers and sisters. Tickets may be had at the door.

COLOSSEUM. COLOSSEUM. COLOSSEUM.

MATINEE AT 2. PARIS BY NIGHT. New Entertainments in the Lectorium. EVENING AT 8. PARIS BY NIGHT.

Admission, 50 cents. Children, 25 cents.

22 REGT. GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT. MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 5, ARMORY 14TH ST. AND 6TH AV.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

ESTATE OF THOMAS T. FERRIS, DECEASED.

FIFTY-EIGHT VALUABLE CENTRAL PARK LOTS,

on

58TH AND 59TH STS.,

OPPOSITE CENTRAL PARK,

NEAR 5TH AV. PLAZA;

Also, on

8TH AND 9TH AVS.,

69TH, 70TH, 79TH, 81ST, AND 82D STS.,

to be sold at auction on

TUESDAY, APRIL 13,

at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

The sale includes

A LARGE PLOT OF TWENTY LOTS ON 58TH AND 59TH STS.,

west of the

5TH AV. PLAZA,

and opposite

CENTRAL PARK.

Suitable for Public Buildings, Hotels, Churches, &c.

THE SALE WILL BE ABSOLUTE.

Two-thirds can remain on mortgage.

Maps at office of

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st.

PROPOSALS.

THE SUNDAY EDITION OF THE TIMES.

NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES

WILL CONTAIN

THE CONTINUATION OF MR. WILLIAM BLACK'S NEW STORY,

THE MARRIAGE OF MOIRA FERGUS.

THE BEST PAPER FOR ADVERTISERS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Twelfth Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until FRIDAY, the 2d day of April, 1875, and until 9:30 o'clock A. M., on said day, for the desks, seats, and other furniture required for the new Grammar-school Building, on 128th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

Sealed proposals will also be received at the same time and place, for the steam heating apparatus for said building.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder.

Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

GRANVILLE P. HAWES,
JOHN N. TONNELE,
ANDREW SMITH,
DAVID H. KNAPP,
CHARLES CRARY,

Board of School Trustees, Twelfth Ward.

NEW-YORK, March 18, 1875.

PROPOSALS FOR SPRINKLING, SWEEPING, AND CLEANING STREETS AND AVENUES IN THE CITIES OF WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN:

ENGINEER'S OFFICE, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 29, 1875.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock on THURSDAY, April 15, 1875, for sprinkling, sweeping, and cleaning the streets and avenues in the Cities of Washington and Georgetown for the period of one year from the 6th day of March, 1875.

Blank forms and all necessary information can be obtained upon application at this office, and no bid will receive consideration unless made upon said blank forms.

By order of the Commissioners.

R. L. HOXIE,
Lieutenant of Engineers, United States Army, Engineer of District of Columbia.

OFFICE OF THE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 26, 1875.

REFINERS AND DEALERS IN MINERAL OILS are requested to forward to Commodore S. D. Trenchard, United States Navy, Light-house Inspector, Tompkinsville, Staten Island, New-York, samples of mineral oils of the United States for test as to their fitness for light-house purposes.

Each sample should contain at least five gallons, and should be plainly marked with the sender's name and address.

A communication should at the same time be addressed to this office giving the price at which the oils can be furnished to the Light-house Establishment.

The samples will not be paid for.

J. G. WALKER, Naval Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PARKS.

LIGHTING PUBLIC LAMPS.

Proposals in sealed envelopes will be received at the office of the above department, No. 36 Union square, New-York, until 9:30 o'clock A. M., on the 10th of April, 1875, for lighting the public lamps under control of said department with gas.

For full particulars see the *City Record*, No. 2 City Hall, New-York.

STREET SWEEPINGS, GARBAGE, &c.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Police Department till 10 o'clock A. M., April 10, 1875, for purchasing Ashes and Street Dirt, Garbage, and Manure.

For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

PROPOSALS.—LEATHER, STRAW, RYE, COFfee, &c.—Department of Public Charities and Correction until April 14, 1875. See *City Record*.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S GREAT ROMAN HIPPODROME.

LAST TWO WEEKS IN NEW-YORK.

LAST TWO WEEKS!

LAST TWO WEEKS!

LAST TWO WEEKS!

DAY AND NIGHT, DAY AND NIGHT,

THE GORGEOUS AND BEWILDERING SPECTACLE,

VISION OF THE HOURIS.

VISION OF THE HOURIS.

VISION OF THE HOURIS.

A TABLEAU OF 850 MEN,

WOMEN, AND CHILDREN

CLAD IN SUITS OF SILVER ARMOR!

CLAD IN SUITS OF SILVER ARMOR!

CLAD IN SUITS OF SILVER ARMOR!

TWO HUNDRED OF

THE LEADING LADIES OF THE N. Y. BALLET!

W. E. HARDING and Mlle. LOLA, PEDESTRIANS,

AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

THE SUNDAY EDITION OF THE TIMES.

NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES

WILL CONTAIN

THE CONTINUATION OF MR. WILLIAM BLACK'S NEW STORY,

THE MARRIAGE OF MOIRA FERGUS.

THE BEST PAPER FOR ADVERTISERS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

Carriages can be ordered at 10:45.

Hundreds turned away nightly.

EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

GENUINE SUCCESS

Of the New Spectacular Tale of Enchantment,

AHMED. AHMED. AHMED. AHMED. AHMED.

Pronounced by the press and public the MOST MAGNIFICENT SCENERY, BALLETS, MUSIC, DRESSES, MOUNTINGS, GROUPINGS AND EFFECTS EVER SEEN IN AMERICA.

MORLACCHI, GALLETTI, DE FRANCESCO, EIGHT SECONDAS, SIXTEEN CORYPHEES, AND ONE HUNDRED BALLET.

A FULL COMPANY, POWERFUL CHORUS, AND 300 AUXILIARIES.

GRAND MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 2 O'CLOCK.

Box Office open from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

EVERYBODY SHOULD SEE THE CRYSTAL GROTTO OF THE ENCHANTING BEAUTY AND THE BALLET OF THE THREE GRACES.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. EIGHTH WEEK.

THE REGAL SHAKESPEAREAN PAGEANTRY,

HENRY V.

Attracting majestic audiences of 3,000.

Mr. RIGNOLD as the YOUNG MONARCH.

Begins evenings at 7:45. Carriages may be ordered for 11:15. Box-office open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

TO-MORROW'S (Saturday) MATINEE at 1:30 o'clock.

LYCEUM THEATRE. AIMEE'S FAREWELL.

EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

Farewell appearances of Mlle. MARIE

AIMEE,

in Offenbach's famous Opera Bouffe,

LA JOLIE PARFUMEUSE,

produced with new scenery, costumes, properties, appointments, perfect mise en scène, and splendid cast.

AIMEE, in her original creation.......ROSE MICHON

GALA AIMEE MATINEE SATURDAY, at 1:30.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

ENORMOUS SUCCESS OF THE GREAT TALE OF ENCHANTMENT, AHMED.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. No. 624 BROADWAY.

Mr. JOHN F. POOLE.......Manager

A GRAND ARRAY FOR EASTER WEEK.

Mlle. LEONA DARE, Mr. G. S. BUCKLEY, the WORRELL SISTERS, Messrs. WALTERS and MORTON, Mr. GEORGE S. KNIGHT, Prof. NELSON and SONS, Messrs. HARPER and STANSILL, Miss NULLY PIERIS, Mr. JAS. TAYLOR, Mr. JOHN HART, Miss ALICE HARRISON, &c.

THE NEW TRAVESTIE, FRIDOLIN.

MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART,

NO. 128 WEST 14TH ST., NEW-YORK.

Open daily, 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. Mondays free.

PROF. DOREMUS'

LAST ILLUSTRATED LECTURE TO-NIGHT, AT ASSOCIATION HALL.

INSTRUCTION.

A. DODWORTH'S

PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,

No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.

Open for the season. Morning and afternoon classes for ladies and children; evening classes for gentlemen. Send for a circular.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN.—A LADY HAVING a pleasant home in a healthy suburb will receive two or three children into her family, to be cared for with her own children; excellent schools and physicians accessible; unexceptionable references required and given. Address THACHER, Plainfield, N. J.

TWO VACANCIES FOR BOYS IN MISS S. E. ROSBOROUGH'S SCHOOL.—Spring term opens April 7, 1875; $300 per school year; children and youth taken for the Summer at reasonable prices, with instruction in the English branches if desired. Address S. E. ROSBOROUGH, Stamford, Conn.

$15.—BOOK-KEEPING, ARITHMETIC, PENmanship, qualifying for business, $15; writing lessons, $3 monthly; foreigners and backward persons advanced privately. PAINE, No. 62 Bowery; Up-town, Broadway and 34th st.

COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE.—Gen RUSSELL'S School, New-Haven, Conn.; forty-first year; Summer term begins April 5. Circulars sent on application.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO PLACE HIS little boy in a boarding-school, or with a lady who would give him good care. Terms must be low. Address SCHOOL, No. 1,238 Broadway.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE, NO. 108 WEST 59TH st.—Boarding and Day School; special preparation for college; new and splendid building.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 35 EAST 62D ST., near Central Park.—Select Day and Boarding School for boys. Pupils prepared for colleges and business.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 252 Madison av. 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

MT. PLEASANT INST.—PRIVATE CLASSES FOR Boys. Amherst, Mass., est. 1846. H. C. Nash, A. M., Prin.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—GEO. C. SMITH, A. M. Send for circular.

TEACHERS.

A GENTLEMAN WELL VERSED IN MATHEmatics, a graduate of an English college, of long experience as an instructor, will give private instruction in the evening in the higher branches or in Latin. Address ZETA, Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

A TEACHER OF LONG EXPERIENCE DEsires a position as tutor in a family; would go to the country. Address TUTOR, Box No. 319 TIMES UPTOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER WISHES A few more pupils for music; French or English; great success with adults of neglected education. Address B. C., Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

FINE ARTS.

ART.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Now on free exhibition, day and evening, at No. 845 Broadway, a choice collection of water-color drawings, comprising fine examples of American, English, French, Italian, and Spanish art. The above to be sold on MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, April 5 and 6, at 8 o'clock. ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of WILLIAM H. CANFIELD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Lyttleton G. Garrettson, counselor at law, No. 26 Broad street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of May (1875) next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of October, 1874.

FANNY M. C. CANFIELD, Administratrix.

o30-1aw6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS HYDE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Oscar Smedberg, Esq., No. 43 Wall st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of April next. Dated New-York, the 7th day of October, 1874. THADDEUS CLAPP, Executor.

o8-1aw6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDMUND D. STANTON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of residence, No. 14 West 29th st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 2d day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 2d day of October, 1874. LOUISE STANTON, Executrix.

o2-1aw6mF*

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

Proprietor and Manager.......Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

THE BIG BONANZA!

THE GREAT SOCIETY NOVELTY.

Houses Crowded! Laughter Incessant!

EVERY NIGHT AT 8.

MATINEE SATURDAY. 1:30.

THE SUNDAY EDITION OF THE TIMES.

NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES

WILL CONTAIN

THE CONTINUATION OF MR. WILLIAM BLACK'S NEW STORY,

THE MARRIAGE OF MOIRA FERGUS.

THE BEST PAPER FOR ADVERTISERS.

PARK THEATRE. MAYO.

ANOTHER TRIUMPH FOR THE AMERICAN DRAMA.

ELECTRICAL SUCCESS of MR. FRANK MAYO as DAVY CROCKETT,

which, consequently, Mr. STUART begs to announce for NIGHTLY REPETITION, also at a SATURDAY MATINEE, until further notice, believing, now that the Lenten season has passed away, AN EAGER HOST await expectant to see what has been on all sides conceded to be in every respect a very CHARMING PERFORMANCE.

"Davy Crocket" well deserves a visit from all interested in the purely American drama. There are no Indians and no war-dances—only some admirable pictures of human nature, as seen in noble types of humanity.—*Herald.*

Mr. Mayo is well supported, and the piece is very well mounted.—*Evening Post.*

Miss ROSA RAND as ELEANOR VAUGHN.

And a carefully-selected cast.

PLACES SECURED TEN DAYS IN ADVANCE.

Begins at 8. Order carriages for 10:30.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

ACKNOWLEDGED BY THE PRESS TO BE THE MOST ELABORATE SUCCESS EVER PRODUCED IN THE CITY.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager.......Mr. LESTER WALLACK

EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE,

Until further notice, will be presented Messrs. Lester Wallack and Pierrepont Edwards' great drama, the ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN,

With elegant and appropriate scenery and appointments, and characters by Mr. H. J. Montague, Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. J. B. Polk, Mr. J. W. Carroll, Mr. E. M. Holland, Mr. G. F. Browne, Mr. C. E. Edwin, Madame Ponisi, Misses Ada Dyas, Effie Germon, Ione Burke, Mrs. John Sefton, and Mabel Leonard.

In active preparation for early production, a romantic play in five acts, entitled RAFAEL, with new scenery, costumes, and appointments.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

KELLOGG GRAND ENGLISH OPERA.

Mr. C. D. HESS.......Director

TWO LAST REPRESENTATIONS.

THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, April 2,

Ambroise Thomas' charming and successful opera, MIGNON.

Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,

Mme. VAN ZANDT, Miss BEAUMONT, Mr. PEAKES, and Mr. CASTLE.

TO-MORROW, at 2 o'clock,

FAREWELL KELLOGG MATINEE.

THE TALISMAN. KELLOGG.

Sale of seats commences this morning, at 8 A. M., at Academy of Music, 701 and 114 Broadway.

Reserved seats, $1 and $2, according to location; general admission, $1; family circle, 50c.

THE MODOCS OF THE LAVA BEDS,

INCLUDING SCAR-FACED CHARLEY, SHACKNASTY JIM, STEAMBOAT FRANK, and TOBEY RIDDLE, the modern Pocahontas, with KLAMATH and SHASTA CHIEFS, will illustrate Indian Life and Customs at ROBINSON HALL, WEST 16TH ST., every evening this week and SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

Commissioner Meacham will describe the Modoc Massacre, which he witnessed.

Admission 75 cents, 50 cents, and 35 cents.

CARD.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

No. 5 East 14th st., near 5th av., next to Delmonico's.

BROOKLYN BRANCH,

Nos. 102, 104, and 106 Court st., near State.

MAX MARETZEK, EDWARD MOLLENHAUER, GEO. W. MORGAN, ANTOINE REIFF JR., W. F. MILLS, Signor G. MOROSINI, AUGUST ARNOLD, A. STEINHAUS, Signor E. MARZO, OTTO KUPHAL, MARK HALLAM, Signor A. MAGNI, and many other eminent Artists and Professors give their personal attention to students in the different branches of the New-York Conservatory. PUPILS NOW RECEIVED FOR THE SPRING COURSE. SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS OPEN DAILY.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

THE GRAND BALLET IN AHMED HAS NEVER BEEN EQUALED.

MATINEE SATURDAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

NEW OPERA-HOUSE, Broadway and 29th st.

BIRCH, WAMBOLD, & BACKUS.

RISTORI'S MEDEA, LAUGHING GAS, &c.

The funniest entertainment in the world.

Seats secured. Matinée Saturday at 2.

MUSICAL.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

THE SUNDAY EDITION OF THE TIMES.

NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES

WILL CONTAIN

THE CONTINUATION OF MR. WILLIAM BLACK'S NEW STORY,

THE MARRIAGE OF MOIRA FERGUS.

THE BEST PAPER FOR ADVERTISERS.

M. M. MERRELL,

NO. 8 UNION SQUARE, (No. 165 4th av.)

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT,

To Rent or Sell Cheap.

SALES ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

A BRILLIANT TONED 7 1-4 OCTAVE, four round cornered, carved-leg Bradbury pianoforte, used eight months, cost $1,000, for $300; stool, cover, music cabinet, and box for shipping.

Also, two parlor suits, in satin, cost $900, for $450.

Bedroom suits, carpet, &c., for less than half cost; used by private family six months.

Call at private residence No. 120 West 23d st., near 6th av., New-York City.

A GREAT OFFER!—HORACE WATERS & SONS, No. 481 Broadway, New-York, will for a few days dispose of 100 PIANOS, ORGANS, and MELODEONS, new and second hand, of first-class makers, including Waters', at lower prices than ever offered before. Instruments to let. Monthly installments received. We invite the public to examine our stock. Catalogues mailed.

A BRAUTIGAM'S UPRIGHT AND SQUARE pianos are second to none. Prices moderate. Constantly on hand a large assortment of second-hand pianos from best makers. Pianos to rent. Warerooms, No. 701 Broadway.

UPRIGHT PIANOS.—LARGE AND SUPERIOR assortment for sale or rent at OUVRIER & SONS, manufacturers, No. 27 West 13th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

LECTURES.

PROF. DOREMUS'

LAST ILLUSTRATED LECTURE TO-NIGHT, AT ASSOCIATION HALL.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

NOTICE.—LONDON-MADE HARNESS. REDUCTION OF PRICES.

The entire stock of THE LONDON HARNESS AGENCY, No. 20 East 14th st., between 5th av. and University place, the largest and most complete, in strictly first-class goods, ever exhibited in this country, is now offered for sale at a liberal discount from regular marked prices, for ready money only.

All the harness, saddles, bridles, and horse clothing are hand sewed, all are the productions of a leading London maker, who has no other agency in America, and the whole stock has been imported before the recent increase of the tariff.

March 31, 1875.

A SUPERIOR WAGON.

The new Side-bar, Circular, Combination Spring Wagon, the best and easiest riding yet introduced. Come and see it. Equally as well adapted for country as for City use. There has never been a finer wagon offered to the public. It rides like a charm, and the combination is a great saving to the wear of the wagon. R. M. STIVERS, Nos. 144 to 152 East 31st st.

HARNESS—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, FINE NEW carriage harness, first-class City made; also a fine light single harness, very fine, at No. 143 East 59th st. Ring bell three times.

TO LET—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, AN ELEGANT stable in 39th st., near 5th av. Inquire at No. 64 Leonard st., corner Church st.

MILLINERY.

OPENING OF SPRING MILLINERY THIS DAY.—Ladies' Hats, Pattern Bonnets, Chip Straws, Children's Hats, elegant Spring Flowers; retail and wholesale. BINNS, No. 761 Broadway, (up stairs,) between 8th and 9th sts. Save this.

ALBANY.

GENERAL LEGISLATION AT THE STATE CAPITAL.

A BUSY DAY IN THE ASSEMBLY—A METROPOLITAN STREET-CLEANING BILL—PROPOSED REORGANIZATION OF THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT—LEGISLATION AGAINST JUDICIAL NEPOTISM AND DILATORINESS—PAY FOR THE "SCANDAL TRIAL" JURORS—MISCELLANEOUS AFFAIRS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, April 1, 1875.

The canal question, for once, gave way to-lay to the pressure of general public business, and almost the entire day's session of the Legislature was occupied in the introduction, passage, and consideration of laws of a general or local character. The consequence was that a large amount of business was transacted.

A STREET-CLEANING BILL.

Mr. Timothy J. Campbell, of New-York, introduced a bill to provide for the cleaning of the streets of New-York City, which has been drawn with special reference to the recommendations in the report of the House Committee on Cities, by whom the investigation into the Street-cleaning Bureau was conducted last Winter. The more important sections of the bill are as follows:

SECTION 1. The power to supervise and peform the work of cleaning the streets, avenues, lanes, alleys, places, wharves, piers, and heads of slips in the City of New-York, and the removal of ashes, garbage, rubbish, and sweepings therefrom, as set forth in this act, shall be vested in a Commissioner, to be appointed by the Mayor of said City, and which Commissioner shall be known as the Commissioner of Street-cleaning. He shall hold his office for the term of three years, and until his successor in office shall be appointed and qualified. He shall be removable by the Mayor of said City for incompetency or for other sufficient cause, but not until he shall have had the opportunity of a full hearing after being served with written charges, and shall have had the advice and assistance of counsel in his defense if he shall so desire. The first Commissioner to be appointed under this act shall enter upon the duties of his office on the 1st day of June next, from which time his term of office shall date.

SEC. 4. The said Commissioner of Street-cleaning is hereby invested with full and exclusive power and authority, and is hereby charged with the duty of causing all the streets, avenues, lanes, alleys, gutters, wharves, piers, and heads of slips in said City to be well and thoroughly cleaned, and kept at all times thoroughly cleaned, and remove immediately all dirt and sweepings resulting therefrom, and to remove daily all ashes, garbage, rubbish, dirt, and sweepings of every kind, from all dwellings, stores, public buildings, and institutions; the said ashes, garbage, dirt, rubbish and sweepings shall be removed from the City as fast as collected, except such dirt and ashes as may be necessary, and such as may, in the opinion of the Commissioner, with the approval of the Board of Health, be suitable for filling in low grounds or sunken lots.

SEC. 5. The said Commissioner of Street-cleaning is hereby invested with the power and authority to perform all or any part of the work of street-cleaning, or to give out contracts for all or any part of the same, or perform, or cause to be performed, the work in any way that shall best secure economy and thorough cleanliness of the streets.

SEC. 6. The said Commissioner of Street Cleaning is hereby invested with power to purchase all horses, carts, machines, scows, boats, or other implements that may be necessary, &c.

SEC. 7. All of the working stock and implements now in the possession of the Board of Police, and in use for street-cleaning purposes, are hereby transferred to the said Commissioner of Street Cleaning.

SEC. 8. The said Commissioner of Street Cleaning is hereby authorized to make such sales of ashes, garbage, manure, or any other part of the refuse collected from the streets, as may be convenient, and all moneys obtained from such sales shall be used in defraying the expenses of executing the powers conferred by this act. All sales made and all moneys received under this section shall be reported to the Controller monthly.

SEC. 11. All the powers and authority in regard to the cleaning of the streets conferred on the Board of Police Commissioners, or on any subordinate officers of the Police Department, by the act of the Legislature, chapter 677, passed May 14, 1872, or any and all powers and authority in regard to street cleaning, conferred or granted to them by the sixty-seventh section of the charter for the City of New-York, chapter 335, passed April 13, 1873, are hereby abrogated and annulled.

SEC. 12. The unexpended appropriation for street-cleaning for 1875 is hereby transferred, and the Controller of the City of New-York is authorized to transfer the same from the credit of the Board of Police Commissioners to that of the Commissioner of Street-cleaning, to be drawn on by said Commissioner of Street-cleaning and paid by him monthly, or as often as may be necessary to meet the current expenses of the work.

SEC. 13. The said Commissioner of Street Cleaning shall, on or before the first day of December, 1875, and the first day of December in each subsequent year, make an estimate of the sum of money necessary to defray all the expenses to be incurred, and payments to be made, for the year next ensuing, in executing the several provisions of this act, and shall submit such estimate to the Mayor and Controller, who, together with the Commissioner of Street Cleaning, shall, within fifteen days thereafter, fix and determine from such estimate the amount which said Commissioner of Street Cleaning may be authorized to expend during such year in executing the several provisions of this act; and such amount, when so determined by the Mayor, Controller, and Commissioner of Street Cleaning, shall thereby become appropriated. The amount thus established shall be certified to by the Controller, and the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of New-York shall cause the same to be raised and collected annually from taxes in the manner now prescribed by law. The Controller is authorized to borrow, upon revenue bonds, in anticipation of said taxes, whatever sum may be necessary in each year to meet the expenses to be incurred in executing the several provisions of this act, not exceeding in any one year the amount appropriated for said year, as herein provided, and to place such moneys to the credit of said Commissioner of Street Cleaning from time to time, to be drawn on by his written requisition, as it may be needed to execute the several provisions of this act.

THE DEPARTMENT OF BUILDINGS.

Mr. Haaschel, of New-York, introduced a bill for the reorganization of the Department of Buildings in the City of New-York. It provides for the appointment by the Mayor, with the consent of the Board of Aldermen, of four Commissioners, who shall hold office for the term of one to four years, at least one of said Commissioners shall be an architect by education and profession, and the remainder shall be practical builders, stone-masons, or carpenters. They are to exercise, enjoin, and perform all the duties and functions of the present department or Commissioners of Buildings, and shall be paid a salary of $3,000 per annum.

THE GILBERT ELEVATED RAILWAY.

Mr. Reilly, of New-York, introduced a bill to amend the act incorporating the Gilbert Elevated Railway Company. It provides that the company may change the route of their line so as to run upon the Bowery and Third avenue to Harlem.

ANOTHER "SCANDAL TRIAL" BILL.

Mr. Kennaday, of Kings, introduced a bill authorizing the Board of Supervisors of Kings County to pay to jurors sitting, or who may hereafter sit, on civil trials for a period of more than sixty days in the hearing of any one trial or cause, extra compensation; the amount of such compensation to be fixed in the discretion of said Board of Supervisors.

CODE AMENDMENTS.

Mr. Dessar, of New-York, introduced a bill to amend the Code of Procedure. It provides that section 257 of the Code shall be amended as follows:

"But no person shall be so appointed Referee who may be at the time acting as the Clerk, Deputy or Assistant Clerk in the Clerk's Office of any of the courts of record in this State, or who may be within the degrees of consanguinity to any of the Judges of the court so making the appointment, or who shall hold any salaried office in the city or county, other than one made under the laws of the United States."

Also amending section 13 as follows:

"And it shall be the duty of the Judges so holding a general term to make and render decisions in and upon all cases argued before or submitted to them on or before the first day of the next succeeding general term at which the same shall have been argued or submitted, and a failure so to do shall be deemed a willful neglect of duty."

Mr. Costigan, of New-York, also introduced an amendment to the code of procedure designed to prevent the practice of unduly harassing judgment debtors by the abuse of examination on supplemental proceedings.

REGULATING THE GAS COMPANIES.

The bill introduced by Mr. Coffey, of Kings, to regulate the price, quality, and illuminating power of gas furnished to consumers in the City of Brooklyn and to provide for inspection of meters came up for consideration in Committee of the Whole. Mr. Alvord, of Onondaga, opposed the bill on the ground that its provisions were wholly unconstitutional, being in contravention of section 8 of article 5 of the amended Constitution. He was well aware that the bill was purely a local measure, but he could not sit here and see even local measures passed, when they were in violation of the Constitution, without recording his protest. The section to which he alluded clearly forbade the exercise of supervisory power over any mercantile or manufacturing business such as was here contemplated. Messrs. Worth, of Kings, and Coffey spoke briefly in favor of the measure, claiming that it was a matter of urgent necessity, and that on every former occasion, when bills of this kind were urged, they had been killed off by this cry of unconstitutionality. That was a question which the courts could, perhaps, most appropriately decide.

Mr. Alvord's motion to strike out was lost, and the bill ordered to a third reading.

LICENSE FEES FOR PLACES OF AMUSEMENT.

The bill introduced by Mr. Beach, of New-York, providing that places of amusement shall not be subject to payment of license fees for performances given in aid of charitable or religious objects, was also considered in Committee of the Whole and recommended for final passage.

THE THOMPSON-YEOMANS ELECTION CASE.

The long-contested election case of Thompson vs. Yeomans was settled to-day by the adoption of the majority report of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, declaring the sitting member (Thompson) entitled to the seat.

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE.

In executive session to-day the Senate confirmed the following nominations by the Governor: Loan Commissioner—Charles D. Ingersoll; Commissioners State Board of Charities—John C. Devereux, Utica; Theodore Roosevelt, New-York; Henry Hoguet, New-York; Charles H. Marshall, New-York; A. A. Low, Brooklyn.

EVENING SESSION OF THE ASSEMBLY—BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING—A BROADWAY PAVING JOB—THE LIFE INSURANCE BILL—AN APPROPRIATION FOR THE CENTENNIAL COMMISSION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, April 1.—In the Assembly to-night Mr. Hammond's bill to increase the salaries of the Secretary of State, Controller, Attorney General, State Treasurer, State Engineer, Surveyor, and other State officers, was discussed in Committee of the Whole and ordered to a third reading. Also the bill introduced by Mr. Hanschel, of New-York, to repeal the act of 1829, prohibiting masquerades. Quite a discussion ensued when Mr. Reilly's bill to authorize a recovery at law for repairs heretofore made to the pavement of Broadway, in the City of New-York, was moved for consideration. This, it will be remembered, is a case where repairs amounting to $12,317 25 were done without proper form of law, as to advertisement of proposals, without certification of necessity of the work, without any authorization of expenditure by the Common Council, and other technical irregularities and legal omissions. Messrs. Petty, of Suffolk, and Schieffelin, of Westchester, opposed the bill, claiming that it was a deliberate steal. Messrs. Alvord, T. C. Campbell, and T. J. Campbell, sustained the bill, and it was finally ordered to a third reading. Mr. Fosts' bill in relation to the time within which life insurance companies may declare policies forfeited for non-payment, and providing that they shall not be deemed forfeited for non-payment of interest until thirty days after the expiration of the policy, was also ordered to a third reading, after some debate.

The House Committee on Ways and Means agreed to-night to report favorably to-morrow a bill for an appropriation to meet the expenses of the New-York State Centennial Commissioners. Ex-Gov. Bigler, of Pennsylvania, appeared before the committee and argued in favor of the measure, as well as secondarily in favor of a State appropriation for the Centennial commemoration.

UTAH.

A MORMON FOUND GUILTY OF POLYGAMY AND GRANTED A NEW TRIAL.

SALT LAKE CITY, April 1.—The trial of George Reynolds, indicted for polygamy, was concluded to-day. The defense admitted the first marriage. The second wife swore that she was married to defendant in August last, and Mayor Wells corroborated it, stating that he had performed the ceremony. The jury which is composed of Mormons and non-Mormons, were then charged by Judge Emerson, who quoted the law of 1862, said that religious belief had nothing to do with the case, and that the law was constitutional. The jury, after thirty minutes' consultation, brought in a verdict of guilty. The defense moved to set aside the verdict for the reason that the defendant had never been arraigned and asked to plead, and never had the indictment read to him, which appearing to the satisfaction of the court the motion to set aside was granted. The defense, however, waived a new trial with the view of taking the case to the Supreme Court. The accused was afterward arraigned and pleaded not guilty, and was set at liberty on giving $5,000 bail. It is expected that the trial of George Q. Cannon for polygamy will commence to-morrow.

RAILROAD MATTERS.

PASSAGE OF THE MARQUETTE AND MACKINAW RAILROAD BILL.

LANSING, Mich., April 1.—The Marquette and Mackinaw Railroad bill has passed the House by a large majority. It has already passed the Senate, and will receive the Governor's approval.

ISSUE OF NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD BONDS.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 1.—A special meeting of the stockholders of the Northern Central Railroad Company, held in this city yesterday, authorized the Board of Directors of the company to issue 1,000 bonds of $1,000 each, secured by the $10,000,000 consolidated general mortgage to the Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company of Philadelphia, executed in May, 1874. The proceeds of these bonds are to be applied, it is said, to the increase of the terminal facilities of the road at Canton, which will include a grain elevator, coal piers, and warehouses.

The tariff of the Chicago and North-western Railroad, between Chicago and St. Paul, has been reduced from $1 to eighty cents per 100 pounds.

The Illinois Central Railroad has commenced the sale of through tickets to Mexico and Cuba at the following rates in United States currency: Chicago to Havana, by any steam-ship line from New-Orleans, $63; to Havana and return, via direct line, $93; to Havana and return, via Cedar Keys, $100; to Vera Cruz, $98; to City of Mexico, $116; to City of Mexico and return, $167.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Mr. J. Simmons, a well-known auctioneer of Albany, N. Y., fell dead in his office yesterday morning.

The O. K. Flouring Mills, at Pekin, Ill., were burned yesterday morning. Loss, $35,000; insurance, $16,000.

A daring but unsuccessful attempt to rob the safe of the First National Bank at Covington, Ky., was made on Wednesday night.

Archbishop Connolly, of Halifax, N. S., goes to Boston next week to preach the consecration sermon for the new Bishop of Portland.

The forger giving the name of Luting stopped at a hotel in Truro, N. S., on Monday, and registered his name as Capt. J. W. Morrison, of New-York.

The sixth annual ordination of students of the Jesuit College at Woodstock, Howard County, Md., as deacons, took place yesterday, Archbishop Bayley officiating.

The trial of Eckley B. Farrow as an accomplice in the murder of Neal McBride, on the night of Feb. 14, 1874, was concluded yesterday at Mauch Chunk, Penn., and resulted in a verdict of not guilty, the jury being out only three minutes.

In Philadelphia yesterday Frederick Young committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor. He leaves a wife and five children. He had been out of employment a long time, and being unable to pay his rent had been ordered to move.

The jury in the case of Gilmore and others for maintaining a nuisance at the Variety Theatre, in Philadelphia, where the can-can was performed, yesterday returned a verdict of not guilty against all the defendants.

Rev. Joseph Eldridge, D. D., of Norfolk, Conn., who last Summer resigned the pastorate of the Congregational Church at that place after a service of forty-two years, died on Wednesday night. The deceased, who was one of the ablest of the New-England clergy, graduated at Yale College in the class of 1829.

THE SENATORIAL EXCURSIONISTS.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 1.—The Senatorial excursionists, en route for Mexico, arrived here this morning. Numerous persons called upon the party during the day at the St. Charles Hotel. The report that yellow fever is epidemic at Key West and Havana, with the possibility of its existing at Vera Cruz, causes the party to pause, with the chances somewhat against their proceeding further. If they go on the Despatch, they will sail on Saturday; but, as that vessel has just arrived from Key West, and fearing there may be germs of the fever on board, the party may go by the regular steamer, the City of Havana, which sails on Sunday morning for Vera Cruz.

JOHN COCHRANE'S COMMITTEE FIGHTING.

DIVISION IN THE LIBERAL FAMILY—A GREAT NOISE FROM A LITTLE GUN—A MEETING OF THREATS AND OATHS.

A regular meeting of the Liberal Republican General Committee was held last evening at their hall, No. 1,266 Broadway. The gas was so low that it was impossible to see clearly, and candles were brought in for the use of the officers and reporters. Martin Freligh, the Chairman of the committee, presided.

Resolutions offered by Col. Willis and Gen. Cochrane, indorsing Gov. Tilden's action in relation to the canals, were adopted.

Delegate Timothy Hanley wanted to add a resolution censuring Gov. Tilden for not driving thieves out of office in this City, but was so strongly opposed that he withdrew it.

Great confusion ensued on account of this attempt on the part of Mr. Hanley, amid which such cries as "You bet," "Don't mix your liquors," cat-calls, yells, &c., were shouted out, there being a dozen delegates on the floor at one time.

A special committee, which had been appointed to conduct a new enrollment and election for delegates from the Ninth Assembly District, reported in favor of a delegation headed by John S. Ellison.

Gen. Cochrane moved the adoption of the report, and that the names of these delegates be entered on the roll of the General Committee.

Prof. Glaubensklee moved, as a substitute, that the report be simply received.

Mr. Pullman was about to present a protest against the admission of this delegation, when the Chairman of the General Committee proceeded to put the question on the adoption of Gen. Cochrane's motion that the report be adopted and the delegation admitted.

Then ensued a scene that utterly discounted for violence and disorder the worst of the Tammany Hall General Committee meetings. Gen. Foster sprang with rage from his seat to the front of the platform, and, shaking his fist at the Chairman, denounced him fiercely, exclaiming as loudly as he could shout, "You have no right to put that question." A dozen other delegates followed his example, driving the Chairman almost wild. He shouted back with unmistakable emphasis, calling them "a wild rabble," and declaring that he knew his duty, &c. A delegate roared out above the din and confusion, "You are our servant;" another, "We'll make you do your duty," and a third, "You are an ass." Prof. Glaubensklee and Col. Willis screamed out, "Order, order," and there was a slight lull in the tempest, when Col. Willis called out, "You'll get your rights if you do not act like yelping bears." Thomas E. Stewart shook his fist at the Chairman, and shouted out, "You are not attending to your business." Mr. Twombly sprang to the platform and cried "Order, order!" Prof. Glaubensklee called for the putting of his substitute. Gen. Cochrane told him to be quiet, that he did not understand the English language. The Professor replied, "I insist on my rights;" to which the General replied, "I will get them crammed down your throat." Finally, comparative quiet was restored, and Mr. Pullman read his protest, to the effect that the Ellison ticket had been elected by violence and fraud, through the aid of the Jackson Club and Tammany repeaters, and moved that the whole subject be referred to the Committee on Grievances. Then ensued scenes worse than those previously described, when Mr. Niles, of the State Committee, rose, and, after shouting for "Order!" until he was hoarse, said that the scene he had just witnessed threw more disgrace upon the Liberal Republican Party than anything he had ever known in its history. Mr. Comstock and Col. Coles, both of the Ninth District, soon got into an altercation, accusing each other of lying, when Col. Welles jumped up amid great excitement and yelled at them to "fight a duel." A delegate roared out, "If we can't have order let us disband and go home." The Chairman soon afterward made a decision in relation to a point raised, when Prof. Glaubensklee cried out, "I appeal from the decision of the Chair," and the Chair replied, with an oath, that he didn't care for his appeal, to which the Professor retorted in equally violent terms. A delegate then told the Professor in a singularly uncomplimentary way that he was a Dutchman and had spoken fifty times, and ordered him to sit down. Hunter, the colored delegate, cried out that he had the floor, and the Chairman, who appeared half crazy, roared back to "If you don't stop you'll be put out." This was followed by hisses, groans, and varied denunciations. The Police were called for, and demands were loudly made for the ejection of all noisy delegates, but nothing was done, as it would have involved the clearing out of almost all the delegates. After this babel of confusion had continued until about 11 o'clock, a motion to refer the whole matter to the Committee on Grievances was lost by a vote of 60 to 74, and Gen. Cochrane's motion to adopt the report and receive the delegation as members was carried by a vote, as announced, of 72 to 53, although Mr. Pullman contended that the vote stood 70 to 60. The delegation from the Ninth was then called and answered to their names, which were entered on the roll, and, on motion of Gen. Cochrane, Mr. Pullman's protest was referred to the Committee on Grievances. The meeting then adjourned in an uproar. It was asserted after the adjournment by opponents of the Ellison delegation that the whole arrangement resulting in the election and reception of that delegation was made in the interest of Benjamin F. Manierre.

THE TAMMANY GENERAL COMMITTEE.

The Tammany Hall General Committee met last night, Hon. Abram S. Hewitt in the chair. A long report from a special committee was read on unequal taxation in the State, showing that New-York County paid more taxes in proportion than any other county in the State. The report embodies the ideas advanced by Tax Commissioner Andrews which were made public some time ago. It is recommended that Democratic legislators from this City and other parts of the State shall be urged to secure the passage of a bill giving Gov. Tilden power to appoint a commission of competent persons to investigate the subject, make suggestions to remedy the evil complained of, and report to the next Legislature. The report was adopted, and on motion was sent to the Committee on Legislation of the General Committee for its action, and with the view that copies should be sent to members of the Legislature from this City. A report of another Committee on Bills before the Legislature relating to the Emigration Commission was then read and adopted. It speaks favorably of the operations of the present commission, and recommends to the Legislature that the President of the commision have two votes, that the head money for each passenger be increased from $1 50 to $2, and that the appropriation asked for by the commission be granted.

A preamble and resolutions, setting forth that it had been reported that resolutions were to be introduced into the Legislature calling for an investigation into the affairs of insurance companies in the State, and declaring that this was inexpedient, as these corporations were under the control of State officers whose character was unimpeached, and that the movement was suspicious, was adopted and referred to the Committee on Legislation of the General Committee to ascertain if the proposed introduction of the resolutions referred to procedure from improper or corrupt motives. Resolutions eulogizing Gov. Tilden for his exposure and opposition to the Canal Ring—published elsewhere—were then adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

SUICIDE OF AN EX-CUSTOM-HOUSE WEIGHER.

George W. Demorest, aged forty-one, committed suicide last evening by shooting himself in the head with a pistol at his residence, No. 29 Second street. The deceased had been employed as a United States weigher at the Custom-house, but under the recent retrenchment order was discharged a short time ago. He had been unable to gain any other employment, and became greatly depressed, making him irritable and fretful. Yesterday afternoon he whipped one of his children without sufficient cause, and his wife remonstrated with him. A quarrel ensued, but through the forbearance of his wife, who noticed that he was acting strangely, peace was restored. Demorest then went to bed, and did not get up until about 6:30 o'clock. He then called his wife into the bedroom and asked her if she would take back all she had said to him during their previous quarrel. Mrs. Demorest said that she would, and her husband then went to a bureau, took a revolver from the drawer, and, before his wife could interfere, shot himself in the head, causing death almost instantly. The deceased was of very temperate habits and was generally respected and esteemed by his associates and acquaintances. He was a member in good standing of Sylvan Grove Lodge No. 272, Free and Accepted Masons. He leaves a widow and three children.

DARING ROBBERY IN A BANK.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 1.—G. W. Noble, of Medina County, went to the Second National Bank of this city, this afternoon, and drew out $1,120. While standing at the counter, counting the money, a thief named Joseph Dubuque, alias Collins, snatched the money and ran out. He was pursued and captured after a short chase, but had managed during his flight to pass the money to an accomplice, who escaped with it. His accomplices are believed to be Mike Allen, alias Shiney Mike, and James Curran, alias Peipes. Dubuque formerly resided in Albany, N. Y. Allen was subsequently arrested but no money was recovered.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Mr. William S. Flippen will lecture before the Liberal Club this evening on "Spanish Rule in Cuba."

The annual reunion of the Alumni Association of Columbia College Law School will take place at Delmonico's this evening.

Chamberlain Tappan has collected $4,920 15 from the various banks—the amount being interest on the City deposits for the month of March.

The reception and private view of the works of art at the National Academy of Design will take place on Wednesday evening next at 8 o'clock.

The Harvard Glee Club will give an entertainment at Steinway Hall this evening for the benefit of the New-York Homeopathic Fair Association.

A calico ball was held at the Germania Assembly Rooms last evening, by the United Brothers Lodge, F. and A. M., in aid of its charitable fund.

Niblo's Theatre is temporarily closed. Preparatory to being reopened for the Spring and Summer season it will be thoroughly repaired and painted.

Prof. Doremus' third and last lecture on the "Agreement between the Mosaic and Scientific Accounts of the Creation," will be delivered at Association Hall this evening.

The Twenty-second Regiment will drill this evening in fatigue uniform at its armory. The movements will be the same as those to be executed at its reception and concert on Monday evening.

Mr. Irving Grinnell, Commodore of the New-Hamburg Ice-boat Club, has been applied to by the Centennial Exhibition Directors for a full-rigged ice-boat to be exhibited at the International Exhibition.

Henry Murphy, residing at No. 175 Spring street, while laboring under an attack of temporary insanity, attempted to commit suicide yesterday morning by cutting his throat with a razor, inflicting dangerous injuries.

Edward Riley, aged twenty-nine, of Williamsburg, while at work in a new building, corner of Fortieth street and Madison avenue, was struck on the head by a brick, which fell from an upper story, and was severely injured.

The officers of the Bleecker Street Horse Railroad line, after three days' trial of the new bell punch, yesterday expressed their opinion that there was no dishonesty among their conductors, as there was no perceptible increase in the receipts turned in since the introduction of the punch.

The German Relief Society, in aid of the poor of the Tenth Ward, yesterday concluded its labors for the season. Since its establishment on Feb. 18 it has provided food to 521 applicants at an expense of $832. Clothing was supplied to 112, and medical attendance was furnished to 30 patients.

The Wolfschlucht Dramatic Society, No. 5 Bayard street, yesterday distributed a large quantity of provisions to the poor of that district, purchased with the proceeds of an entertainment given for the purpose by the society at the Stadt Theatre a few days since.

There will be a Punch and Judy show on Saturday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at No. 5 Livingston place, Stuyvesant square, east, three doors above Fifteenth street, in aid of the New-York Infirmary for Women and Children. Tickets, fifty cents, may be had at the door.

During the month of March the New-York City Mission and Tract Society missionaries made 3,134 visits, held 193 meetings, obtained 46 temperance pledges, and gave relief to 107 families. The Treasurer's statement gives the receipts for the month at $3,123 80; payments, $4,418 10; debt, $6,740 50.

District Attorney Phelps visited Staten Island yesterday to make arrangements for taking the returning murderer, Sharkey, off the Havana steamer at Quarantine, so as to convey him to the City with as much secrecy as possible. The Police boat will probably board the Havana steamer bringing Sharkey at Sandy Hook, and receive the captured murderer from the hands of Detective Davies.

Early yesterday morning Henry Niemeyer, aged twenty-four, of No. 66 North Moore street, wantonly assaulted Minick Wisk, a rag-picker, whom he encountered at the corner of Crosby and Spring streets, and beat him severely about the head. Wisk picked up a paving-stone and threw it at his assailant, striking him on the forehead and causing a severe wound. Niemeyer was sent to Bellevue Hospital and Wisk was locked up.

Mrs. Oswald Ottendorfer has donated $100,000 for the establishment of a Home for Aged and Infirm Persons of the Evangelical Lutheran denomination. It is intended to start the institution in the City of New-York, but eventually remove it to some desirable locality in the suburbs, probably to Astoria, Long Island, where Mrs. Ottendorfer owns some fine plots of ground, where a handsome building, adapted to the purpose, will be erected. Influential members of the Evangelical Lutheran churches in the City are expected to co-operate.

Several Russians residing in this City lately called on ex-Gov. Bigler, the Financial Agent of the Centennial Commission, and expressed their regret at the action of the Russian Government in not accepting the proposition of the commission to take part in the Centennial Exhibition. One gentleman assured Mr. Bigler that he knew of some extensive preparations which were being made by Moscow manufacturers, and that the display of specimens from that point would excel that from St. Petersburg. The most important feature of the Moscow goods, he thought, would be shawls.

BROOKLYN.

Adam Finckel, of No. 73 Grand street, accidentally shot Christie Smith through the right foot with a musket last evening.

Theodore Crane's sectional dock at the foot of Sixteenth street was damaged by fire to the extent of $500 at 9:45 last evening. Cause, an overheated furnace.

Frederick Balman, a ship carpenter, while working on a scow at the foot of Smith street, fell a distance of twenty feet and was severely injured. He was taken home by the Police.

Detective Powers yesterday arrested Wesley Carroll, on the complaint of his brother, Anthony A. Carroll, of No. 591 Baltic street, who charges him with burglariously entering his house on Aug. 6, 1874, and stealing $339 worth of jewelry and clothing.

The fourth anniversary of the foundation of St. John's Hospital by the Church Charity Foundation was held in the chapel of the Old Ladies' Home, in Albany avenue, last evening. Bishop Littlejohn delivered an address, and the annual report was presented.

Mr. John E. Owens' counsel in a suit brought by Henry Morford, in the City Court, asked yesterday that the plaintiff be arrested for contempt of court in failing to appear and testify. Mr. Morford's counsel pleaded his client's sickness and non-notification, and he was given till next Saturday to appear. The suit is brought to recover $1,000 payment for a play entitled "Chevalier Paul," alleged to have been written to order by plaintiff for defendant. Mr. Owens denies the alleged contract.

John Delmar, of No. 440 Warren street, was arrested Wednesday night for being drunk and disorderly, and taken to the Second Precinct Station-house, where, on being searched, two Police shields were found in his possession. It was subsequently ascertained that the shields belonged to two officers of the Tenth Precinct, who were robbed of their coats, caps, and batons while they were lounging in a bar-room instead of patroling their posts. Justice Walsh held Delmar for trial, and the Police Commissioners will investigate the case of the officers.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Police Commissioners yesterday dismissed from the force Officers John Barker and John Brower.

Sebastus Ragar and Larello Antonio, two of the Italian laborers injured by the accident Wednesday, on the Easton and Amboy Railroad near Neshanic, died from their injuries yesterday morning.

A petition signed by O'Donovan Rossa on behalf of the Irish societies of New-York requesting permission to parade in Jersey City on Sunday, the 11th inst., was received by the Police Commissioners yesterday, who declined to grant the request.

Three burglaries were committed in Paterson Wednesday night. The places entered were the store of John T. Howse, No. 81 Mechanic street; James Bell's residence, at Lafayette Park; and John C. Hendrie's store, No. 374 Main street. The burglars were frightened away from the two former places, but at Hendrie's store they secured about $300 worth of plunder.

THE ELECTION IN RHODE ISLAND.

The election of State officers in Rhode Island occurs on Wednesday next, and the Providence *Journal* says that an unusual degree of interest has become manifest, and it anticipates a large vote. The same paper published a call for a meeting of Republicans who believe that the nominations of Messrs. Lippitt and Sisson "were secured by the use of means destructive to the integrity and purity of the Republican Party, and perilous to all its interests." The call was signed by the names of a number of very respectable citizens, and the meeting was held last night. Meanwhile Gov. Howard and Lieut. Gov. Van Zandt have declined their nominations by the Prohibitionists for re-election. Gov. Howard says:

"I am informed that it is not the design of the committee to make any formal announcement to me of my nomination. It is urged upon me that as I have repeatedly and persistently declined to be a candidate in the pending canvass, silence is now the only decorous alternative left me, unless the committee choose to give me the opportunity of terminating it by requesting of me an acceptance or declination of the nomination. While I recognize the earnest spirit of the convention, and am by no means insensible to the apprehensions excited by the novel and peculiar conduct of the campaign up to the present time, I cannot admit the right of the convention or the committee to place me, however undesignedly, in a position which I must consider equivocal and ambiguous. From the day of my first inauguration I have steadfastly determined not to hold the office beyond the expiration of my present term. This decision has been as freely made known as was consistent with a decent regard for propriety. The manifold reasons which govern me are known to many of my friends; a more public statement of them ought not to be expected. It should suffice, that, fully sensible of the claims which the State has upon every individual, I do not lightly put them away or ignore them. Of all the arguments which have been presented to induce a change of purpose on my part, there has not been one which I had not previously considered. I cite this to show that I have not been regardless of the gravity of the question. It is a profound sorrow to me that I am compelled to take a course at variance with the views of any considerable number of my fellow-citizens. Nothing but the clearest sense of duty could induce me to do it. But I am compelled to reiterate what I have uniformly and invariably asserted, that I must be permitted to decline the use of my name as a candidate in the ensuing election."

DAVIS AND MITCHEL.

Jefferson Davis has sent the following reply to an invitation to attend the John Mitchel meeting in Memphis, Tenn.:

GENTLEMEN: Unable to be with you, I send you my heartfelt sympathy in your proposed tribute to the patriot and devotee to liberty—John Mitchell. Together we struggled for State rights, for the supremacy of the Constitution, for community independence, and after defeat were imprisoned together. As my friend I mourn for him, and regret his death as a loss to mankind.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

THE NEW TREASURER.

Speaking of the report of the appointment of Mr. John C. New, Cashier of the First National Bank of Indianapolis, Ind., as Treasurer of the United States, the Indianapolis *Journal* of Monday says: "If he accepts the appointment, Mr. New will succeed a most capable and faithful officer, but no one who knows him will question his eminent fitness for the position. His fine natural abilities, close business habits, and practical experience as a successful banker would enable him soon to master the requirements of the office, which we have no doubt he would fill to the entire satisfaction of the Government and the country."

[Advertisement.]

Drive out Catarrh with WOLCOTT'S CATARRH ANNIHILATOR; established seventeen years. Pints, $1. Inflammation subdued, physical pain routed by using WOLCOTT'S PAIN PAINT. Sold everywhere.

[Advertisement.]

A LIFE OF SUFFERING.

is often caused by Piles. Constant application of DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR will completely cure the disease. A sure cure for skin diseases.

[Advertisement.]

ALL GREAT HEADS are crowned at KNOX'S, his Spring style of gentlemen's HAT being admirably adapted to American sovereigns. If you are wise and prudent, make an early selection at No. 212 Broadway, or at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Wholesale buyers supplied at No. 212 Broadway.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Henry Chauncey, for Aspinwall.—Miss D. Dorumie, S. E. Thompson, Mrs. Charles F. Wyman, daughter and son, Thomas E. Walker, Henry C. Dudgeon, James M. Murry, Joseph R. Rodrick, O. H. Baker, John H. Bessinger and wife, R. Woodward and wife, Miss M. Williamson, J. Heyward, Mrs. M. Spencer, C. E. Pfeifer, Frank McIntyre, J. K. Jackson, wife and two infants, E. M. Hall, William Thompson, Miss Maggie Ladd, Leonard Wolcester and wife, Miss L. T. Clark, Charles H. Best, J. C. Campbell, H. James, Albert B. Clark, D. A. Cormick, John Gal agher, C. Mallory, Dr. D. G. Burt, A. A. Phelps, C. A. Stevens, Richard W. Jones, Mrs. A. Leonhardt and child, Frederick H. Lampkin, Mrs. Stanley and two infants, Mrs. E. Landeis, Maggie Hawold, Maggie Daley, Katie Glen, C. Culver and wife, John Staunton and two sisters, Rudolph Harrison, A. W. Burbank, A. C. Barrett, M. Desmond and wife, George A. Dempsey, Michael Dempsey, A. D. Nickerson, William Wilson, Frank W. Hastings, W. H. Stearns, R. S. Stearns, W. A. Heath, Stanley Fowler, Mrs. Thomas F. Steers and child, Dr. G. B. Stevens, J. M. Torrey, wife, and three children, P. A. Ames, James A. Hearn, C. A. Alexander, Joseph Wexel.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship City of Brooklyn, from Liverpool.—F. Widdous and child, Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Castle, Rev. D. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. E. John, Robert J. White, M. Hughes, J. Holdsworth, Geo. Mulligan, Mr. Collenson, H. Pimbott, Mrs. Ravenhill and child, C. D. Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. McCartney, Mr. and Mrs. Harris, Mrs. E. Slicer and four children, S. R. Bonnell, Mr. Haynes, Mrs. Alice Nuttall, Mrs. Lawrence, James Reid, Dr. and Mrs. J. N. Reid, (R. N.,) nurse and four children, Miss A. Pillar, Capt. Caukins, Mrs. Cankins, Dr., Mrs., and Miss J. D. Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. Cotterell and child, C. R. Wellington, R. L. Nisbet, H. Milward, Rev. and Mrs. Harbord, nurse and two children.

In steam-ship Alps, from Santa Marta, &c.—Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Dana, M. S. Doyle, J. W. Philbrook, S. B. Beardsley, Mrs. and Miss Beardsley, C. J. Wood, R. Bradley, wife, and child, Dr. J. H. Penberthy, J. H. Tuttle, Miss Foulds, Miss Nottingham, F. Brown.

In steam-ship Colon, from Aspinwall.—Mr. Willing, Mme. Singlack, A. N. Rotholz, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Parke, Mrs. Wilde and three children, H. Doscher, Miss E. Reid, George H. Shattock, P. W. Muscot, George W. Wade, John McKinnon, John Schincke, Mrs. A. Smith, N. S. Driggs, John K. Adams, J. W. Wilder, Mrs. E. Harper, Rev. H. S. Carpenter, C. F. Munson, Daisey Renwick, A. Faulkner, W. B. S. Drew, Mrs. J. Hutchins, F. Howell, Mr. and Mrs. W. Beebe and three children, A. G. Hervey, Alexander Agassiz, Mr. and Mrs. John Albiray and three children, Capt. J. B. Hildreth.

In steam-ship Westphalia, from Hamburg.—Martin Philipp, Mr. and Miss H. Mahncke, Adele Karper and three children, E. Letime, Sophie Dargil and daughter, Jose Heller, Francisca Schmidt, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Schinale; J. D. Smedt, Eugene Albrecht.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5:44 | Sun sets.....6:26 | Moon rises..4:03

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..4:49 | Gov.Island..5:38 | Hell Gate...7:00

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..............THURSDAY, April 1.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Fanita, Howe, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Henry Chauncey, Rathbun, Aspinwall, Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.; Cimbria, (Ger.,) Brandt, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.; City of Vera Cruz, Deaken, Havana, F. Alexandre & Son; Canima, (Br.,) Leddicoat, Hamilton, (Bermuda,) A. E. Outerbridge; A. C. Stimers, Warren, Philadelphia; Franconia Bragg, Portland; Neptune, Berry, Boston.

Ship British America, (Br.) Lockhart, Antwerp, Snow & Burgess.

Barks Elvina Johnson, St. Pierre, Mart., Reynal & Co.; Herman Bement, (Ger.,) Gruse, Cork or Falmouth, C. Tobias & Co.; Union, (Br.,) McKenzie, Kingston, Jam., A. H. Solomon & Co.; Argo, (Ger.,) Meyer, Bremen, Funch, Edye & Co.; Escort, Carver, Anjier, R. W. Cameron & Co.; Cyclone, Forbes, Sagua, Brett, Son & Co.

Brigs Morning Light, Dill, Ponce, P. R., L. W. & P. Armstrong; Anna Maria, (Br.,) Thornton, Montevideo, George F. Bulley.

Schrs. A. P. Avery, Ryan, Richmond and City Point, Slaght & Petty; Commerce, Janerin, St. Georges, Granada, B. J. Wenberg; Hattie N. Gove, Chapman, Kingston, Jam., J. De Cordova; Mary J. Cook, Cook, Cardenas; Geo. J. Hunt, Dexter, Cardenas; Palmer, Weeks, New-Bedford.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship City of Brooklyn, (Br.,) Tibbitts, from Liverpool, which arr. March 31, reports: March 21, 2 P. M., 352 miles W. of Fastnet, passed ship India, of St. John, N. B., with a jury rudder and her mizzen-mast gone, bound E.; 26th, 4 A. M., lat. 43 50, lon. 43, exchanged signals with a steamer showing a Roman candle bound E.; 27th, 11:15 P. M., lat. 42 04, lon. 52 06, exchanged signals with a steamer also showing a Roman candle; 29th, M., 630 miles E. of Sandy Hook, passed steamer City of Chester, bound E.; same date, 4:45 P. M., 630 miles E. of Sandy Hook, passed a German steamer bound E. Has 49 cabin and 250 steerage passengers.

Steam-ship Westphalia, (Ger.), Ludwig, Hamburg March 17, Havre 20, with mdse. and 371 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Had strong westerly winds the first part of the passage. March 24, lat. 49 38, lon. 30 55, had severe westerly gale; 28th, lat. 45 to 42 3, lon. 45 51, passed large fields of ice; had to go to the southward for 10 hours to clear them; from thence light and variable winds.

Steam-ship Alps, (Br.,) Miller, Santa Marta March 10, Savanilla 14th, Havana 25th, and Nassau 27th, with mdse. and 16 passengers to Pim, Forwood & Co. March 31, 3 P. M., lat. 38 25, lon. 73 15, passed brig Kate Swanton bound N. Left no vessels in port at Santa Marta or Savanilla. Left at Nassau H. M. S. Zephyr, Hamilton, Lieut. Commander; schrs. Argus, in distress; Mary Jane, F. Atwood, Prairie Bird, Amelia Ann, Edwin Janet, S. A. Webb, Matilda.

Steam-ship C. F. Funch, (Belg.) Knudson, Antwerp March 14, with mdse. and 31 passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. March 16, lat. 49 40, lon. 11 10, passed bark Lord Collingwood, (Br.,) bound E.; 22d, had a heavy gale from N. W. to S. W., lasting 3 ds.; 25th, lat. 45 41, lon. 45, passed an iceberg about three miles distance; same date, 6 P. M., passed several others, and at 10 P. M. fell in with a large quantity of field ice, and was in it for 2 ds. to lat. 44 05, lon. 50; 29th, lat. 42 05, lon. 59 15, passed a Cunard steamer bound E.

Steam-ship Bolivia, (Br.,) Small, Glasgow March 20 and Moville 21st, with mdse. and 203 passengers to Henderson Bros. March 27, lat. 45 55, lon. 42 55, passed a steam-ship showing Spanish colors, bound E.; 29th, lat. 41 28, lon. 32 48, a brig-rigged German steam-ship showing letters R G L R; do., 31st, 320 miles E. of Sandy Hook, a brig-rigged steam-ship, do.

Steam-ship Richmond, Kelly, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Colon, Tanner, Aspinwall March 24, with mdse. and 72 passengers to Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.

Ship Naturalist, (of Liverpool,) Thomas, Calcutta and Sand Heeds 101 ds., with mdse. to Peabody, Willis & Co.: Jan. 17, lat. 24 56, lon. 65 30, spoke ship Mauritious, (Br.,) from Java for Greenock; Feb. 3, lat 34 54, lon. 24 30, bark Scawfell, (Br.,) from Zebu for London; 26th, lat —, lon. 25 30, signalled a bark showing letters W T B Q, from London for Mauritious; March 10, lat 3 50, lon. 32 15, ship Shannon, (Br.,) from Melbourne for London.

Ship Clara Killam, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Sproul, Liverpool via Delaware Breakwater 50 ds., in ballast to Boyd & Hincken. March 2, lat. 22, lon. 23, spoke bark Satsuma, (Br.,) from London, for Yokohama, 24 ds. out.

Ship Alice M. Minott, (of Bath, Me.,) Lovell, Liverpool Feb. 2, via Key West 10 ds., with salt to order—vessel to James W. Elwell & Co.

Ship City of Montreal, Mudgett, Liverpool Feb. 19, in ballast to Thomas Dunham's Nephew & Co. Anchored at S. W. Spit for orders.

Bark Canada, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Wood, Sagua 11 ds., with sugar to Moses Taylor & Co.—vessel to Simpson & Shaw.

Bark Rodolfo Donovaro, (Ital.,) Podesta, Waterford 53 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Henry Knight, (of Camden, Me.,) Ames, Havana 13 ds., with sugar and molasses to J. M. Ceballos & Co.—vessel to Parsons & Loud.

Bark American Lloyds, Park, Matanzas 11 ds., with sugar and honey to Fernandez Calvo & Co.—vessel to James E. Ward & Co. March 29, lat. 35, lon. 74 30, passed bark Pocahontas, steering N.

Bark Carlton, (of Boston,) Hawkins, Sagua 11 ds., with sugar to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.—vessel to Brett, Son & Co.

Bark Gurrera, (Ital.,) Laguna, Cardiff 27 ds., in ballast to J. C. Seager.

Bark Sarah A. Dudman, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Dudman, Liverpool 50 ds., in ballast to Boyd & Hincken; is anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

Bark M. E. Chapman, (of Halifax,) Eloe, Cienfuegos 18 ds., with sugar to Tucker & Lightburne.

Bark Hebe, (Ger.,) Boehm, Antwerp 43 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.; March 18, lat. 21, lon. 60, spoke bark Lorton Vale, (Br.,) from Liverpool, for Richmond.

Bark Eber, (Aust.,) Gurich, Glasgow 84 ds., with coal to the Metropolitan Gas Co.—vessel to Slocovich & Co.

Brig Arctic, (of Parrsboro', N. S.,) Cogswell, Bahia 56 ds., with rosewood to order—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co. Crossed the Equator March 16 in lon. 34.

Brig George Burnham, (of Portland,) Staples, Matanzas 17 ds., with molasses to B. H. Howell, Son & Co.—vessel to Bryant & Stevens.

Brig A. W. Goddard, (of St. John, N. B.,) Johnstone, Matanzas, 11 ds., with sugar to Fernandez Calvo & Co.—vessel to Egle, Blaklee & Lewin.

Brig Eliza Stevens, (of Boston,) Carter, Caibarien, 14 ds., with sugar and molasses to Moses Taylor & Co.—vessel to H. W. Loud & Co.

Schr. Isabella Wilson, (of Macduff,) Milner, Messina 59 ds., with fruit to order—vessel to George F. Bulley.

Feb. 10 Richard Mills, steward, native of Cornwall, aged 33 years, fell overboard and was drowned.

Schr. Georgietta Lawrence, Robinson, Laguna, Mexico, 21 ds., with logwood to J. W. Wilson—vessel to Evans, Ball & Co.

Schr. John Bird, (of Rockland,) Smith, Cardenas 9 ds., with molasses to order—vessel to D. B. Dearborn.

Schr. David Currie, (of Portland,) Darrell, Brazos, via Mobile 17 ds., with wood and hides to Woodhouse & Rudd—vessel to Van Brunt Bros.

Schr. S. P. Smith, Tyler, Georgetown, S. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to Dollner, Potter & Co.—vessel to Bentley, Gildersleeve & Co.

WIND—Sunset, light, S.; hazy.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Cunbria, for Hamburg; Calabria, (not Abyssinia, reported 31st ult.,) for Liverpool; Henry Chauncey, for Aspinwall; City of Vera Cruz, for Havana; Canima, for Bermuda; Albemarle, for Lewes, Del.; schs. Charles A. Coulcomb, for Matanzas; H. N. Gove, for ——.

FOREIGN PORTS.

CARDENAS, March 30.—Arr. bark Continental, Baltimore; brigs C. C. Robinson, Baltimore; Gazelle, Baltimore; Hyperion, Philadelphia; John Pierce, Wilmington; H. H. Wright, New-York; M. B. Russell, New-York; Nellie Husted, New-York; schrs. A. McLoon, New-York; Ada F. Whitney, New-York; Grace Webster, Baltimore; Chas. F. Heyer, do.; Agnes R. Bacon, Philadelphia; Lizzie Batchelder, do.; S. P. Brown, Wilmington; Altoona, Havana.

Sld. 30th, brig Eleanor, (Br.,) North of Hatteras; schr. Geo. K. Hatch, do.; bark John G. Hall, (Br.,) do.; brigs Doctor Hansen, do.; Moses Day, do.; Glendale, do.; J. Howland, do.; Acelia Thurlow, do.; schr. Lamoine, do.

CIENFUEGOS, March 27.—Arr. brig Lochiel, (Br.,) Kingston, Jam.; schrs. John Johnson, Philadelphia; Minnie Cronan, (Br.,) Kingston, Jam.; 28th, brig Clotilde, Boston; 29th, brig Minnehaha, (Br.,) St. Thomas.

23d.—Sld. brig Ariel, (Br.,) Halifax, (not schr. David Sinclair, as before reported.)

HAVANA, March 31—Arr. steamers W. G. Hewes, Vera Cruz; Yazoo, New-Orleans, for Philadelphia, (to sail April 1, P. M.;) schr. Harold, Philadelphia. Arr. 31st, brig Sportsman, do.

MATANZAS.—Arr. 30th ult., barks Union, New-York; Rialto, (Br.,) Baltimore; brigs D. R. Stockwell, do.; Fanny, Philadelphia; Mary E. Ladd, (Br.,) do.; A. M. Knight, Key West; schr. Mary T. Bryan, Providence.

SAGUA, April 1.—Arr. 30th ult., brigs Mirella, (Br.,) Georgetown, Dem.; Annie and Lillie, New-York; schrs. Henry Waddington, Fall River; Eva May, Philadelphia; General Connor, Baltimore.

Sld. 30th, brigs Sarah Harris, (Br.,) Portland; Akbar, New-York.

ASPINWALL, March 24.—Arr. schr. Minnie Repplice, from Philadelphia.

Sld. 23d, schr. J. Taylor, for New-York.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, April 1.—Sld. for the United States, County of Pictou, Victoria, Ontario, Fredig, Avance, Annie Burrill, Margaret Evans.

Arr. from the United States on the 28th ult., Dominico Sonata, Monitor, Charles Purves.

Arr. on the 30th ult., Carmencita, Hermann, Peter Maxwell, Lois, Max, Rudolph.

Arr. on the 1st inst. Forest Princess, Adam Von Kose, Blythewood, Wentworth.

The steam-ship Victoria, from New-York for Glasgow, is aground at Garvel Point.

QUEENSTOWN, April 1.—The Cunard Line steam-ship Siberia, Capt. Harrison, from Boston, March 10, for Liverpool, arrived here last night.

HAVRE, April 1.—The General Transatlantic Company's steam-ship Ville de Paris, Capt. Lachesnes, from New-York, March 21, arr. here to-day.

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